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THE

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OF

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RULES

OF

THE SPALDING CLUB.

I.

THE name of the Society shall be "The SPALDING CLUB, for the printing of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland."

II.

The objects of the Club shall be the printing of inedited manuscripts, and the reprinting of works of sufficient rarity and importance to make such reprints desirable.

III.

The Club shall consist of members being subscribers of One Guinea annually; such subscription to be paid in advance, on or before the first day of January in each year.

IV.

The management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in a President, Five Vice-Presidents, and a Council of Thirty-one members, all to be chosen yearly by the Club at large, at a General Meeting, to be held at Aberdeen, on the twenty-second day of December, or on the Monday following, when the twenty-second of December shall fall upon a Sunday.

V.

Immediately after the annual meeting, the Council shall, from their own number, elect a Secretary and Treasurer, along with nine other members,

and shall form a Committee of the Council, and shall determine on the works to be printed by the Club, and superintend the arrangements necessary to the publication thereof. The meetings of the Committee shall be open to all the members of the Club.

VI.

The accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Club shall be audited annually by three Auditors, to be elected at the General Meeting, from among the members; and the Report of the Auditors, with an Abstract of the Accounts, shall be printed and circulated among the members.

VII.

The names of the members proposed to be elected as President, Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and Auditors, shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretary, at least one month before the General Meeting.

VIII.

Members may vote at the General Meeting by proxy: but no member whose subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to vote.

IX.

In the absence of the Presidents and Vice-President, the Council, at their meetings, shall elect a Chairman, who, beside his own deliberative vote, shall have a casting vote in case of equality of numbers.

X.

The funds of the Club shall be expended in the payment of the expenses necessary to the printing of the works of the Club.

XI.

After the members of the Club shall have reached the number of five hundred, vacancies shall be filled up by the Council, from time to time as they occur.

XII.

Every member, not in arrear of his annual subscription, shall receive one work printed by the Club.

XIII.

Members who are disposed to contribute works at their own expense, shall be invited to do so, such works having been submitted to the Council and approved of by them before being sent to press.

XIV.

The Editors of the works to be printed by the Club shall be chosen by the Committee of the Council, and shall be entitled to receive a certain number of copies of the work edited by them, at the discretion of the Committee.

XV.

The number of works printed shall be limited to the number of members of the Club, except when it shall be determined by the Committee to print an additional number; and no work printed by the Club shall be exposed by them for sale.

XVI.

Members of the Club may, at any time, compound for their future annual subscriptions, by payment of Ten Guineas over and above their subscription for the current year; and any member who shall present to the Club a work, which is sanctioned by the Committee, shall be ever afterwards exempt from any annual subscription.

XVII.

Any member of the Club, who, after the expiry of three years from his admission, shall intimate to the Council his desire to withdraw from the same, or who shall be two years in arrear of his annual subscription, shall thereupon cease to be a member.

XVIII.

The Committee of the Council may appoint Local Secretaries in such places and with such powers as to them shall seem expedient, every Local Secretary being a member of the Club.

XIX.

The Council may enact Bye-laws for its own government.

XX.

No alteration shall be made on these Laws, except at a General Meeting of the Club, nor then, unless at least one month's notice of the change to be proposed at such meeting shall have been given in writing to the Secretary.

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Duncan Steuart, Edinburgh.
Patrick Steuart of Auchlunkart.
John Stewart of Gateside, Glasgow.
James Stillie, Bookseller, Edinburgh.
James Stothert, Advocate, Edinburgh.
John Strang, City Chamberlain of Glasgow.
Alexander Stronach of Drumallan.
William Strong, Bookseller, Bristol.
Alexander Stuart of Laithers.
Charles Edward Stuart, Elean-Agais.
David Stuart, Postmaster, Aberdeen.
George Andrew Stuart of Inchbreck.
John Stuart, Advocate, Aberdeen.
The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
William Sutherland, Surgeon, Croydon.

The Reverend Alexander Taylor, Leochel-Cushnie.
Farquharson Taylor, Wellhouse, Alford.
The Reverend Alexander Thom, Nigg.
George Thompson, Junior, Merchant, Aberdeen.
Alexander Thomson of Banchory.
Arthur Thomson, Banker, Aberdeen.
George Thomson, Junior, Merchant, Aberdeen.
The Reverend James Thomson, Keith.
Robert Thomson, Sheriff of Caithness.
The Reverend Robert Thomson, Peterculter.
Thomas Thomson, W.S., Edinburgh.
Thomas Thomson, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Dr. Thomas Thomson, Inverury.
Dr. William Thomson of Quocies.
John Thurburn of Murtle.
The Reverend Andrew Todd, Alvah.
Alexander Torrie, Advocate, Aberdeen.
Dr. Robert Trail, Monymusk.
The Reverend Samuel Trail, Arbuthnott House.
The Earl of Traquair.
The Reverend G. Tulloch, Bellevue, Aberdeen.

Professor Tulloch, King's College, Aberdeen.
Sir James Henry Turing of Foveran, Bart.
W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Colonel Turner of Menie.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Robert Udny of Udny.
Adam Urquhart, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart of Meldrum.

David Walker, Land-Surveyor, Aberdeen.
George Wallace, Banker, Fraserburgh.
The Reverend William Wallace, Traquair House.
Adam Watson, Merchant, Liverpool.
Alexander Watson, Pitforthie, Glenbervie.
William Watson, W.S., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.
The Reverend William Watt, Foveran.
John Webster, Advocate, Aberdeen.
James Westland, Banker, Dundee.
Robert Whigham, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Alexander B. Whyte, Merchant, Aberdeen.
The Reverend James Whyte, Methlic.
Peter Williamson, Merchant, Aberdeen.
The Reverend David Wilson, Woodhead, Fyvie.
John Wilson, Old Aberdeen.
Charles Winchester, Advocate, Aberdeen.
John George Wood, W.S., Edinburgh.
David Wyllie, Banker, Aberdeen.
James Wyllie, Bookseller, Aberdeen.

John Yeats, Advocate, Aberdeen.
William Yeats, Advocate, Aberdeen.
Robert Ogston Young, Turriff.
Robert Young, Writer, Elgin.
Normand Yule, Merchant, Liverpool.

¶ *The names of the Members who have died during the last year are printed in Italics.*

THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Council of the Club having committed to the Secretary the charge of collecting and arranging a Volume of Miscellanies, he has been so fortunate as to obtain the documents printed in the present volume, besides others suitable for a succeeding volume of the like nature. It was his purpose to prefix a separate notice to each Article, but arrangements connected with the printing compelled him to forego his intention, and to throw his observations into the shape of a General Preface, in which he will endeavour to give a short account of the history and nature of the various articles in the volume in their order.

I. The Straloch Papers.

These interesting documents are preserved in the Charter Chest of the late William Gordon Cumming Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce, the representative of the ancient Family of Gordon of Pitlurg, and the Editor has to express his acknowledgments to Mrs. Gordon of Pitlurg, for the permission which she so readily gave to print these Letters for the use of the Club.

NUMBERS I.—IX. Seven of them are addressed by King James

VI. to Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg. The first and third are circulars, but the others were written on special occasions. They shew the great confidence reposed in Sir John Gordon by that monarch, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, at the time of the baptism of Prince Henry, in 1594, to which ceremony the sixth Letter contains a special invitation. The Earl of Huntly was at this time one of the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, and on 8th June, 1594, sentence of forfeiture was pronounced by Parliament against that nobleman, the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Erroll, and Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, on account of their engaging in the ill-understood affair of the Spanish Blanks. They soon afterwards rose in arms, and defeated the King's Lieutenant at Glenlivet. These proceedings gave rise to many negociations, and the services of Sir John Gordon were much employed in producing the reconciliation which subsequently took place between the King and the Earl of Huntly. When the Earl was compelled to surrender the Castle of Strathbogie in 1594, its custody was committed by the King to Sir John, and he uplifted the rents and revenues of the Earl's estates for a short period, as appears by the King's discharge of all his intromissions therewith. The fourth document is an interesting and characteristical Letter from the Earl to his Majesty. Sir John Gordon was the bearer of it, and he had power to submit farther particulars to the King regarding the matters to which it refers. While he thus enjoyed the confidence of his Chief, he was in equal credit with the principal Barons of his name, and as he was Representative of the County of Aberdeen in Parliament, they gave him certain instructions (V.) for his guidance in negociating with the King, the English Ambassador, and such noblemen as might prove friendly to their cause, reserving always their allegiance

to their Chief, the Earl of Huntly. In 1596, the General Assembly gave Commission to the ministers of the Presbyteries of Moray and Aberdeen to "insist in conference with the Earl of Huntlie," as a Roman Catholic. In the answers of the Earl to the articles proposed to him, and presented at the Assembly held in May, 1597, Sir John Gordon is referred to as one of the friends by whose advice he means to be guided: "He agries that, at the sicht of the ministers, Messrs. David Cunnynghame, Alexander Dowglass, George Glaidstaines, and of his friends, Pitlurg [and] Cluny, sall sett downe ane order for provisione of his kirks, quhilk he promises to execute immediatlie after his absolutione."(1) Sir John Gordon died in 1600.

X. This letter from James VI. is addressed to the eldest son of Sir John, John Gordon of Pitlurg, by whom he was succeeded in his estates. He died in 1619, without leaving issue.

XI. Robert Gordon succeeded to the family estates, on the death of his elder brother, in 1619. This accomplished scholar and antiquary was born in the year 1580. He was educated at Aberdeen, and was, it is said, the first graduate of the Marischal College, which had been recently founded there by the Earl Marischal. In 1598, he proceeded to Paris, where he remained till his father's death, in September, 1600, when he returned to Scotland. In 1608, he married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, and soon after purchased the Estate of Straloch, where he passed the chief part of his life; and, although he became Laird of Pitlurg on the death of his eldest brother, he retained the title arising from the Lands of Straloch, which he himself had purchased, and

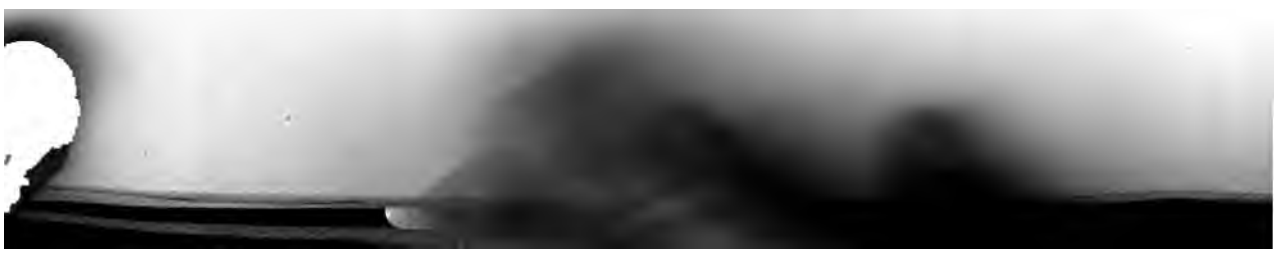
(1) [Wodrow's Biographical Collections, vol i., part 2, p. 536. Glasgow, 1834.]

the name of which his subsequent fame has rendered familiar over Europe.

The surveys of Timothy Pont, for a projected Atlas of Scotland, were, on his death, transmitted to John Bleau, at Amsterdam. They were arranged by him, being, as he says, in great disorder,[1] and were sent to England, with a request for the encouragement of King Charles I. in the completion of the work begun by Pont. This letter (XI) is addressed by that Monarch to Straloch, and he requests him to correct and complete the maps, so that they might be returned to Holland and there engraved. This difficult work was undertaken by Straloch; and, with the assistance of his son, James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, was completed in 1648. It is unnecessary now to speak of a work so well known as the Theatrum Scotiæ. Besides it, he wrote a Preface intended to be prefixed to a new edition of Archbishop Spottiswood's History of Scotland; a History of the Family of Gordon, entitled "Origo et progressus Familiæ Illustrissimæ Gordoniorum in Scotia," which comes down to the year 1595; and many minor Treatises on the History and Antiquities of Scotland. Although he is chiefly known as an eminent Geographer and a laborious Antiquary, he was much employed in various negociations between contending factions in the time of Charles I.

XII.—XXIV. These Letters show the anxiety manifested by the heads of the House of Huntly for the counsel of Straloch on all occasions. George, second Marquis of Huntly, was married to a daughter of the Earl of Argyle; his estate was forfeited, and he himself beheaded at Edinburgh, on 22d March, 1649. On this

(1) [Blaeu's Atlas, vol. v., p. 1.]



event, the Marquis of Argyll, by assignments from the most considerable creditors of their grounds of debt against the Huntly estates, and by other means, obtained possession of these lands; a measure which naturally opened a door to many differences between him and his nephews, the sons of the late Marquis of Huntly. Several of these Letters are addressed by them to Straloch, requesting his advice.

XXIV.—XXVI. These Letters, the first of which appears to be a circular, are from the Marquis of Argyll to Straloch. The second of them is characteristic of the policy usually attributed to that nobleman. Having heard that Straloch had received a writing from the late Lord Gordon, nephew of Argyll, he requests Straloch to send it to him, as being more interested in it than any other; and to induce him to do so, he adds, "wherein yow need to mak no difficulty, for I know what is into it, and can shewe a coppie of it." The third Letter is in regard to the private affairs of the House of Huntly, already referred to. John Gordon of Fechil, and William Gordon, advocate, to whom the eighteenth and twenty-second Letters are addressed, were the second and third sons of Straloch. The latter attended Montrose in his romantic expeditions through Scotland, and was personally engaged in several of his conflicts with the covenanting armies.

XXVII.—XLIV. These Letters to Straloch are from George Lord Gordon, the heroic friend of Montrose, who fell at the battle of Alford, in 1645, and refer to the stirring events which then agitated the country. The forty-first Letter is addressed to "Christe Ga," which is apparently a jocular appellation for Straloch himself. In these Letters, Lord Gordon shows how much importance he attached to the opinion of Straloch. In one of them

he says, "for, without flatterye, ther is non I have relation to, to whose counsel and opinion I will more lean than yourself;" and accordingly no step of importance seems to have been taken by him without previous consultation with his "much esteemed cosen."

XLV.—XLIX. These Letters are from Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards third Marquis of Huntly, and his brother, Lord Charles Gordon, who was created Earl of Aboyne, and principally relate to the family differences with Argyll, already noticed.

L. This communication from the Duke of Hamilton, to whom Straloch dedicated his General Map of Modern Scotland, and of Orkney, Shetland, and other adjacent Islands, accompanied the drawing of his coat of arms, a fac simile of which is given in the second plate of signatures. There is no address on the letter, but there is no reason to doubt that it was intended for Straloch.

LI. John Johnston, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's, was son of Robert Johnston, merchant in Aberdeen, and said to have been of the family of Crimond, in that county. In his last will, he constitutes Robert Johnston of Crimond one of his executors, and bequeathes a small legacy to the Laird of Caskieben, the head of the Johnston family. "Item, I leave to Mr. Robert Merser, persoun of Banquhorie, my auld kynd maister, in taiken of my thankeful dewtie, my quhyit cope, with the silver fit." After finishing his studies at King's College, in Aberdeen, he went abroad, and successively studied in the Universities of Helmstädt, Rostock, and Geneva. After his return to his native country, he was appointed, in 1593, to be Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, where he was associated with Andrew Melville. He died on the 20th of October, 1611. He was the author of several works. Those by which he is best known are entitled, "Inscriptiones His-

toricæ Regum Scotorum, continuata annorum serie a Fergusio primo regni conditore ad nostra tempora; Joh. Jonstono, Abredonense Scoto, authore. Praefixus est Gathelus, sive de Gentis Origine Fragmentum An. Melvini." Amst. 1602. 4to. "Heroes ex omni Historia Scotica lectissimi, auctore Johan. Jonstono, Abredonense Scoto," Lugd. Bat. 1603. 4to. Besides a prose work, entitled "Consolatio Christiana," he is likewise the author of some sacred poems in his "Sidera Veteris Ævi," printed at Saumur in 1611.[1]

This Letter from Johnston refers to certain emblematical devices, which seem to have formed a subject of correspondence between him and Straloch. The nature of these devices is indicated in a "Sketch of the Life and Writings of Robert Gordon, Esq. of Straloch," written about 1780, by Dr. William Gordon, brother of the Laird of Pitlurg, and preserved among the family papers, where, it is said, "There are many epigrams, epitaphs, and emblems, written by Straloch and his sons, still remaining among the family manuscripts. Some of these have been published on different occasions, though none of them were ever intended for the public view; for it appears Mr. Gordon amused himself with these trifles merely for the sake of his children, who were taught by these poetical exercises the force and elegance of the Latin language. Accordingly, all his children who lived to maturity became excellent classical scholars. The emblems were a species of poetry unknown to the ancients, which afforded much amusement in these times. The drawings of the emblematical figures which accompanied the poetical pieces show that Mr. Gordon's sons were early taught the use of the pen. The nature of these emblems may be guessed from the

(1) [M'Crie's Life of Melville, vol. ii., pp. 6. 512. Lives of Scottish Writers, by David Irving, LL.D., vol. ii., p. 40.]

following description of a drawing prefixed to one of Straloch's poetical pieces: The drawing sketches out with a crow quill, the vault of heaven represented by a circle, from whence a beaming celestial light descends towards a heart delineated in the middle of the circle. From the upper part of the heart there issues a gentle lambent flame, and on each side of it there are several darts, aiming, but apparently wanting the power to pierce the heart, as their drooping points tend downwards. Above the emblematical figure is written,"

Placet mihi castior ignis.

" Below it are the following verses :"(1)

Parce Cupidineis mea corda lacessere telis;
Altius aspiro, purior urit Amor.
Exhauri pharetram, jam multa...., tela nocebant,
Namque alio aversum me mea fata vocant.
Jam spero meliora, nocent nec Cypridis ignes;
Casto casta placent; altior urit amor.
Parce, dolose puer, frustra mihi tela minaris;
Quem metuam cum me castior ignis agat?
Dulcibus illecebris victor parere recuso;
Dulcis amor Superum pandit ad astra viam.
Jam sperno tua tela,.....Pharetrate, ministrat
Auxilium ætherei gratia larga poli.
Me desiderium Cœlestis provocat aulæ;
Parce igitur telis, sæve Cupido, tuis.
Aliger aut fallis vel tentas fallere; sed tu
Falleris; averto lumina, corda, manus.
Devovi vitam cœlo, devotaque mens est;
Conde, puer, pharetras, est tuus telus [ictus ?] hebes.
Dant animos cœli, vitiorum fœda propago
Exulet abscedens, et sceleratus amor.

(1) [The Editor regrets that he has been obliged to print these Latin verses from a copy of Dr. William Gordon's manuscript, as the transcript has evidently been made by an unskilful hand. In the third and eleventh lines something has evidently been omitted. The Editor has suggested a more probable reading of the word " telus," in the eighteenth line, but he cannot conjecture what has been displaced by the word " nequit," which occurs in the twenty-first line. A few obvious errors of a minor character have also been corrected.]

Nequit insidias fraudesque dolosque Cupido;
Me placet æthereo subdere colla jugo.
Evasi casses fraudesque Cupidinis; ignes
Ignibus extinxi: sic mihi parta quies.

ROBERTUS GORDONIUS a Strathloch.
1647, Januarii 13.

LII. David Buchanan, by whom this Letter is addressed to Straloch, was a scholar of some celebrity, and at one time preceptor to the Duke of Lennox. He wrote a Preface to Knox's History of the Reformation, besides several short discourses concerning the Antiquities and Chorography of Scotland.(1) He composed a few of the county descriptions for Straloch's "Theatrum Scotiæ," and left a Treatise on the Scottish Writers, lately printed for the Bannatyne Club, and entitled "Davidis Buchanani de Scriptoribus Scotis Libri duo." Edin. 1837. 4to. In the present Letter, he laments the many public distractions, domestic cares, and bodily infirmities, which prevented Straloch from bestowing his undivided attention on the arduous undertaking (probably of his maps), and, after stating his opinion of Camden, Boece, and Fordun, he adds in a postscript, that he has commenced a history of his country in the vernacular tongue from the earliest times.

LIII.—LIV. These are two interesting Letters to Straloch, from Robert Burnet of Crimond, afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Crimond, and father of Bishop Burnet. He was fourth son of Alexander Burnet of Leys, and was admitted Advocate on 22d June, 1642. His integrity and learning were universally acknowledged. Being opposed to Cromwell's Government, he had to spend several years in exile;

(1) [Nicolson's Historical Library, pp. 16. 18.]

and on his return to his native country, he resided in retirement at Aberdeen, having declined to act as a Judge, although urged to accept of that office by the Usurper. At the Restoration, he was elevated to the Bench by Charles II., but only enjoyed his honourable situation for a few months, having died on 24th August, 1661. The greater part of the first Letter has been printed in the Life of Dr. John Forbes of Corse, by George Garden, D.D., prefixed to his edition of the works of that great man, published at Amsterdam in 1703. The commencement of it, which is in English, is there omitted; and there occur various alterations of words throughout. Straloch had urged Burnet to write a history of the troubled times in which they both lived, from which he excuses himself by pleading the universally acknowledged fitness of Straloch himself for this arduous task. He states that he had, indeed, made collections, which would have been highly useful, and which he would have readily communicated to any one who might have attempted such a work; but these, with about thirty small volumes, partly written and partly printed, had all been lost in removing his library, although he congratulates himself that the greater part of his books had at last arrived safely at Aberdeen. He then enumerates the difficulties which the writer of such a history would have to encounter, from the uncertainty and falsehood of the narrations then current, of which he quotes a singular instance.

In the second Letter, he gives a curious account of his occupations in Aberdeen. In complaining of the multitude of affairs which oppress him, he states that if any one in Aberdeen had a dispute with another, he straightway ran to him that he might obtain his opinion and settle the strife (a most difficult thing in these unjust times), or that he would answer for him in the plea.

And, to speak truly, he continues, the town stands much in need of lawyers, for while there are only three or four altogether, of these the two who have obtained the greatest employment are of doubtful honesty, and are utterly ignorant of the principles of law. He refers to the untimely interruptions offered to him by scholars, who, pretending to consult him on the plan of their studies, hindered him with many idle speeches, and to the universal avidity for gain, which put a stop to all liberal studies. The respective rights of Presbytery and Episcopacy are then considered; regarding these Burnet's opinion was, that there existed no argument in the scriptures exclusively in favour of either; that the government of the Jewish Church, being intended for one nation, was limited and defined by God; but the constitution of the Christian Church, into which many nations were to be grafted, was left free and undefined, in order that each people might obtain the system most suited to their genius and manners. He indignantly laments that men in these latter times, had forsaken necessary things as being indifferent, and having exalted indifferent things, into matters of necessity, had even shed blood for them, as if in the defence of their altars and their homes. He states his resolution to forsake all secular studies, and to devote himself solely to Theology, in support of which, he concludes by a beautiful and apposite quotation from St. Jerome.

LV.—LVI. Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who had supported Timothy Pont in making his surveys for Bleau's Atlas, and by whom, on his death, his papers had been transmitted to Bleau, continued to take a lively interest in the execution of the maps of Scotland, and these two Letters, addressed by him to Straloch, refer to that subject. In the last of them, he thanks Straloch for dedi-

cating the "Theatrum Scotiæ" to him, and alludes to an intention, on the part of the Earl of Southesk, to employ Straloch's son, the Parson of Rothiemay, to prepare a map of Angus.

LVII. This is a Letter from Samuel Wallace, a correspondent of Sir John Scot's, regarding the progress of Straloch's work.

LVIII. This is a Circular Letter from the Earl Marischal and Colonel Middleton, afterwards Earl of Middleton, addressed to Straloch.

LIX. During the time when Straloch was engaged in revising and correcting the surveys of Timothy Pont, he received the protection of the various powers, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, who ruled in the country. He was exempted from the ordinary burdens and exactions imposed on the subjects of Scotland, with the view of facilitating the progress of his work, and this document is the renewal of a former Parliamentary protection in his favour.

H. The Obituary of the Franciscan Convent at Aberdeen.

The Order of the Franciscan Friars was the latest which was established in Aberdeen. Richard Waus of Many, a burgess of Aberdeen, on 1st May, 1469, conveyed to them the piece of ground lying on the east side of the Gallowgate (now the Broadgate) of Aberdeen, provided they obtained the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, and the King, to the alienation. The Instrument of Sasine which followed on the grant of Richard Waus, is dated 12th July, 1471, and in it are recited the Deeds by which the consent of James III. and Bishop Thomas Spence was interposed to the

grant, as also the resignation of the piece of ground before mentioned, on behalf of the said Friars. It likewise appears from the Instrument of Sasine, that Provost Andrew Allanson, on the part of the community of Aberdeen, renounced, in favour of the Friars, an annuity of £26 8s., payable out of the said piece of ground to the chaplain of the altar of St. John Baptist, in the Church of St. Nicholas, " as his predecessor, Alexander Chalmers, in the time of his Provostship, is known to have done."(1)

It thus appears that the Franciscan Convent was founded about 1471, but the Friars were not allowed to remain long in possession of their humble residence. The stormy time of the Scottish Reformation was at hand, and these holy men, having heard of the deeds of violence and outrage committed against establishments similar to their own in other parts of the kingdom, resolved to resign their sanctuary, with its pertinents, into the hands of the Magistrates. The following is the Deed by which they carried this intention into effect:

In dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter, et sit notum, quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono, mensis vero Decembris die vigesimo nono, indictione tertia, pontificatus Pii pape quarti, anno primo, In mei notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus religiosus vir frater Joannes rogeir, gardianus fratrum minoritarum burgi de Abirdene, qui publice exposuit, qualiter certi enormes homines huius regni Scotie, quo animo ducti deus scit, distruxerunt et dissipauerunt templa, hospicia, edes, et ortos monasteriorum et locorum religiosorum regni, eaque funditus euerterunt et solo equarunt: Et (vt communis populi vox est), certi eiusdem secte homines, regno capite destituto in absentia domine nostre regine, jam pridem venturi sunt obruere et dissipare templa, loca, hospicia, edes et ortos eorundem fratrum minoritarum, quibus inuasoribus, ut asseruit, resistere nequit. Ideo, cum consensu et assensu conuentus sui, capitulariter congregati, resignavit huiusmodi, hospicia, edes, et ortos ipsis incumbentes, infra dictum burgum

(1) [The Deed is preserved among the Charters belonging to Marischal College.]

Jacentia, in manibus Dauidis Mar, unius balliuorum dicti burgi, In fauorem prepositi, balliuorum, consulum, et comunitatis prefati burgi de Abirdene, pure et simpliciter, prouiso tamen, quod si contigerit supremam dominam nostram reginam restituere reliquis fratribus religiosis eorum loca templa vel edificia, quod ipsis fratribus minoritis similis restitutio fiet, absque eorum preiudicio, aut indignatione regine incurrendo, Super quibus omnibus et singulis, Thomas Nicolson balliuus, procuratorio nomine totius comunitatis dicti burgi, a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit instrumentum seu instrumenta, unius vel plura; Acta erant hec in aula dictorum fratrum minoritarum, hora tertia post meridiem, Sub anno, mense, die, indictione, et pontificatu quibus supra, presentibus ibidem, Gilberto Menzes, Patricio Menzes, Patricio Malysoun, Colino Porterfeld, Georgio Lesly, Joanne Gareaucht, Vilhelmo Barclay, Vilhelmo Craufurd, Hallibrando Menzes, cum diuersis aliis, testibus ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.(1)

It appears, however, that part of their possessions had been previously disposed of; for, on 9th January, 1552, the community consented to feu to three of their "neighbours" (2) "the pece of vast ground befor the grayfreirs, (quhar thai had wont to gaddir myddings and fulze, and ould nocht be kepit clene,) to big fywe buythis or choppis thairuponne, and that with consent and assent of the said grayfreirs." Little benefit was obtained from this measure, except the cleaning of the common highway before the Friars' Convent, a measure which seems to have been attended with unusual difficulty. The charter by the Magistrates, contains the following clause, explanatory of the reason of its being granted: "Ex certis causis rationabilibus animos nostros ad hoc mouentibus, et presertim pro communi via regia purganda, et purgatum tenenda, ante locum religiosorum virorum fratrum observantie, (quos minores appellauimus.)"

The entire revolution in the national religion, which took place in a few years after the date of the resignation by the Friars in

(1) [This Deed is among the Charters belonging to the Town of Aberdeen.]
(2) [Town Council Register, vol. xxi. p. 291.]

favour of the town, precluded the possibility of their availing themselves of the reservation in their favour contained in the deed of resignation, or of ever again becoming the possessors of their former abode; while the universal confusion in public affairs that ensued, prevented the Magistrates from turning their acquisition to any useful purpose. On the 31st December, 1567, they obtained from King James VI., with the advice and consent of his uncle, the Earl of Murray, a charter, conveying to them the mansion, gardens, and pertinents, formerly belonging to the Grey Friars, and possessed by them, in order that they might convert the Convent into an Hospital, for the reception of poor maimed persons, orphans, and infants; and for that purpose, the Convent is thereby erected into an Hospital, to be called, in all time coming, the King's Hospital of Aberdeen. It appears that this plan was not carried into effect, and probably the Magistrates found it more expedient to apply any rent which might be obtained for the Convent and ground, towards the maintenance of the poor persons in the Hospital of Saint Thomas, which already existed in the city. On 23d February, 1569, some "neighbours" applied for a feu of the Greyfriars Place; and, although the Town Council declined to comply with the request at that time, they resolved to let the Convent and pertinents in tack to four or six persons, for an annual rent, to be paid to the town, "In respect that the said place is ruinois presentlie, and neidfull to be mendit, Reseruand the haill kirk and kirkzaird, with the entres thairto, for the hospitalitie of the puir, as the consell sall dewyss." We find that the Council had, at last, resolved to dispose of the whole, and appointed Monday, 8th October, 1574, for the day of rouping the Greyfriars Place, kirk, yards, and pertinents of the same, to the highest bidder, provided he was

a burgess or inhabitant.[1] The purchasers, however, did not long retain possession. On 12th October, 1576, David Mar and several other individuals appeared before the Council, and renounced all right which they had to "the grey freris place, howssis, bigginis, zardis, and pertinents of the same," in the hands of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and community of the burgh, so that they might use and dispose thereof as they should think proper: which renunciation was acceptit, "specialie and in respect that the saidis personis newir obtenit infeftment, sesing, nor tytill to the samen."[2] It was resolved again to expose the same to roup, to any three burgesses and actual indwellers of the burgh.

On the 27th of October, in this year, "the grey friars place, biggingis, howssis, zardis, and pertinentis yairoff, except the kirk, and the lytill hacht howss passand furth of the queyir, on the eist syd wall of the said kirk, callit the Jowal howss, as it is presentlie merchit betuix four stane vallis, and except the greit foryett cloiss, and passage to the kirk be the gret dur, and be the lytil dur,"[3] were feued to three burgesses, for forty pounds of yearly feu duty. The charter in favour of the purchasers is dated 1st November, 1576. The inductive clause is in the following singular terms:

Quia omnia pene loca, cenobia, mansiones, et monasteria patrum et monacorum, regni Scotie, cum eorundem edificiis, hortis, et pertinentiis, diruta, destructa, et penitus dissipata existunt, nos tamen policiam regni potius manutenendam et sustentandam, ac ad usus magis idoneos et meliores applicandam, quam abolendam, fore existimantes, vnum locum seu habitaculum in nostra ciuitate situm, per fratres olim franciscanos constructum, et per ipsos inhabitatum, bono zelo, ab huiusmodi euersione et destructione, non sine nostris magnis laboribus excubiis et sumptibus, conseruavimus ac custodiuimus; vt, in eodem habitaculo, pauperibus, egenis, impotentibusque personis, infra dictum burgum oriundis,

(1) [Town Council Register, vol. xxviii. p. 292.]

(2) [Town Council Register, vol. xxix. p. 15.] (3) [*Ibid.* vol. xxx. p. 18.]

et ab incunabilis educatis, hospitale construatur, erigatur, et manu teneatur in futurum, aut saltem fructus annui census et emolumenta, que de huiusmodi locis, edificiis et hortis eiusdem, annuatim leuari et obtineri possint, huiusmodi egenis, impotentibusque personis, pro earum sustentatione attribuerentur, et accomodentur. Quo respectu, dictum habitaculum, cum edificiis, hortis, et pertinentiis, per donationem et concessionem inuictissimi et excellentissimi principis nostri, Jacobi Sexti, dei gratia regis Scotorum inuictissimi, cum consensu et assensu nobilis et potentis domini, Jacobi, comitis Morauie, domini [aber]nethy, et eiusdem domini regis, regni et legiorum suorum pro tempore regentis, obtinuimus, nouamque infeodationem predicti loci, cum edificiis, hortis, et pertinentiis, nobis et successoribus nostris, hereditarie, magno sigillo regni roboratam recuperauimus, his igitur suadentibus noueritis, &c. longa et matura deliberatione prehabitis, presertim pro sustentatione pauperum et infirmorvm, in nostro hospitali sancti thome martiris, presentium et futurorum, in annuam augmentationem rentalis eorundem, *cum expressis, etiam consensu et assensu Magistri eiusdem rentalis et hospitalis, nec non thome vatsoun, richardi vatsoun, gilberti moyses, alexandri johnstoun, thome murray, et reliquorum pauperum in eodem nostro hospitali, de presente existententium*, assedasse, &c.

The original grant in favour of the Magistrates was struck at by the King's General Revocation, and a slight confusion now appears in the History of the Grey Friars "Place." The next deed regarding it is a charter by King James VI., dated 29th July, 1587, in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, conveying to him "Totum et integrum locum, edificia, bondas et hortos, vulgo lie Gray Freiris, de New Abirdene, inter terras Dauidis Menzeis, ex orientali; Templum dicti lie Gray Freiris, ex australi; terras Thome Fergussoun, ex occidentali; ac publicum Stratum, ex boreali, partibus. Que quidem locum, edificia, et horti cum domibus et pertinentiis, nunc nobis pertinent, per leges regni nostri, et priuilegium nostre corone, virtute actorum Parliamenti, desuper confectorum,"[1] for an yearly payment to the Hospital of the said Burgh, and to the Collector and Master of the same, of forty pounds.

(1) [Charters in the Archives of the Town.]

On 1st May, 1589, Norman Leslie, burgess of Aberdeen, appeared before the Council, and produced the foresaid charter in favour of the Earl of Huntly, and instrument of sasine thereon, together with a procuratory of resignation by the said Earl, dated at Gartlie, 2d April, 1589, and a notarial instrument thereon, dated the 29th day of April, 1589, and also produced "his Highness signature upon the said place, biggings, house, zairdis, in his Majesties hands, ordaining a charter thereof to be made in favour of the Provost, Bailies, and community," which resignation they accepted.(1)

On 13th June, 1593, the Council paid to Patrik Jak and Gilbert Jak, as heirs of their father, Andrew Jak, in full of their interest in the Grey Friars Place, by virtue of the feu right therof from the Town, of 27th October, 1574, the sum of 1800 merks, and being thus reinstated in the complete property of the ground and buildings, the Corporation, on 15th September, 1593, "voitit, thocht guid and expedient, that the Grey freiris place thairof, sal be resignit in fauouris of ane nobill and potent Lord, George Erll Merschell, Lord Keith and Altrie, to be giffin to the said Erll, to be ane College, according to his institutioun and erectioun thairof: The said Erll makand the leiffing, rent, revenue, and anuell rentis promesit and grantit be him as befoir to the said College, To remane thairwith annexit thairvnto, according to the foundatioun and institutioun, and the said College nawayis to be translatit furtht of this burght to ony vther place. And the premissis beand performit be the said Erll, the foirsaid Resignatioun of the said place to be maid in the said Erlis fauours, and navtherwayis, and to trauell with the said Erll to the effect foirsaid."(1) On these terms, the Earl

(1) [Town Council Register, vol. xxxiv., p. 964.]

Marischal executed the Foundation Charter of the College on 2d April, 1593. The buildings of the Monastery continued, however, to be those of the College for about a century after this time, and part of the ancient structure remained till a later period. No plan or view of them exists, but the fabric is described as being "of a great length."(1)

On the 27th September, 1639, a fire took place on the east side of the building, which was burned to the ground, but it was rebuilt in 1642, at the expense of Patrick Dun, M.D., Principal of the College. In 1684, the greatest part of the old buildings began to be removed, and a new edifice was erected, the exterior of which was nearly completed in 1689, but the interior remained unfinished for many years afterwards. The part of the Convent which remained was occupied as the College Library, and was on the south side of the area. This was not pulled down till 1735, the Library having been removed to the new edifice in 1724. In taking down the former, there were found some articles of silver plate, consisting of six silver spoons, a small silver chain, a large chain of the same metal, having an ornamental gilt knob at one end, and a circular plate, with a fine garnet in the centre, at the other, and six smaller knobs moveable upon it. This latter relic is still preserved in the College Museum.(1)

The Church was repaired in 1596, but seems to have remained in a ruinous state for many years after this time. On 14th August, 1633,

The new and auld Counsallis being conveinit in the Tounes Counsalhous, and haveand consideratioun That Doctor Williame Guild, ane of the Ministeris of

(1) [Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 450.]

(1) [For these particulars the Editor is indebted to Professor William Knight, LL.D., Marischal College.]

this burt, hes this day voluntarlie undertakin, for the glorie of God, and for the publict gude and benefite of the inhabitantis of this burghe, frielie on his awin chairgis and expenssis, to glass all the wyndoes of the gray frier kirk of this burghe, with sic convenient diligence as he possiblie can, except the south east gavill windo of the said kirk, whilk is all glassit be Alexander Stewart, merchand, wpon his proper chairgis, whilk kirk, for mony zeiris heirtofoir, through laik of glass wyndoes, hes lyen waist without any divyne worship or exercise thairin, howbeit the same be a pleasant and magnifick edifice, lyand in the hart of the toune, verie commodious and easefull for the whole Inhabitantis, and could not hitherto (eftir many essayes) be gotin performed. Thairfoir, and to the effect the chairges which the said Doctor Williame Guild now bestowis be not in vaine, and that the said kirk, whilk wes buildit and dedicat to Goddis worship and seruice, sould not stand waist, as formarlie it hes done, The saidis new and auld Councellis, all in ane voce, hes evir heireftir appointit the morning and evining prayeris, both sommer and wynter, to be daylie red be the Townis Reidar in the said gray frier kirk, as being the most commodious kirk for that vse, howsoune the wyndoes thairof sal be glassed, and hes appointit some commodious daskis and seatis to be erected and set wp, for the ease of the nichtbours and inhabitantis of the toun thairin.(1)

On the 17th June, 1640, preparations were ordered to be made for accommodating the members of the General Assembly, indicted to sit at Aberdeen, on the 28th of July of that year:

The quhilk day, the Prouest, Baillies, and Counsall appointis measones and wrightis to be enterit presentlie to the wark of the gray freir kirk, for prepairing convenient seattis within the same, to the Memberis of the Generall Assemblie, indicted to hauld and begin at this burghe, the twentie eight day of Julii nixt to come; and appointis George Sanerson to attend the warkmen, and to assist George Mengzies, maister of wark, till the perfyting thairof; and the expenssis and chairges to be deburst by the said maister of wark thairvpon, is ordaint to be allowit to him in his comptis.(2)

It was finally altered and repaired, as it presently stands, in 1768; the aisle and part of the south end having been fitted up for holding church sessions, &c., in 1756.

(1) [Town Council Register, vol. xlviii. p. 7.] (2) [*Ibid.* vol. lii. p. 553.]

The Obituary of the Convent is preserved in the Library of Marischal College, and the consent of the Senatus Academicus was readily obtained to its being printed, for which, and many similar favours, the Editor has to express his respectful acknowledgments to that learned body. The original MS. is a thin quarto volume, containing fifty-eight leaves, written on paper, for the most part by one hand, although some entries are made in a less formal and more modern style than the others. It contains the anniversaries of the deaths of the benefactors to the fraternity, on which occasions the Friars performed the usual services to their memory. Such benefactions are all specially recorded, from the building of their Church, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, down to the smallest contribution of grain, or other necessaries. A few of the leaves have been torn out, but those which remain are in good order. The contracted words have been printed at full length, and obvious mistakes in the orthography corrected. From entries made in a different hand, which occur in various parts of the volume, it would appear to have come into the possession of a person who kept a Boarding House, and who had used it for entering memoranda connected with that occupation. These entries have not been printed with the Obituary, but their character may be judged of from the following extract:

1587. The tent day of Januar at ewin, enterit the tway barnis callit Dauid Lyndsay and Dauid Esse, in burdying with me Andro Douglass, and hes ressault twantie pundis in part of payment off ane quarteris burd.

A "List of the Books and Manuscripts" which belonged to the Franciscan Convent at the time of the Reformation, is printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On what authority these books and manuscripts are supposed to have belonged

to the Convent, the Editor cannot discover. They are now deposited in Marischal College, and, on examination, present no marks by which to induce the belief that they had belonged to the Franciscan brethren. The Library which belonged to the Church of St. Nicholas, and which probably included the books and manuscripts of all the Monasteries in Aberdeen, was transferred from the Church to the College, in the year 1632; and it is not easy to judge to which of these institutions the books contained in the printed list had belonged. One of the volumes in that list, viz. "A Commentary on the Book of Revelations, composed by King James VI., with marginal notes and corrections in his Majesty's hand-writing," obviously could not have belonged to the Franciscan Convent, and must have been included among the other books through inadvertence. It formed part of the rare and valuable collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to the College by Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to James VI.

III. Trials for Witchcraft.

The records of these Trials were lately discovered among the papers belonging to the Town of Aberdeen, and from markings which occasionally occur on them, they appear to have been the copies used in Court against the persons accused. The utmost facilities were afforded for their transcription by John Angus, Esq. Town-Clerk of Aberdeen, whose unvarying courtesy in affording ready access to the valuable Records under his charge, the Editor is happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging. After the elaborate discussions which have been bestowed on the subject of Witchcraft, the Editor feels that it would be superfluous for

him to attempt any additional illustration of the general topic. Its history in this locality, previous to the period when the trials in question occurred, is not well known, but it is probable that no case of importance had been tried, as no earlier notice on the subject occurs in the Records of the Town Council of the Burgh, which commence in 1397. The well-known predilection of King James VI. for inquiries into the mysteries of futurity, gave an impulse to the belief entertained by the vulgar in supernatural visitations, and in the Town and County of Aberdeen, awakened a spirit of inquiry into the subject of witchcraft, so violent as to exhaust itself in the course of a few years. The whole of the trials contained in this volume occurred in 1596–97, and it appears from the Records of the Dean of Guild, that, in one year, no less than twenty-three women, and one man, were burned in Aberdeen, for their supposed share in this dangerous crime. On various occasions, Commissions were obtained from the King, in favour of the Provost and some of the Bailies of the burgh, and the Sheriff of the County, for the purpose of "haulding Justice Courtis on Witches and Sorceraris." The Commissioners seem to have issued orders to the Minister and Elders of each parish in the shire to examine all parties suspected of witchcraft, and to give up a dittay or accusation against such persons. The proceedings which took place under such orders, will be seen from the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, and forty-ninth articles of these trials, and sufficiently account for the great number of accused persons, since the facilities afforded for retailing the gossip so prevalent in rural districts, would, in most cases, be irresistible, and no doubt contributed much to elevate vague suspicion and rumour into the formal dittays and accusations now presented to the reader.

Although in some instances, as that of Isobel Strachan, at p. 177, the accusations against the parties were negative, viz. "That they never heerd ony guid taill tauld vpone hir, bot all ewill," there is a greater variety of positive incident, and more imagination, displayed in these trials, than are generally to be met with in similar records; and they want the grossness and unvarying sameness of procedure which will be found in the singularly curious confessions of Isobel Gowdie and Janet Breadheid.(1) They reflect a very distinct light on many obsolete customs, and on the popular belief of our ancestors; while the Lists of Assizes afford, in some cases, no inconsiderable aid to the genealogist. They present a varied specimen of the language used in judicial proceedings, as well as the style in more popular use. The Editor has annexed, in foot notes, explanations of a few uncouth terms used in them, but there are others of which he was unable to discover the meaning. It will be remarked that there is one exhibition of witchcraft, of which almost every trial presents an instance, consisting of the throwing on the bewitched person a disease, attended in all cases by the same symptoms, viz. of being "the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane oven, with ane extreme birnand drowcht, swa that he culd newir be satisfeit of drink; the wther half of the day melting away his bodye, with an extraordinar cauld sweatt." [p. 85.]

It would seem that some contagious distemper had prevailed in the country at the time; and in all cases *malum minatum et damnum secutum*, a threat or grumble from a suspected person, followed by this disease, was held to afford undoubted proof of witchcraft.

(1) [Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., pp. 602, 616.]

There can be little doubt, however, that these unhappy wretches, in many cases, made use of the threats of which they were accused, and vaunted and even believed that they were possessed of power sufficient to carry them into effect; in fact, that they performed the "cantrippis" and charms mentioned in the Trials, while there is as little doubt that, in very many cases, the confessions and statements made regarding them were the result of ignorance and prejudice, and, in the case of the accused persons, were caused by fear of torture and degradation. Sir Walter Scott has amply developed this part of the subject.(1) The dread which prevailed in the country on the subject is strongly illustrated in the present trials, and an extent of credulity is shown, both in the accused persons and their accusers, which cannot well be surpassed; while in other cases, such as that of Helen Fraser, at p. 105, the object of the supposed witch is plainly confessed to have been the deception of the people, by pretending to have skill and knowledge which she had not. The trial of Andrew Man, at p. 119, contains several curious points. Among other things, he confessed that he knew several dead men in the company of the Queen of Elphin and Christsonday, and that "the King that deit in Flowdoun and Thomas Rymour is there."(2)

A court was held at the Stables of Slains, for the trial of Helen Gray, by the Earl of Errol; but, although she was found guilty, no sentence was pronounced against her at that time. A second

(1) [Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, pp. 317—329.]

(2) [The following singular passage occurs in a dispatch from Magnus the English Envoy in Scotland, in the minority of James V. "The Queenis Grace contynueth still at Stirling, and seweth fast for the divorce between her Grace and the Erle of Anguisse; surmitting her cause to be that she was married to the said Erle, the late King of Scottes her husband being alive, and that the same King was living three yeres after the feilde of Flodden. State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., vol. iv., p. 385., Lond. 1838., cited in "Book of Bon-Accord," p. 361.]

court was held for her trial at Aberdeen, when she was again found guilty, and convicted. Although these trials do not contain any notice of the executions of the condemned persons, a separate record, belonging to the Town of Aberdeen, has fortunately preserved very minute information on this subject,[1] and is thus entered among other accounts of expenditure relative to the affairs of the town:

Followis the debursementis maid be the Comptar, at comand, and be virtow of the ordinance of the Prouest, Baileis, and Counsall, in the Birning and Sustentatioun of the Witches:

Imprimis, For eirding of Suppak, quha deid in prisoun, ... vi sh. viii d.
Item, For trailling of Manteith throw the Streittis of the Town in ane Cart, quha hangit herself in Prisoun, and for Cart hyir and eirding of hir, ... x sh.

JONETT WISCHART and ISSBEL COCKER.

Item, For tuentie leads of peattis to burne thame, ... xl sh.
Item, For ane Boill of Coillis, ... xxiiii sh.
Item, For four Tar barrellis, ... xxvi sh. viii d.
Item, For fyr and Irne barrellis, ... xvi sh. viii d.
Item, For a staik and dressing of it, ... xvi sh.
Item, For four fadome of Towis, ... iiii sh.
Item, For careing the peittis, coillis, and barrellis to the Hill, ... xiii sh. iiii d.
Item, To Jon Justice for thair executioun, ... xiii sh. iiii d.

THOMAS LEIS.

Item, The xxiii of Februar, 1597, for peattis, tar barrellis, fir, and coillis, to burne the said Thomas, and to Jon Justice for his fie in executing him, ... iii li. xiii sh. iiii d.

Christen Mitchell, Bessie Thom, Issobell Barron, burnt ix March, 1597.

Fears began to be entertained apparently that the witches would increase in a still greater ratio than heretofore, and that a large stock

(1) [The comptis of the deanrie of Gild of the burght of Abirdine, fra the feist of Michaelmes, 1596, to the feist of Michaelmes, 1597, maid be Williame Dwn, dean of Gild of the said Burght.]

of coals would be necessary for future executions. The following entry on the subject occurs: "Item, the tent of Marche, bocht be the comptar, and laid in be him in the seller in the Chappell of the Castelhill, ane chalder of coillis, price thairof, with the bieing and metting of the same, xvi lib. iiii sh."

The public curiosity seems to have grown with the increased frequency of these exhibitions, as one of the items of expense in the execution of Margaret Clerk, *alias* Bean, is "for careing of four sparris, to *withstand the preas of the pepill*, quhairof thair was tua broken, viii s. viii d."

Besides those already mentioned, the following individuals were committed to the flames during the years 1596-97. Most of their trials appear in this volume.

Katherine Fergus and [Sculdr]; Issobel Richie; Margrat Og; Helene Rodger; Elspet Hendersoun; Katherine Gerard; Christen Reid; Jonet Grant; Helene Frasser; Katherine Ferreis; Helene Gray; Agnes Vobster; Jonat Douglas; Agnes Smelie; Katherine Alshenour; and ane vther witche callit [ ].

The unfeeling style in which these unfortunate wretches are here spoken of, sufficiently indicates the intensity of popular prejudice which existed against them; and the following entries show the nature of the usage which they experienced while in prison:

Item, To Alexander Reid, Smyth, for tua pair of scheckillis to the Witches in the Stepill, ... xxxii sh.
Item, To Johne Justice, for burning vpon the cheik of four seuerall personis suspect of witchcraft, and baneschit, xxvi sh. viii d.
Item, Gevin to Alexander Home for macking of Joggis, Stepillis, and Lockis to the witches, during the haill tyme forsaid, ... xlvi sh. viii d.
[Total] expense on Witches, ... aucht score, xlii li. xvii sh. iiii d.

On 21st September, 1597, the Provost, Bailies, and Council,

considering the faithfulness shown by William Dun, the Dean of Guild, in the discharge of his duty, "and, besyddis this, hes extraordinarlie takin panis on the bvrning of the gryt numer of the witches brint this zeir, and on the four pirrattis, and bigging of the port on the Brig of Dee, repairing of the gray freris kirk and stepill theirof, and theirby hes bene abstractit fra his tred of merchandice, continewallie sin he was electit in the said office: Theirfor, in recompance of his extraordinarie panis, and in satisfactioun theirof, (not to induce any preparative to Deanes of Guild to crawe a recompance heireftir), bot to incurage vtheris to travell als diligentlie in the discharge of thair office, grantit and assignit to him the sowme of fourtie sevin pundis thrie s. four d., awand be him of the rest of his compt of the vnlawis of the persones convict for slaying of blakfische, and dischargit him theirof be thir presentis for ever."

The popular appetite was satiated by the execution of so many victims, and there are occasional notices in the Records of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen of complaints brought by persons accused of this crime against their accusers, for the scandal thus raised against their characters, showing distinctly the revulsion that had taken place in the popular mind on the subject. In 1630, a Commission was ordered to be obtained from the Privy Council, for the trial of certain accused persons, and on the 31st March, 1669, "The new and old Councells taking to ther serious consideratioune that many malifices ware comittit and done by severall persones in this toune, who are *male fame*, and suspect guiltie of witchcraft, wpon many of the inhabitants of this toune, severall wayes, and that it war necessarie for suppressing the lyke in tyme comeing, and for punishing the said persones who sall be found guiltie; therfor, they

doe vnanimouslie conclude and ordaine that any such persone, who is suspect of the lyke malifices, may be seased wpon, and put in firmance, and that ane Commissione be sent for, for putting of them to tryall, that condigne justice may be executed wpon them, as the natur of the offence does merit"; but it does not appear that more victims were sacrificed, nor is there any farther trace of its existence to be discovered in the Records of the Town.

No doubt the more stern "malifices" accompanying the civil struggles which had convulsed the nation, displaced all belief in the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and it never regained its hold on the popular mind to any extent.

IV. Letters from Professor Blackwell.

Professor Thomas Blackwell, the writer of the greater part of these Letters, was Minister of Paisley, from which place he was translated to Aberdeen, in 1700, to be one of the Ministers of St. Nicholas Church. On the death of the Reverend James Osborn, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, in 1711, he was elected to succeed him in that office; and, in 1717, he became Principal of the University, both of which offices he held till his death, in 1728. His son, Thomas Blackwell, was Professor of Greek, and subsequently Principal of Marischal College. He was author of an "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," and other works.

In 1711, Principal Carstares, the Reverend Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Blackwell, were dispatched to London, as a Deputation from the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to

endeavour, if it were possible, to avert the evils which they dreaded from the re-introduction of Patronage, and the proposed Act of Toleration, in favour of Clergymen of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. To prevent the passing of these measures, their warmest efforts were devoted; and of the proceedings adopted by the deputation, in furtherance of their design, the Letters from Mr. Blackwell contain a minute account. Mr. Ross, to whom these Letters were written, was Provost of Aberdeen, from 1710 to 1712. On the death of Francis Ross of Auchlossin, who fell at the battle of Malplaquet, in September, 1709, he became the representative of that ancient Aberdeenshire family. Provost Ross died at Amsterdam, where he had gone on his private affairs, in September, 1714, aged fifty. He was a Ruling Elder of the Church of Scotland, and represented the Presbytery of Aberdeen in several General Assemblies, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and appears to have taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Scotch Church, especially in the success of the views advocated by Mr. Blackwell, and his supporters. The Letters were found among the papers of his great-grandson, the late John Leith Ross of Arnage, and were kindly communicated to the Editor by Alexander Johnston, Esq., W.S., Tullos House, Mr. Leith Ross's son-in-law, and one of his executors, to whom also the Editor is indebted for the information regarding Provost Ross, already given.

I. This is a Circular from Principal Carstares to Provost Ross, announcing to him the time of the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly.

II.—XVI. In these Letters, the interviews with various influential parties, and the measures adopted by the deputation for accomplishing their object, are described. It will be observed

that, notwithstanding the zeal and activity displayed by the members of the deputation, they failed in accomplishing their object, as the Bill restoring Patronage, and that for Toleration to the Episcopal Ministers, were both passed. Mr. Blackwell became very impatient for his return to Aberdeen, and the expensive customs to which he was compelled to submit, seem to have been highly distasteful to him. "The expences also of coaches, without which no man can goe to great people, comes to a sum which would astonish a stranger, so that I have been, in two hours time, ten shillings, and perhaps hath only found two noblemen, and their porters." Frequent reference is made in the Letters to "the affairs of Mr. Burnet, Mr. Gairn, and Mr. Dunbreck." These were three Episcopalian Clergymen in Aberdeen; and it may be interesting to notice the state in which they had been placed by the Revolution Settlement, as well as the proceedings taken by them at the period when the Letters were written, and to which Mr. Blackwell refers.

Mr. Burnet, or, as he was called by his friends, Dr. Burnet (the degrees conferred by the members of the Theological Faculty of the University of Aberdeen, who were ejected at the Revolution, not being generally recognised), became one of the ministers of St. Nicholas Church in 1687, and was dismissed from his office by Parliament, on 1st July, 1695, for his adherence to a Protestation given in by him and others against the Committee of the General Assembly for the North, in 1694.[1] This Committee was appointed by the General Assembly for the purpose of erecting the Presbyterian system of Church government

(1) [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix., p. 389.]

in the north, and receiving into their communion, and a share of the government of the Established Church, such ministers as should take the prescribed oaths and other necessary qualifications. At this time, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, minister at Turreff, "who was the old Presbyterian minister ther befor the yeir of God 1661," seems to have been the only Presbyterian clergyman in the Synod of Aberdeen. At a meeting of ministers and elders, convened by appointment of the Committee of the General Assembly for the North, "at the Session House of the New Kirk of Aberdeene, on the 11th July, 1694," the following clergymen produced certificates from that Committee that they had been received into ministerial communion, and a share of the government of the Church, and were admitted members of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, *viz.:* Mr. George Anderson, minister at Tarves; Mr. David Lindsay, minister at Drumoak; Mr. Patrick Innes, minister at Banff; Mr. William Johnston, minister at Kern; Mr. William Thomson, minister at Auchindoir; and Mr. William Garioch, minister at Kinethmont. The following clergymen were appointed by the Committee to attend the Presbytery of Aberdeen *pro hac vice:* Mr. William Dunlop, Principal of the College of Glasgow; Mr. John Anderson, minister at Leslie; and Mr. James Osborn, minister at Kilmarnock; Alexander Udny of that Ilk, and the Laird of Echt, younger, ruling elders, were appointed by the Committee to act as members of the Presbytery. John Allardes, one of the bailies of Aberdeen, and Thomas Forrest, merchant there, produced their commissions from the Session of Aberdeen to sit as ruling elders, and were admitted. At this time there were so few clergymen of the Presbyterian persuasion in the north, that the whole Synod of Aberdeen was erected into one Presbytery, and its meetings were held at Aboyne, Mort-

lach, Turreff, Tarves, Kemnay, and Auchterless, as frequently as at Aberdeen. But although the Presbytery thus comprehended almost the whole of Aberdeenshire and part of Banffshire, the six clergymen already named were, for some time, the only ecclesiastical members of it, so strongly had Episcopacy taken root in these parts. In Aberdeen, the influence of Episcopacy was particularly strong. One of the instructions given to the Presbytery, by the Committee for the North, is, "That of the ministers sent from the south for supplies, ther be always appoynted for the old and new toune of Aberdeen during their vacancie, and that they preach by turns in the old toune, and that the minister who preaches in the old toune keep session when needful." It is also ordered "That the said minister and session shall labour and deal with the magistrats, heritors, and others concerned, to dispose them to call a Presbyterian minister."(1) By the measures which the Presbytery took, the many vacant churches in their bounds were gradually filled, and sessions formed, although in some instances these objects were attained with considerable difficulty and after much delay, and the Presbytery had frequently to urge the necessity of supplies of clergymen from the south.

Against this Committee for the North, Mr. Burnet and several clergymen of the same communion, had protested. By the Act of Parliament which deprived him of his office, he was prohibited from preaching or exercising any part of the ministerial function, in any place within the kingdom, until he should qualify himself, and take the Oath of Allegiance, and subscribe the Assurance. He was imprisoned until he found caution, under the pain of a hundred

(1) ["Register (of the Presbytery of Aberdeen) while the whole province of Aberdeen was one Presbytery." pp. 1, 6.]

pounds sterling, not to go benorth the river Forth, from and after the first of August then next to come. He was liberated on the 5th of July, on his finding the requisite security that he would obey the sentence pronounced against him. An Act of Parliament was passed in his favour, on eighteenth September, 1696, on his petition, showing "that he had obeyed the foresaid sentence, and had lived with his family, at Edinburgh, for the space of fourteen months; but the transporting of his numerous family from the north, and living with them so long a time in the south, and any little mean of subsistence he hath in the north to maintain them not being sufficient to serve their necessities, the one half of the year at Edinburgh, in the time of plenty, and much less in this time of dearth, hath redacted him to great straits and difficulties, and therefore praying for release from confinement, he being still resolved to shew all dutiful acquiescence and compliance as to the other parts of his sentence:"[1] upon which he was released from his confinement to the south of the Forth. He returned to Aberdeen, and seems to have begun to preach in the Trinity Chapel; and when a call was given by the Magistrates to Mr. Colin Campbell, to be one of the ministers of Aberdeen, on 5th April, 1703, Mr. Burnet objected to Mr. Campbell's ordination, on the ground that he was minister himself, and that there was no vacancy, as he had qualified to her Majesty, according to law. The Presbytery answered, "that Mr. Burnet had no charge within the burgh of Aberdeen, he having been deprived of his charge by Act of Parliament, in July, 1695, for his protestation against the Committee of the General Assembly for the north, 1694. That he did not sub-

(1) [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. x., p. 16.]

scribe the Assurance till after the proper time was elapsed. That he had no unanimous call, as it was procured by Popish influence, in the time of the late King James; and several who then were, and still are, of the Episcopalian persuasion, refuse to own and countenance him, since of late he has set up in the Trinity Church of Aberdeen; and that on account of the manner of his entry to be minister at Aberdeen; and that it should be lawful for the Presbytery to prosecute Mr. Burnet for his disorderly practices and papers, and mendicating subscriptions thereto, contrary to the laws of this kingdom." The Presbytery proceeded to ordain Mr. Campbell who was father of the celebrated Principal Campbell. Mr. Blackwell was elected to be Professor of Divinity, in 1711; and, on 4th May of that year, a *pro re nata* meeting of the Presbytery was held, on the ground "that, since their last meeting, several persons, commissioned by the societie who keep up the Episcopal Meeting House in this place, have formally addressed the Magistrates of this burgh, requiring them to give Mr. Andrew Burnet, the Episcopal minister of the said Meeting House, access unto the High Churches in this place;" and farther, that they had been informed "that the said Episcopal partie are resolved to use all means towards the introducing of the foresaid Mr. Burnet, in an irregular illegal way and manner, into one of the foresaid Churches, to be minister thereof."(1) The Magistrates presented the Reverend Francis Melville, minister of Arbuthnot, as Mr. Blackwell's successor in the Church of St. Nicholas, at which time Mr. Burnet again laid claim to the vacant charge; and the nature of the claim which he brought forward, as well as the

(1) [Records of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, vol. iii., p. 47.]

allusions to his proceedings in the Letters, will be best understood by the following extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which the Editor has been allowed to make by the kind permission of the Presbytery:

At Aberdeen, December 19, 1711, *hora* 2ª, P.M. After prayer, and rolls called: Sederunt, Mr. David Anderson, Moderator, Messrs. Robert Burnet, John Angus, Alexander Mitchel, John Maitland, William Mitchel, Colin Campbel, David Corse, John Kennedy, and Robert Gordon, Clerk.

This day, the edict for Mr. Melvills admission was returned, dewly execute, and indorsed, and it being called three times at the most patent door of the church, compeared Alexander Ker of Menie, by virtue of a written procuratorie from Mr. Andrew Burnet, an Episcopal minister that preaches in the Trinity Chappel of Aberdeen, who gave in a protestation against the Presbyterie's proceeding to the admission of Mr. Francis Melvil, the tenor whereof followes:

PROTESTATION—DR. ANDREW BURNET AGAINST THE PRESBYTRIE OF ABERDEEN.

The doctor being only suspended from his office of ministry by the Parliament, until he should qualify himself to the Government, and having now taken the oaths to her Majesty, and so purified the condition of the sentence, hath undoubted right and title to his former office and function of the ministry of Aberdeen.

Secundo, There being a process for declairing the said right, intented and presently depending at the doctor's instance, before the Lords of Council and Session, against the Magistrates, Town Council, and Session of the said burgh, he protests that the presbytery do not proceed in the call, nomination, or admission of Mr. Francis Melvil, to be a minister of Aberdeen, nor fill the present vacancie, untill the event of the said process; and that any admission that shall follow in favours of the said Mr. Melvil, or any other person, shall be void and null, and nowayes prejudge the said doctor his just right and title above mentioned, and that the said Presbytrie and members therof be lyable to him for all cost, skaith, damnage, and expenses he may anywayes sustain by the forsaid admission, or be put to and expend in prosecuting his said right; and protests that the said Mr. Melvil shall not exerce any point of the ministerial function of Aberdeen, or intromitt with any part of the emoluments and benefice thereto belonging, and for remeid of law; and appeals from the said Presbytery of Aberdeen to the Lords of her Majesty's Privie Council of Great Britain, or the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament, and protests that this present protestation and appeal be recorded in the Presbytrie books, as use is; which protestation and appeal, I, Alexander Ker of Meany,

as Procurator for, and in name of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, my adherents, do present to the said Presbytrie, and thereupon takes instruments in the hands of you, Robert Gordon, Clerk to the said Presbytrie, and in the hands of you, William Hay, Notar Publick, here present, in the Session House of Aberdeen, this nineteenth day of December, 1711.

The following answers to the above protestation were given in on the following day, on the part of the Presbytery:

The nature and designe of edicts, in order to the admission of ministers, being plainly to give fair access to all concerned, to give in objections against the person to be admitted, the relevancie whereof the Presbytery is to judge of, and proceed thereupon, as they find just; the Presbytery of Aberdeen could not refuse or delay the admission of Mr. Melvill, upon the present protestation, appeal, and grounds thereof, because,

1°. They are improper and extraneous, there being nothing therein against the life or doctrine of Mr. Melvill; and all other objections and pretences against his settlement as minister of Aberdeen, are forrein to the present work.

2°. They are unseasonable, and so far past the due time, as that they cannot now be any stop to the Presbytries procedure. The proper season for appearing against the planting of a vacant church, upon pretence that the same is not vacant, but another has right thereto, is either at or before the moderation of a call thereto; and there being no such appearance at the moderation of Mr. Melvil's call, but instead thereof a most compleat harmony among all concerned, the Presbytery cannot now oun the same, since it would be a palpable prejudice and injustice to Mr. Melvil, and the subscribers of his call; and the protestors have themselves only to blame for their omission.

3°. They are incompetent for the Presbytery to judge of; the grounds of this protestation relating mainly, if not wholly, to Mr. Burnets civil right to the ministerial charge at Aberdeen, founded upon Acts of Parliament, and sentence of civil courts, which Church judicatoryes do not medle with. The Presbytrie of Aberdeen, (as all other Presbytries are,) is bound to moderat in, concurr with, and admit, upon a legal and orderly call, whatever differences or pretensions, in point of civil right, may be among parties concerned; and there being a most harmonious call given to Mr. Melvil, subscribed by all having power to vote, the said call being publickly moderat in, concurred with, and approven by the judicatories competent; and the same being insisted in and pursued by the callers, before all the judicatorys of this Church, till at last, by a sentence of the very reverend Commission of the General Assembly, this Presbytrie is appointed to admitt him; this Presbytrie is obliged, according to the rules and practise of this Church, which (blessed be God), are established by law, to proceed to his admission, unless something

against his life or doctrine had appeared, whatever pretensions of civil right Dr. Burnet may allege, which the Presbytrie leaves to the competent judges thereof.

4°. They are illegal and injurious, as being from the Presbytrie to the Lords of her Majesty's Privie Council, &c. who are courts of a different nature. If what Dr. Burnet protests and appeals be of a civil nature, he ought to have applyed the civil courts thereupon, where he wanted not fair access these many years past, to have insisted for declairing his right; and it's impertinent and vexatious to trouble Church judicatorys therewith. If his cause be ecclesiastick, he could not legally appeal to any other than the superior Church judicatorys of this Church, to whom only the Presbytry is subordinat in ecclesiastick causes, by the established law, and Dr. Burnet is lyable to censure and punishment for his open and wilful violation thereof.(1)

The Presbytery admitted Mr. Melvil without farther trouble.

On the arrival of the Pretender in Scotland in 1715, the restrained loyalty of the Jacobites found vent in addresses of congratulation, which were presented to that unfortunate Prince by his supporters in various parts in Scotland. "The Reverend Doctors James and George Garden, Dr. Burnet, Dr. Dunbreck, Mr. Maitland," formed a deputation who presented to the Pretender, at Fetteresso, on 29th December, 1715, "The Humble Address of the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen."(2) This document, the terms of which are rather extravagant, begins thus: "Sir, We your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen, do, from our hearts, render thanks to Almighty God for your Majesty's safe and happy arrival into this your ancient kingdom of Scotland, where your Royal presence was so much longed for, and so necessary to animate your loyal subjects, our most noble and generous patriots, to go on with that invincible courage and resolution which they have hitherto so successfully exerted for the recovery of the right of their King

(1) [Presbytery Records, vol. iii., pp. 63—66.]
(2) [Rae's History of the Rebellion in 1715, p. 476.]

and country, and to excite many other of your good subjects to join them, who only wanted this great encouragement."[1] In an account of the proceedings which took place in Aberdeen, in September, 1715, it is said, "The new Magistrats went to St. Nicholas Church, where D. Geo. Garne preached in the forenoon, and Rob. Blair in the afternoon, both praying for K. Ja. the 8th, and ever since, with D. Burnet, have done soe;" and among the persons there noticed who "cam into Toun with Earl Marchall, the 20th Septr., and wer at the Proclamation [of the Pretender]," *etc.*, are the names of "Mr. Pa. Dumbreack and Mr. Pa. Ross, Episcopall Ministers."[2] The Presbytery found it impossible to overlook measures so decidedly political and opposed to the existing monarchy, and on 16th May, 1716, they issued libels against Mr. Burnet and Mr. Dunbreck, as well as other clergymen of the Episcopal communion. The following copy of the libel against Mr. Burnet is extracted from the Presbytery Records, and the others are nearly in the same terms:

At Aberdeen, May 16, 1716.

The which day the Presbyterie of Aberdeen taking to consideration that shortlie after the late happie revolution, one or other of the Churches of Aberdeen became vacant, through the death or transportation of the legally established ministers, or through the death, desertion, or deposition of the Episcopall incumbents there, Dr. Andrew Burnet did, without any legal call or title, intrude into one or other of those churches, contrary unto the established order of this nationall church, and laws of the land, and hath continued therein in contempt of lawful authority, as likewise has engaged himself in the late unnatural and unjust rebellion against our gracious and only lawfull and rightfull sovereign, King George, in order to dethrone his Majesty, and overturn and destroy the Protestant succession in his royall family, and to advance a Popish Pretender to the throne of these realms, to the utter subversion of the true Protestant religion, with our laws and liberties: in so far as he did, upon the twentieth and fifth day of September last, or one or other

(1) [Rae's Hist., *ut supra.*] (2) [Analecta Scotica, vol. ii., p. 234.]

of the dayes of the moneths of September, October, November, December, January, or February last, in one or other of the said churches, pray for the Popish Pretender, under the name and title of King James, or keept a publick fast upon the twentieth and third day of November last, or did keep a publick thanksgiving upon the second day of February last, for his safe arrivall in Scotland, or did observe the said fast or thanksgiving day upon one or other of the dayes of the moneths forsaid, or subscribed ane address unto him, owning him as sovereign of these realms; or read, or suffered to be read from the pulpits of the said Churches, diverse proclamations or orders, emitted by the Pretenders authority, for paying cess or contributions to him, or levying men for his service, casting off all regaird to our only rightfull sovereign, King George, or neglected to pray for his Majesty, in express words, although required by authority both civil and ecclesiastick. By all which the said Dr. Andrew Burnett has deserted the Protestant cause, and espoused the interest of a Popish Pretender, contrary unto the oaths, duty, and obligations he is under, and is guilty of a very sinfull attrocious scandall, and is a person of unsound principles; or is guilty, art and part, of that most wicked design that has been formed and carrying on for extirpating the true Protestant religion, and destroying its professours, and to overturn the present happie establishment in this land, and instead thereof to introduce and settle popery and arbitrary power among us. Therefore the Presbytrie appoints John Cruickshank, their officer, to pass and lawfullie summond the said Dr. Andrew Burnet personally, or at his dwelling house, upon ten frie dayes, to compear before them at Aberdeen, upon Thursday the fourteenth day of June next insueing, be ten a cloak in the forenoon, with continuation of dayes, to answere unto the premisses, and to hear and see the same sufficiently verified and proven, and being verifyed and proven, to hear and see sentence pronounced and passed against him, censuring him as the Presbytrie shall judge he deserves. With certification, if he faill to compear, they will proceed according to the form of process, and appoints that a true copie hereof, and of the list of witnesses, be delivered to the said Dr. Andrew Burnett, or be left at his dwelling house, in due form. This, by order of the Presbyterie, is given at Aberdeen, place, day, and year forsaid; and in their name is signed by Tho. Blackwell, Moderator, and James Smith, Presbyterie Clerk.[1]

The libels against the other Episcopal clergymen are in similar terms to the preceding, with this variation in the commencement of some of them, that they "having been incumbents in [their respective churches] at the late happie Revolution, did pretend to have

[1] [Presbytery Records, vol. iii., p. 351.]

taken the oaths to the civil Government, and to have subscribed the Assurance, and thereupon have continued to exercise the office of the holy ministry there, alleadging the protection of law; yet, nevertheless, it is of veritie that the said [clergymen] have engaged themselves in the late unnaturall and unjust Rebellion."(1)

A strong feeling existed among the inhabitants of Aberdeen in favour of the Episcopal clergy, and the Presbytery found it necessary to apply for the assistance of the Magistrates to compel the requisite attendance of the witnesses. Mr. Burnet appears to have repented of the course which he had pursued, and, in a letter which he wrote to the Presbytery, says: "It is no small ingredient in my present affliction, that, through inadvertencie, I suffered myself to be hurried into the least measure in time of the late lamentable confusions, as many others did, which, I hope, through the grace of God, shall make me more watchfull in time coming."(2) The Presbytery, however, "finding that the said letter doth not express any sense of his sin, notwithstanding of his manifold sinfull and offensive practises during the time of the late Rebellion, as also, that they have no ground from the said letter to expect his compearance before them, and, withall, they considering that the form of process approven by the Generall Assembly of this Church doth appoint ministers who are found guilty of any gross scandall to be instanter deposed," deposed Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Dunbreck was deposed on the same day, and the reference to him and Mr. Garden, in the Letters, doubtless alludes to the attempts made by them to obtain possession of the Town's churches at this time. The latter gentleman was chosen to be one of the

(1) [Presbytery Records vol. iii., p. 340.] (2) [*Ibid.* vol. iii., p. 387.]

ministers of St. Nicholas in 1682. In 1693, he was deprived of his benefice, by an Act of the Privy Council, till he should qualify himself according to law. He edited the works of Dr. John Forbes of Corse, printed at Amsterdam, in 1703, to which he prefixed a Life of that admirable man. He is the author also of "A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Reverend Henry Scougal, M.A., by G. G., D.D.," appended to an edition of Scougal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man," published at London in 1735. He translated "Bourignon's Light of the Worlde," and published at London, in 1699, "Ane Apology for Antoine Bourignon," in 8vo. Some of the Scotch clergy, both Episcopalian and Presbyterian, about this time appear to have adopted the opinions of Madame Bourignon. Garden is spoken of as "having publickly advanced Madam Bonguion's wild doctrines," and, therefore, "by no means fitt to be promotted" to the bishopric of Aberdeen.[1] Bourignonism occasionally formed the subject of investigation in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. James Allan, minister of Rothes, who was deposed by the Synod of Moray in 1706, for heterodox opinions, in a letter which he wrote to the Earl of Rothes, detailing the proceedings adopted against him, dated Rothes, June 3, 1706, says, "I was likewise inquired if I was willing to renounce the propositions mentioned in the 11th Act of the General Assembly, 1701, and contained in the writtings of Antonia Bourignon, and the Apology for her, as erroneous? To which I replyed, that the question hade two parts; 1. Whether I was willing to renounce the propositions mentioned in the foresaid Act, and this I told I hade done already, before the Assembly, and was still willing to do. But

(1) [Lockhart Papers, vol. ii., p. 101.]

then, 2. Whether these errours were contained in the writtings of A. B. and the Apology for her; I told I had never read these writtings with this design to compare them together, and so it were unreasonable to oblige me to assert that these propositions are contained in the foresaid writtings, unless the Synod would allow me time, and appoint me to compare them together, in which case I should readily obey, and give my answer. I likewise told that, since the Assembly, I hade been searching several parts of the Apology, for the first of the fore mentioned propositions, but that I could not find it. Therefore, I did humbly intreat the Reverend Synod to shew me in what page or passage of A. B.'s writtings, or the Apology for them, the foresaid proposition was to be found, viz. the denying the infliction of damnation and vengeance for sin. Yet I received no answer from the Reverend Synod, but instead thereof, when I was removed, it was put to the vote whether my answer was satisfying or not, and carried in the negative. So, my Lord, there was no reasoning against the vote."[1]

Garden also wrote "The case of the present Afflicted Clergy in Scotland, truly represented. Lond. 1689," 4to. He qualified himself by taking the prescribed oaths to Queen Anne's Government, and it is said that he officiated at Old Aberdeen, in one of the first of the chapels which were erected in her reign.

About the same period, the following clergymen were also deposed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, viz., Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, incumbent at Dyce; Mr. Richard Maitland, incumbent at Nigg; Mr. George White, incumbent at Maryculter; Mr. Alexander Gray, incumbent at Footie; Mr. Robert Blair, late assistant to his

(1) [This Letter is in the Editor's possession.]

father, Dr. William Blair; and Mr. George White, Junior, late intruder at Newhills. It appears, however, from the following entry in the Presbytery Records, dated 19th February, 1718, that the sentence of deposition was not regarded by the deprived clergymen. "The Presbytery being informed that Mr. Patrik Dunbrek, Mr. Robert Blair, Mr. Richard Maitland, Mr. Andrew Burnet, and Mr. Alexander Gray, lately Episcopall ministers, and Mr. Patrick Maitland, lately an Episcopall preacher, continue in and about this city of Aberdeen, though now under sentence of deposition from the office of the holy ministry, to conveen congregations of people, and do preach, and exerce other parts of the ministeriall function in the said meetings, and that without praying for our rightful sovereign, King George, which unaccountable practise the Presbytery cannot but look upon to be of very dangerous consequence to the interest both of Church and State; they did therefore, and hereby do appoint the Reverend Mr. Francis Melvill and Principal Blackwell to apply, as soon as may be, to the honourable magistrates of the said burgh, for their prosecuting, according to law, all the foresaid persons, so as all such dangerous practises may be effectually prevented in time coming."[1] Similar notices occur in the Records for some years after this time, and at last the Presbytery instituted law proceedings before the Magistrates of Aberdeen, and in other places before the Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of "suppressing the disloyall and schismaticall meetings keeped up and maintained by some of the deposed Episcopall clergy."

(1) [Presbytery Records, vol. iv., p. 221.]

V. Diary of the Reverend William Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, the writer of this Diary, was deputed by the Commission of the General Assembly, along with the Reverend William Hamilton, to proceed to London, in 1717, with the view of endeavouring to obtain the redress of various grievances then affecting the Church of Scotland; the principal of which were the Act of Queen Anne, reviving Patronage, in 1711, and certain clauses in the Act of Toleration, passed in 1712. These gentlemen remained in London for upwards of two months, and the Diary, which seems to have been intended by Mr. Mitchell solely for his private use, records the various steps taken by the deputation during that time, with the view of attaining their object. It will be observed that the effects produced by this deputation, as in the case of Professor Blackwell and his friends, were not of much benefit to the cause which it was intended to serve. The difficulties which generally stand in the way of such missions were fully experienced by Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues, and are described in the Diary.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the Ministers of the High Church in Edinburgh, and was also one of the King's Chaplains for Scotland. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly three times, viz. in the years 1714, 1717, and 1722. Sir Andrew Mitchell of Thainston, in Aberdeenshire, was his only child, and became distinguished by his diplomatic skill, while acting as British Ambassador at the Court of Frederick the Great, from 1753 till his death, at Berlin, in January, 1771. He had previously acted as M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, from 1747 to 1753, and had also held

the appointment of Under Secretary of State. His father was brother to Mr. Mitchell of Thainston. Sir Andrew was married to a daughter of the latter gentleman; and both his wife and a daughter, the issue of their marriage, having predeceased him, he succeeded to the lands of Thainston, as heir of his daughter. The Diary of Mr. Mitchell was lately discovered among a mass of his notes of sermons, along with many papers and letters of the celebrated Maclaurin, on the removal of the Library of Marischal College to the new buildings. As the diarist's son, Sir Andrew Mitchell, had studied under Maclaurin, and was his intimate friend, as well as one of his three executors, it is possible that this collection of papers, including the Diary, had been given to Marischal College by him, although no positive information on the subject has been preserved. The Editor has to acknowledge the ready liberality of the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College, in permitting him to make use of the Diary for the Club. He is indebted for the foregoing particulars regarding Mr. Mitchell's Diary to Professor William Knight, LL.D.

The Reverend William Hamilton was of the Preston family, and held the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh; he afterwards became Principal of that University, and was also his Majesty's Almoner for Scotland. Like Mr. Mitchell, he was thrice chosen to be Moderator of the General Assembly, viz. in the years 1712, 1716, and 1720. One of his grandsons was the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and author of the celebrated Inquiry into the National Debt, besides other works.

VI. Nepenthes.

The writer of this Tract was William Barclay, M.D. He was brother of Sir Patrick Barclay of Towie, and was born about 1570. He studied in the University of Louvain, under the celebrated scholar Justus Lipsius, to whom Barclay afterwards addressed several Letters, which have been printed; Lipsius is recorded to have said, "that, if he were dying, he knew no person on earth he would leave his pen to but the Doctor."(1) Barclay was appointed Professor in the University of Paris, where he taught humanity for several years. He afterwards visited Scotland, and appears to have followed the medical profession, but soon returned to France, where he resumed his former occupation at Nantes in Bretagne.(2)

This Tract, which he has called "Nepenthes, or the Vertves of Tabacco," is exceedingly rare, and has now been reprinted from the copy in the Advocates' Library. It contains a very warm panegyric on the virtues of his favourite herb, which in the author's opinion is adapted for the cure of all diseases. He does not, however, urge its indiscriminate use by all persons, and at all times; for he laments that many people, by their indiscretion, bring an evil report on this "happie and holy herbe," "as the English abusers do, which make a smoke-boxe of their skull, more fit to be carried vnder his arme that selleth at Paris *dunoir a noircir* to blacke mens shoes, then to carie the braine of him that can not walke, can not ryde except the Tabacco pype be in his mouth;"

(1) ["Callirhoe, or the Nymph of Aberdene," (edit. Aberdeen, 1670.) Sig. D 2.]

(2) [Irving's Lives of Scottish Writers, vol. i., p. 231.]

but, on the other hand, "if Tabacco were vsed physically and with discretion, there were no medicament in the worlde comparable to it." He describes in his Tract the modes in which the weed may be most advantageously used in different circumstances.

Perhaps no more amusing contrast could occur between opposing opinions, than in the lavish praises bestowed on Tobacco, by Barclay, in his "Nepenthes," and the indiscriminate censure with which it is loaded by James VI. In his "Covnterblaste to Tobacco," that monarch traces its invention to some barbarous Indians, "who found it to be a preseruatiue or antidote against the pocks, a filthy disease whereunto these barbarous people are (as all men know) very subject," and taunts his subjects with imitating these ignorant savages. "It is not so long," says he "since the first entry of this abuse amongst vs here, as this present aage cannot very well remember both the first authour, and the forme of the first introduction of it amongst vs. It was neither brought in by King, great conquerour, nor learned doctour of phisicke. With the report of a great discouery for a conquest, some two or three sauage men were brought in, together with this sauage custome. But the pitie is, the poore wilde barbarous men died, but that vile barbarous custome is yet aliue, yea, in fresh vigor." He denies that its use is productive of good effects in any case. He shows that "its users are guilty, in the first place, of sinfull and shamefull lust; secondly, of a branch of the sin of drunkenness, which is the roote of all sinnes; thirdly, of the greatest sin of all, in that its users, who are created and ordeined by God to bestow both their persons and goods for the maintenance both of the honour and safety of their King and commonwealth, should disable themselves both in their persons, having, by this continuall vile custome brought themselves to this shamefull

imbecilitie, that they are not able to ride or walke the journey of a Jewes Sabbath, but they must have a reekie cole brought them from the next poore house to kindle their Tobacco with." And the royal antagonist of Tobacco winds up his arguments by denouncing its use as "a custome loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible stigian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse."[1]

As in prose, Barclay had proved the able champion of Tobacco, so in verse he sings the praises of his favourite weed. On the pretext that "there were some pages which he thought not meet to leaue emptie," our author adds to his Treatise six little poems addressed to some of his friends and kinsmen. They are all in praise of Tobacco, one of them being for the edification of those who abuse this "heauenlie plant," "the hope of health, the fewell of our life," and in another he invokes his mistress in aid of his beloved herb. Barclay also wrote "Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa, or the Nymphe of Aberdene resuscitat;" "Apobaterium, or last Farewell to Aberdene," of which no copy is now known to exist; some latin poems in the "Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum," besides other learned works. It is conjectured that he died about 1630.

(1) [The Workes of the most high and mightie Prince, James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Pvblished by James, Bishop of Winton, and Deane of his Maiesties Chappell Royall." London, 1616, pp. 214, 222.]

VII. March of the Highland Army.

The manuscript from which the Daily Orders of Prince Charles Edward to his Army are now printed, is a thin Memorandum Book, bound in parchment, and presenting evident marks of having been carried in the pocket of the writer during his campaign.

The writer of the Day Book was James Stuart, second son of William Stuart of Inchbreck, a family of the same extraction with those of Ochiltree and Evandale, being lineally and legitimately descended from Walter Stuart of Morphy, who was grandson of the Duke of Albany, younger son of King Robert II. Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the fourth Earl of Airly, raised a regiment of 600 men (a good many of whom were of his own family and name), with which he joined the army of the Chevalier, at Edinburgh, 3d October, 1745. In this regiment, James Stuart held a commission as captain; he had previously served in Holland, and after the termination of the civil strife in Scotland, by the fatal battle of Culloden, he entered the French service, where he was created a Knight of the Order of Merit, and died at St. Omers, in 1776. The present representative of the Stuarts of Inchbreck is Dr. Andrew Stuart, residing in Edinburgh, and, by his permission, the Day Book was communicated to the Editor, by Alexander Stuart, Esquire of Laithers, brother of Dr. Stuart, whom he has also to thank for the papers from which he has gathered his information regarding this ancient family.

The Day Book contains the Orders given to the army, and notes of its route, from 10th October, 1745, to 12th April, 1746. From that day to the 16th of April, when the fatal conflict at Culloden

took place, the writer contents himself with giving short memoranda of the marches of the Prince's army; and from the 16th to the 21st of April, the entries relate to the route adopted by Captain Stuart in his retreat from Culloden.

VIII. Diary of the Reverend John Bisset.

The writer of this Diary was one of the ministers of St. Nicholas Church in Aberdeen from 1728 to 1756. He had previously been minister of the Parish of New Machar from 1717 till the time of his removal to Aberdeen. During the rising in 1745–46, he wrote down, in the shape of a Diary, whatever public occurrences happened under his own eye, together with the reports of events in other quarters, as they reached him. He also made extracts of considerable length from the newspapers of the day, but although he transmitted the Diary to his friend, the Reverend Robert Willox, minister of Echt, yet, from the repeated intimations to that gentleman which occur throughout the Diary, that he would require the whole correspondence to be returned to him, it is evident that his principal design was to preserve an account of those troubled times for his own use.

The Diary presents a lively picture of the innumerable rumours and alarms which were prevalent in the country at that time. The tediousness and difficulty of communication between different parts of the country permitted such reports at that time to acquire a more alarming complexion, in proportion to the distance which they reached from the place of their origin. Mr. Bisset has frequently to express his vexation at the unexpected birth of mice

from the mountains of rumour, which he had previously recorded in his Diary. There is preserved in it a considerable amount of minute information regarding the proceedings which occurred in the north during the last rising of the Scotch in behalf of the descendant of their ancient monarchs. Although it may not unfold many facts connected with that memorable campaign hitherto unknown to historians, the writer of the present Diary has preserved many minute sketches, illustrating the state of society in his own times, and has opened up more distinctly some of the scenes enacted in that romantic drama.

Mr. Bisset on all occasions manifests his loyalty to the House of Brunswick, and expresses his detestation of the Rebels in no measured terms. His keenness, on this and other points, seems to have prevented much sympathy between him and his brethren of the clergy, and he declined an interview with the Duke of Cumberland as a member of the Synod of Aberdeen. He, however, obtained that honour as an individual clergyman, and he describes the particulars of his interview in the Diary.

The Editor has selected the portions of the Diary which appeared to him most likely to prove interesting, and he has to return his best thanks to the Reverend Alexander Thom at Nigg, to whom it now belongs, for his permission to print these extracts for the Club.

IX. Letters to the Laird of Stonywood.

James Moir of Stonywood, to whom most of these Letters were addressed, was the representative of an ancient family of the name

of Moir, who probably settled in Aberdeenshire in the reign of David II., and acquired the barony of Stonywood, situated on the river Don, about five miles from its mouth, from Frazer of Muchals, about the end of the sixteenth century. The Laird of Stonywood was widely connected with the gentry of Aberdeenshire, by which means, and his zealous activity in the cause of Prince Charles Edward, he soon raised a battalion of men, known by the name of "Stonywood's Regiment." For the equipment of his men, he received an order, (I.) dated 1st October, 1745, for six hundred stand of arms, with a corresponding quantity of ammunition, and, in the same month, he was called to attend a council of war, with the other officers of the Prince, at Holyrood-House. Mr. Moir is frequently mentioned in the preceding Diary of Mr. Bisset. Before joining the army of the Prince, he seems to have spent some time in endeavouring to collect the Cess in Aberdeenshire, a measure which it required the intimidation of an armed force to accomplish. During this period, the Letters from Lord Lewis Gordon are written. They forcibly exhibit the difficulties which impeded all the exertions of the insurgents. Even in Aberdeenshire, which was one of the Jacobite strongholds, there existed a general disinclination to the cause. Lord Lewis complains, "We have all got most unthankful business, and we have to deal with a sett of low minded grovelling wretches, who prefers their own interest to the good of their country, or the indispensable duty they owe to their lawful Prince." Again, in regard to raising the Cess, and levying men in Banffshire, he says, "We have been obliged to use great threatnings, although no reall hardships have been used; and, take my word for it, that, in the lasy way the country is in, together with the unnatural methods the ministers and other disafected people

make use of to restrain the people from doing their duty, there is no raising the quotas of men in the country without a seeming violence." The Duke of Gordon did not join in the rising of 1745, and his brother, Lord Lewis, found that few Highlanders would join him, notwithstanding all the pains he had taken, and the repeated assurances of support he had received, because the Duke had given them orders not to stir.

II.—XII. These are the Letters addressed to Mr. Moir by Lord Lewis Gordon, already referred to. That nobleman was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the Northern Counties; and at the time when they were written, he was actively engaged in raising men and collecting the Cess of Banffshire for the service of the Prince. He describes his success in these measures; and the various steps which were taken to further his views are noticed with considerable minuteness.

XIII.—XVIII. Thomas Erskine, by whom these Letters to Stonywood were written, was Laird of Pittodrie (formerly called Balhagartie), situated in the Garioch, a fertile district of Aberdeenshire. He was descended from Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, Secretary to King James V., and having been engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, his experience in that campaign induced him to refuse to take any active share in the "affair" of 1745, although he was willing to contribute as much money as he could afford in furtherance of the undertaking. His Letters strongly exhibit the miserable state in which the country was placed, as well as the general backwardness displayed to the Prince's cause, and the minute information on this subject which they contain is valuable.

XIX. This is a Letter from the Town-Clerk of Inverury, in which he requests Mr. Moir's interposition in favour of one of the

inhabitants of that burgh, whose horse had been injured in carrying an express to Lord Lewis Gordon.

XX. Mr. Hugh Innes, by whom this Letter was written, appears to have been a Student at King's College, Aberdeen, and to have been a native of Morayshire. He complains that after he had engaged nine "Servant Lads" for the Prince's service, they were induced to draw back by "the diabolical lyes of their Prisbyterian preacher," and similar complaints will be found in the Letters of Lord Lewis Gordon. These clergymen were staunch supporters of the Hanoverian interest, and thus excited the wrath of the Jacobites against them.

XXI., XXIII., XXV. Charles Gordon of Blelack, by whom these Letters were written, was a zealous Jacobite, and held the rank of Colonel in the Prince's army. The fire of his disposition occasionally manifests itself in the impatient expressions used in his letters. He throws farther light on the plans used to raise and arm the country in the cause of the Prince. Of this gentleman's mother an anecdote has been preserved, characteristic of the times, and of a class of persons long extinct. The minister of the parish of Logy-in-Mar, on a certain Sunday during the insurrection, was engaged in prayer to God that He would scatter the army of the rebels, and bring their counsels to nought, when he was interrupted by the Lady of Blelak, who, with an oath, asked him, "how dare ye say that, an' my Charlie wi' them"?

XXII. This Letter, from the Laird of Pitfoddels, accompanies a note of the money "debussed" by him for payment of twenty-five men whom he brought to Aberdeen to join the Prince's service. Seven of this gentleman's sons drew their swords in the same cause at Culloden.

XXIV., XXVI. Mr. Moir of Lonmay, by whom these Letters were written, was a kinsman of the Laird of Stonywood, and was appointed by Lord Lewis Gordon to be his Deputy-Lieutenant and Governor of the town of Aberdeen. He was active in the cause of the insurgents, and is frequently referred to in Mr. Bisset's Diary.

XXVII., XXX., XXXI. These are Letters from the Duke of Perth to Lord Lewis Gordon. They refer generally to the progress of the Prince's affairs, and especially congratulate Lord Lewis on his success in the skirmish with the Macleods at Inverury.

XXVIII. In this Letter, George Logie, who appears to have been an inhabitant of the Mearns, requests the protection of Mr. Moir, against the attempts of Mr. Garioch of Mergay, who was a zealous supporter of the Prince.

XXIX. This Letter is from Lady Tallasker, regarding medical advice which she was desirous of obtaining for some wounded men. She is probably the Lady referred to in Mr. Bisset's Diary, p. 352.

XXXII. This is a Letter from John, third Earl of Kintore, regarding the demands for Cess made on his tenants by Lord Lewis Gordon.

XXXIII. This Letter, from the Professor of Divinity in King's College, is also relative to the demands for Cess made on the tenant of certain lands which then belonged to the Professor of Divinity in that College.

XXXIV. This is a Letter from Farquharson of Auchriachan, in which he informs Mr. Moir that his men "declined going by Aberdeen, and wond by no means condescend to go untill they once got home to see their families." It has been remarked by Sir Walter Scott, in reference to the skirmish at Inverury, between the Mac-Lead Lewis Gordon's troops, chiefly Lowland men of

Aberdeenshire, under Moir of Stonywood and Farquharson of Monaltry, "that the Islesmen, who appeared on the part of Government, were all Highlanders, in their proper garb; and that the greater part of those who fought for the Stewarts wore the Lowland dress, being the reverse of what was usually the case in the civil war."[1] This statement contradicts the generally received account, and the popular understanding seems to be borne out by a passage in this Letter, where Farquharson writes, "If you want any Highland plaids or tartans for the men, acquant me, and I'll endeavour to provide in some," and the Proclamation of Lord Lewis Gordon calls for men with sufficient Highland clothes, plaid, and arms. The house of Farquharson, at Glenconlass, in Glenlivat, was one of those which were burnt by the Royalists in 1746.[2]

XXXV. This Letter is from John, fifth Viscount Arbuthnott, to Mr. Moir, and principally relates to the recovery of Lady Nicolson's saddle horse, "which was a blue pownie," and had been pressed into the Prince's service.

XXXVI., XXXVII., XXXIX. The first and last of these Letters are from Lord George Murray to Stonywood; the second is to Lonmay. They refer to the arrangements which Lord George was making for crossing the Spey.

XXXVIII. In this Letter from Lord Lewis Drummond, son of the second Duke of Melfort, he requests the good offices of Mr. Moir to procure a lodging for the bearer of it, who was "wife to a very honest man, sergent of our regiment."

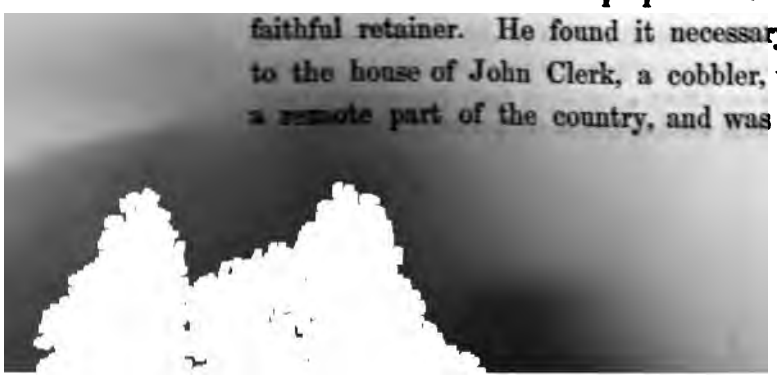
XL. This Letter, from Sir James Kinloch, gives an account of the movements of the Prince's army previous to its passing the

(1) [Tales of a Grandfather, vol. v., p. 254.]
(2) [Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745, p. 346.]

Spey. His father married the daughter and heiress of John Nevay of Nevay, by which title he subscribes this Letter, in addition to his own surname. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Culloden, tried and condemned, but afterwards pardoned.

XLI. This Letter is from John Murray of Broughton, Secretary to the Prince, and desires Stonywood to send a hundred of his men to Findhorn, to go on board some boats there, for a search expedition. The object of this order is stated in the note, p. 439.

It is well known how ardently Prince Charles Edward desired an advance on the city of London, and how severely he was affected by the retreat from Derby. The Laird of Stonywood had advised the march into England, and he was of opinion that it should have been persevered in, contrary to the opinion held by the majority of the Prince's officers. Mr. Moir stood high in the estimation of the Prince, and to the warm interest which the latter showed in his welfare at a subsequent period, he was considerably indebted. Mr. Moir had believed in the popular report of the treachery of Lord George Murray; and on his regiment being broken at Culloden, it is said, in that moment of vexation and anger, that he met this nobleman and upbraided him as a traitor to the cause. After that fatal conflict, Mr. Moir reached his house of Stonywood, which had been for some time occupied by a party of English troops. He narrowly escaped detection, and fleeing into the district of Buchan, was concealed in the house of a crofter of the name of Bartlet, in the parish of Cruden, a retreat which had been prepared for him by the exertions of a faithful retainer. He found it necessary to remove his quarters to the house of John Clerk, a cobbler, who led a solitary life in a remote part of the country, and was father to the wife of his



late host. Here he contrived a concealment behind his bed, to which he retired on the approach of any one to the house. With the view of amusing himself, Mr Moir made himself acquainted with the humble art professed by his host, in which he soon acquired a skill quite surprising to his teacher. It was the 5th of November, 1746, before adequate means of leaving Scotland could be procured by him. On that day, Stonywood and his brother, Charles, who had also been engaged in the Rebellion, along with Gordon of Glenbucket, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and two other gentlemen of the Prince's army, embarked on board a small sloop, on the coast of Buchan, which was bound for Norway. Having arrived in that country, he proceeded from thence to Sweden, and having reached Gottenburgh, he proposed to enter into trade. In the meantime, he preferred a claim of indemnification on the French Government, for having, at his own private expense, raised, clothed, and victualled his regiment, in the Prince's service, until it was ready to join the army. His claim was not disputed, and he received 1500 livres in payment of it, which, however, was a very inadequate remuneration for his outlay. Mr. Moir had assumed the name of Jamieson, which he deemed it advisable to retain, as he was specially excepted from the Act of Indemnity, which was passed at this time. After a short residence at Gottenburgh, he was joined there by his wife. He now hesitated whether he would prosecute his mercantile intentions or engage in the French service, and he entered into a correspondence on the subject with James Leslie, Secretary to the Prince, who, on the 14 January, 1747, thus writes to Mr. Moir from Paris:

I receved yesterday the Letter you did me the honor to writ to me the 17 of last moneth. Tho I have not the good fortune of personal acquaintance with you, yet your name and famely are very weel known to me, and upon that account I shall be always ready to render you all the services lyes in my power, and yet more for

the cause you have embraced. As soon as I receved your letter, I went to wait upon his Royal Highness, and told him your situation and intentions, he ordered me to make you his kind compliments, and to tell you he left it to your own choice to stay where you are or come here. Now, that you may the better judge what will be most convenient for yourself, I shall tell you, as far as I know, the situation of your countrymen and fellow sufferers here. The Court of France has given gratifications, that is, a certain sum of money, to all those for whom the Prince applyd; but how long they will continue to doe so, God knows. My Lord Ogilvy has obtaind from the King of France, to raise a Scots Regiment on the same footing as Lord John Drummond's, now Duke of Perth. Those who can raise companies in that Regiment will have tolerable good bread. The said Captains will be also pretty weel; and likeways yong men may live pretty weel with the pay of subalterns; but I am affraid that if war continue, those who will not bee in that Regiment (which is dessind alenarly for the Gentlemen engagd in the last affaire), will get but smal pensions from the Court of France, and be but indifferently payd. That Regiment is to be att first but of one batallion of twelve companies, of which Collonel and Lieutenant Collonel makes two.

So in my humble opinion, if you think you can make a tolerable livelyhood in the mercantil way, it will be much surer, then what you can have here; but if you come, I am confident the Prince will, as it is just, doe all his endeavors to provide for you, so you are best able to judge yourself what will be most convenient for you to doe; and if you think me capable to rendre you any service, depend upon it, none will be more willing. In case you determine [to settle in] the mercantil way, you have here a letter of recommendation for the French Ambassador, who I am perswaded will rendre you all the service he can. If you make use of it, you must fold it in four, and put a cover upon it, directed thus:

A Son Excellence,
Monsieur Le Marquis de Lanmary,
Ambassadeur de Sa Majte. tres Chretienne,
A La Cour de Suede,
A Stokholm.

I send you this letter inclosed into Mr. Alexander Rosses, for more security.

I am with all sincerity, Dear Sir,
Your most humble and most obedient cousin and servant,
JA. LESLIE.

If you send the letter, you must writ to the Ambassador, and let him know what he can doe to serve you.

The offers of assistance which Mr. Moir received from the French

ambassador, determined him to adhere to his mercantile projects; but, while engrossed in arrangements connected with these, he received an order from the King of Sweden to repair to Stockholm. On his arrival there, he found that Prince Charles Edward had written to the Swedish Court, strongly recommending him. On this occasion, Mr. Moir received from the Swedish King the gift of naturalization, which, by freeing him from certain taxes exigible from foreigners, materially assisted him in his new pursuits. He was also honoured with a patent of nobility, which, along with other family papers, is yet in the possession of his representative.

Mr. Moir's health began to give way in 1761, and in the course of the ensuing year, after many negotiations, he was allowed to return to Scotland, and he again took up his abode at Stonywood, in 1762. He died in 1782, leaving, of a very large family, only two daughters, of whom the elder was married to George Skene of Rubislaw. In his absence, his affairs had fallen into considerable disorder; and some years after his death, the inheritance of his fathers was sold. The present representative of this ancient family is James Skene, Esquire of Rubislaw, so well known for his taste and skill in Scottish antiquities and the Fine Arts. The Editor gratefully acknowledges the obligations under which he lies to the son of Mr. Skene, William F. Skene, Esq., W.S., of the Register House, Edinburgh, who communicated to him the valuable collection of Letters from which the present selection is printed, and an interesting notice of the family of Moir of Stonywood, drawn up by his father, from which the particulars regarding Mr. Moir have been gathered. Along with the family papers, there has descended to their present possessor, a relic of a nature so interesting that the Editor cannot refrain from adverting to it. It is said that

when Charles I. was on the scaffold, the unfortunate monarch placed in the hands of Bishop Juxon, who attended him in his last moments, a Bible, addressing to him, at the same time, the emphatic injunction, "Remember." Between Bishop Juxon and Patrick Scougal, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682, a connexion existed, the precise nature of which has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that Bishop Juxon bequeathed to Bishop Scougal the Bible which he had received in such awfully interesting circumstances from his sovereign. Dr. William Scroggie, for some time minister at Old Aberdeen, but who was elected to fill the See of Argyle in 1666, married the eldest daughter of Bishop Scougal, and, on the 10th July, 1683, James Moir of Stonywood was married to Mary Scroggie, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Argyle. Through this channel, the Bible, originally given to Bishop Juxon, descended to the Moirs of Stonywood. A short time before the property was sold, this valuable relic was stolen, along with a gold piece, which had been given by the Lady of Frazer of Muchalls to the ancestor of Mr. Moir, who first purchased Stonywood. It was designed as a talisman for the preservation of the estate, so long as the family should keep possession of the coin, and it had been preserved for many generations in the charter chest at Stonywood. After being thus abstracted, it was never again heard of; the thief, who was one of the female servants at Stonywood, found the Bible to be a less marketable article, as its history was well known in the country. She accordingly came by night to Stonywood, and deposited the volume at the foot of a large chesnut tree which overshaded the entrance of the front court of the house, where it was found next morning. It was not returned altogether in the same state as when it had been abstracted. The

depredator had offered the volume for sale to a bookseller in Aberdeen, who, although he declined to purchase it, thought proper to abstract the blank leaf on which the monarch's autograph was thus written, "Charles Stuart, *an. dom.* 1649." This leaf he pasted upon another old bible, which, it is said, he disposed of to a noble collector of rarities in the north, for a large sum, as a Bible of Charles I. The family relic is magnificently bound in light blue velvet, having the royal arms and initials embroidered in silver gilt on the boards. Having been long used as a register of the births, marriages, and deaths of the family, as well as for the daily purposes of domestic devotion, its original lustre has disappeared; but there is no doubt of its authenticity, and of its regular descent to its present possessor. A fine portrait of Bishop Juxon was preserved among the family pictures at Stonywood, and is now also in the possession of Mr. Skene.

JOHN STUART.

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FAC-SIMILES OF SIGNATURES IN THE STRALOCH PAPERS.

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1. " G. Gordone," George Lord Gordon, who fell at the Battle of Alford, 1645.
2. " L. Gordone," Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards third Marquis of Huntly.
3. " Huntlye," George, Sixth Earl, and First Marquis of Huntly.
4. " Huntlye," George, Second Marquis of Huntly.
5. " Adam Gordoun of Auchindoun," Brother to the Nobleman last named.
6. " Scottistarveit," Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet.
7. " R. Burnetum," Robert Burnet of Crimond, father of Bishop Burnet.
8. " R. Gordonius a Strathloch," Robert Gordon Laird of Straloch.

   cIↃ cI c xxxxii. Quod sis esse velis.
9. " Joh. Jonstonus—tuus ut suus," John Johnston, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews.
10. " Huntlye," Lewis, Third Marquis of Huntly.

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1. The Coat Armorial of James Duke of Hamilton.
2. " Hamilton," James Duke of Hamilton.
3. " David Buchananus," David Buchanan.
4. " Aboyne," Charles, First Earl of Aboyne.
5. " James R." King James VI.
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7. " Argyll," Archibald, First Marquis of Argyll.
8. " Marischall," William, Seventh Earl Marischal.
9. " Jo. Middletone," Colonel Middleton, afterwards First Earl of Middleton.
10. " Thomas Gordoun of Cluny."
11. " Wm. Gordon of Gicht."
12. " Johne Gordone, apperand of Carnborrow."
13. " Jhone Gordonne of Bukkie."

I.

THE STRALOCH PAPERS.

THE STRALOCH PAPERS.

I.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our rycht traist
freind the laird
of Pitlurg

Rycht traist freind we greit yow weill. We dout not of your diligence committit be ws to your creddit Albeit we haue thocht gud of new be this our lettre to remember yow of the samen. Thairfore we pray yow effectuislie to caus extract the register of the haill personis denuncit for quhatsumeuir caus within our shirefdome of Abirdene and send the samen extract attentiklie subscriuit be the shireff clerk to ws to the effect we may se ordour takin thairwith for satisfactioun & outred of the effairis notour to yow And this we dout not bot ye will do with all possible diligence as ye will do ws singular & acceptable plesour quhairof we sall not be foryetfull Comittis yow to god Off lynlythgw the . xxix. day of December. 1585

JAMES R.

II.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our traist freind the
Lard of Petlurg

Traist freind We greit yow weill Becaus of the honour and solempnitie of our mariage now approcheing we ar to haiff ado with ane grit number of fyne haiknayis baith for our awin escuiyrie as for the vse of

that princesse that god willing shortlie salbe our bed fallow We will dessir yow rycht effectuouslie that ye will send ws sic ane haiknay as ye will ansser for And lat him be derectit wnto ws with ane of your awin to edinbrvcht betwix and the last day of this instant As ye will testefie vnto ws your guid affectioun to our honour at this tyme and will do ws rycht acceptable plesour to be remembert aboue the walew Thus for the present we commit yow to god from Aberdene the fourt of august 1589

JAMES R.

III.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our traist freind
The Lard of Petlurg

Traist freind we greit yow hartlie weill The same gude god that hes preseruit us frome all peirellis sen our conceptioun vnto this present hour still disclosing and bringing to forder licht the mischevous practizes intendit be sathan and his ministeris aganis our awin estait and persoun craved without dout at our handis sik ernist care and diligence in tryell and condignne pvnischement of quhatsumeuir salbe fund culpable thairof as of his holie law consuetude and practik of this realme is warranted and now the lait dilating of the erle boithuill and his committing to waird hes gevin ws mair ample occasioun [whilk] mater tuicheis us sa neirlie as can be And for mony uthir respectis requireing the auise of our estaitis and sik as ar knawin to be best affected in advanceing of godis glorie preseruatioun of our persoun and estait we haif thocht meit effectualie to desyre yow as ane of the commissionaris within the bounds of our shirefdome of Abirdene To addres yowr selff heir the vj day of maij nixttocum quhair be your presens and concurrance with the rest writtin for Inlykemaner sic formale ordour may be taikin as salbe resoluit vpoun and eftir dew consideratioun thocht maist requisit Thus luking for your keiping of that dyet personalie as ye tendir ws quhome it cheiffie concernis we committ yow to gods protectioun At Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Apryle 1591

JAMES R.

IV.

GEORGE, SIXTH EARL, AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO KING JAMES THE SIXTH.

To the kings
Maiestie,

Pleis your Maiestie, I haue directit this berar my cousing the laird of Petlurg unto your Maiestie for keping of the tent day of this instant, for discharging of ane alledgit commission grantit againis me and sindrie of my naime quha ar not at the horn the maist pairt, and as for the commissioners your Maiestie and the consell hes to Judg gif thay be lauchful, and uerray qualifiit, I mein the Erll of Atholl, and Makintoche, quhomto your Maiestie hes done that honour that neuir was don to nain of his forbears, and he hes merit bettir to follou his fathir futstaps, nor that your Maiestie suld put him ut of his forbears rank Your Maiestie knauis I haue reson to speik for the not degreding of my man, for this is not the first gud seruis that he hes prest till do to me, and thaes quha manteinis him at this tyme, haid sober caus to prais him for his loyaltie fairnyer, aluayis sir I se thair is na mair for the present bot sik man sik maister, for the quhilk sir your Maiesties puir pepill hes felt the uar, uith sik ane extraordinar crualtie, that the lyk hes not bein hard, this lang tyme in ane ciuil contrey, uith the quhilk sir I haue yit comportit at your Maiesties command and not that onlie bot hes grantit ane assurans, becaus I onderstud it to be your Maiesties uill, that thaes that refusit the form that your Maiestie set doun your Maiestie uald be partie, upon the quhilk respect I grantit to the same, as the Erlle of Angus can testefie, quha as I beleiu can alsua declair thair pairt, quhilk uas to set doun sik form as thay plesit, or utheruayis thay uald not grant, and eftir thay haid promisit to the Erlle of Angus, be uord and he to me, and haid tain myne, thay brak thrys in ten dayis baith in murther and herchip, gif this be of ueritie I remit me to the Erlle of Angus declaration, nou sir sin I haue schauin my obediens uith los and schaites and scham and thay contempteuslie hes misregardit your Maiestie and your pouar, eftir the committing of sua horribill murtheris as thay did, I hoip nou sen I haue abiddin on lau, that your Majestie uill not refus me all pouar againis thaeme quha ar euill members in ane ciuill contrey, and qua proofis them

selfis altogedder inobedient unto your Maiestie, I haue mair to ureit of this porpos sir nor I uill fache your Maiestie uith, bot uill remitt the rest of my mynd to my cousings credit, sua eftir the kissing maist humble of your Maiesties hand I uill tak my leif praying the Eternall to preseru your Maiestie in lang lyf and maist prosperous Renge At Abirdein this thrid of Januair,

Your Maiesties maist humble subiect
and affectionat uarlet to my
lyuis end,

HUNTLYE

V.

INSTRUCTIONS BY CERTAIN BARONS OF THE NAME OF GORDON TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

hedis giffin be freindis to me
till propone at the parliament
haldin in Julij 1593

The Effect of that quhilk the Laird of Petlurge is to propoin to his Maiestie, the Ambassadour, and kirk in the naim of the rest of his freindis quha in taikin of thair consent as also for supplement of his memorie thay hawe subscryvit thir presentis within wryttin also to the nobilmen and vtheris vndirtakaris to travill for thair releif,

In the first to offer to his Maiestie, that seing it hes pleseit my lord to continow so obstinat as his lordship will onnowayis satisfie the kirk that his hines will esteim of the gentilmen his freinds not onlie as his maist hwmill and obedient subiectis bot also his hines maist affectionat servitouris, as thay that will gif thair aithis of fidelitie as to thair onlie cheif and maister, Swa that thay wald maist hwmblie craif his Maiesteis gwid advyis, quhow thay sall behawe thaim selfis toward the kirk (Seing thay hawe alwayis satisfeit quhatsumevir may be layid to thair charge) as also to the

pairtie quhilk thay maist willinglie will obey in quhatsumever may ly in thair abiliteis thair lyfis and landis onlie resarvit

Secundlie as concerning the deilling with the kirk that thay will offer thaim selfis to ony kynd of tryell possiblie may be devyseit for their innocencie in quhat form it sall pleis thaim that thay ar alwayis so innocent as thay sall craif no fawour in thair tryell, bot all vtter extremitie, for verefication quhairof at the present thay hawe producit the testimoneis of thair awin presbetereis of thair sinceretie in religioun, And that thay sall not mak defectioun in tym cuming mair nor in tym past lat thaim prescryve the form vpoun quhat conditionis thay pleis and it salbe followit, quhilk being to the effect that the holy brethrein of the kirk may interceid for thaim to set by thais immenent dangeris instantlie appearand thay sall hawe to offer (be his Maiesteis sicht, thairis, and indifferent nobilmen and indifferent burrowyis) quhat form of satisfactioun possibill thair lyfis and heretagis onlie reservit,

Thirdlie as toward the ingliss ambassadour they will also offer not onlie to sustein the quein of inglands cawse so far as possiblie they may bot will also profess and gif prwif to be Ennemie to all the commound Ennemies of our native cuntrie, Sick as of spain and all thair suppoistis, ieswittis, prestis, and all vtheris within the cwntrie quhansoiver occasioun sall offer, this being alwyis be his Maiesteis advyse, and as they salbe requerit, besyd the continwance in Religion quhilk thay offer to mantein with thair lyfis and landis

Ferdlie to offer to Nobilmen and vtheris particular freindship and gwidwill quha will profess gwidwill in this our vary necessar ado, As also particularlie to be bwnd to sick as will ondertak and prosequut this owr caws in quhat form of honest conditionis sall pleis yow devysse for the quhilk ye salbe ansserabill, and we be thir presentis bindis ws to mak gwid, And gif it happin the saidis nobilmen or vtheris salbe so particularlie obleseit to tak anie absolut doing in thair cawss and that it be effectuat to thair resonabill contentment, in that cace to be particularlie bwnd for honest reacquyttal according to thair estaittis as gif nobilmen service, vtheris of inferiowr rank stedfast freindship but respect of personnis his Maiestie onlie exceptit, So far fwrth as ye sall think meat at your discretion and iugement, not onlie in thir heidis forsaid, bot also in all vther thingis that ye sall think gwid, quhilk we obleiss ws efaldlie to byd be, and for your awin pairt, that we be thir presentis estemis our selfis so far oblessit to yow as we sall esteim all your cawssis in particular mair tender and deir to ws nor ony vther barron of owr naim in all tym cuming

In witness heirof we hawe subscryvit thir presentis with our handis At Kynmundy the xxvj of Junij 1593 &c

THOMAS GORDOUN of
Cluny
WM GORDON of gycht
JHONE GORDONE apperand of carnborow
JHONE GORDONNE of Bukkie

Notwithstanding of the premissis we all above subscryving be this present reservis owr dewtie in all respectis to owr cheif my lord Erll of huntlie, being alwayis onder his Maiesteis obedience and ansserabill to the lawis of the Realme

JHONE GORDONNE of Bukkie

CLUNY
JHONE GORDONE apperand of carnborrow

VI.

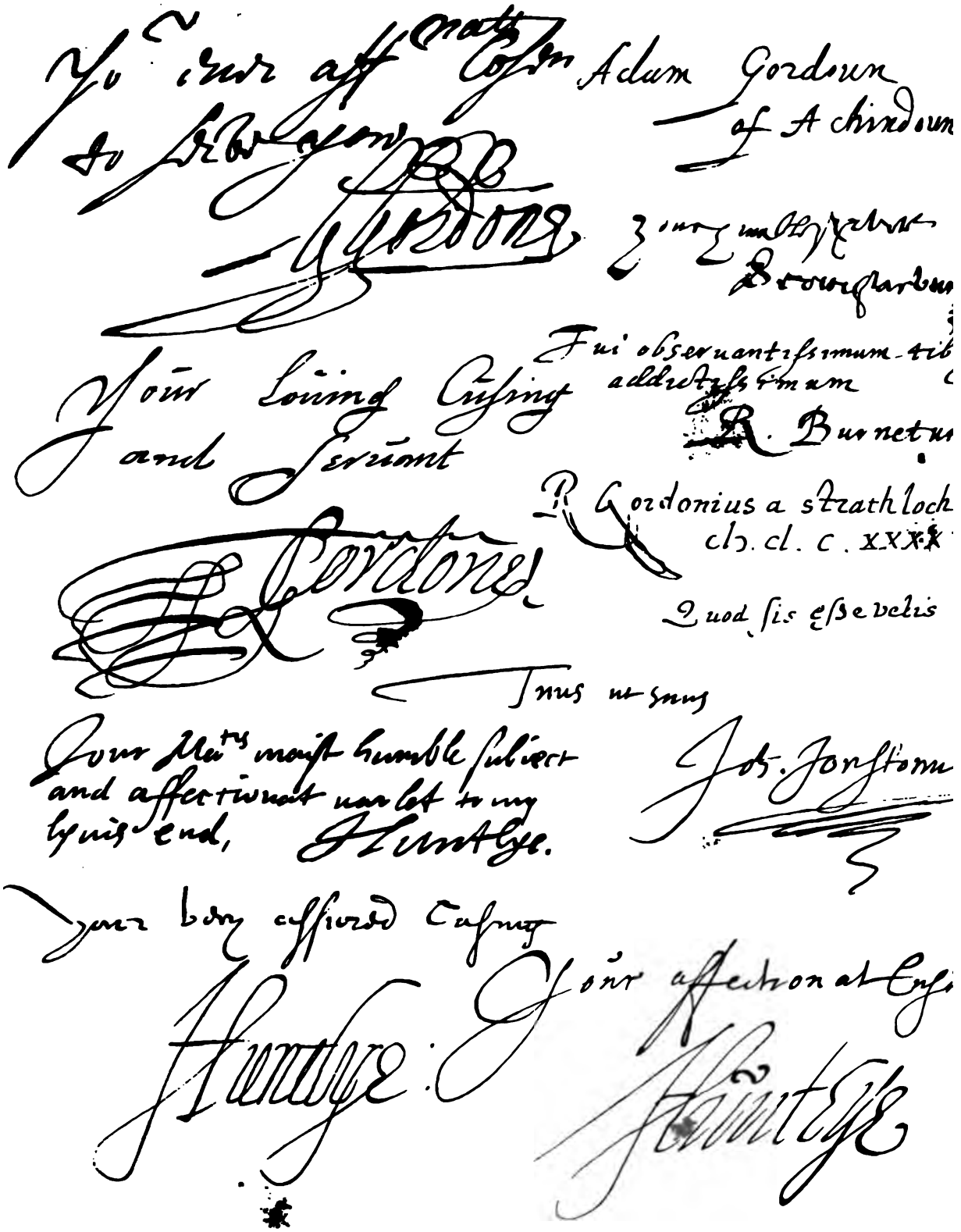
KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our rycht traist freind the
lard of Petlurg &c

Rycht traist freind We gryt yow hairtlie weil the cuming of the embassadouris for the baptisme of our darrest sone now approcheing We haue bene consultand anent thame with quhome we suld be than accompaniet And of sindrie thingis [requysite] for the honourabill accomplisching of that erand and haifing maid speciall choiss of yow to be present with us at that tyme We desir yow effectuouslie to prepare your self confeire The tyme ye will wnderstand heirefter Sum vther thingis we ar constranet to burding yow with quharin we doubt not to find your gudwill and furtherance at this tyme as ye will gif ws ane pruif tharof Quhairanent we luk for your certane ansser quhilk salbe lippinnit for be the bearar our awin seruand quhome we desir yow firmelie to credite And sa committis yow to god at halirudhous the xiiij day of Junij 1594

JAMES REX.

[At] the writing herof we thocht not meit to crave [your] personall attendence bot at your awin plesour



VII.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our Richt traist freind
The Larde of Petlurg

Richt traist freind We greit yow wele having directed a charge ffor randering to our officiar executors thairof of the house place and fortalice of straithboigie We haue thocht meit heirby effectuuslie to desyre yow to ressaue the same houss place and fortalice agane fra our said officiar, and to keip the same to our behuiff till ye ressaue our forder mynd and directioun thairanent, as ye will do ws gude plesyr and seruice This our employment salbe to yow a sufficient warrand for not meting ws at Abirdene at this tyme conforme to our lettre & proclamatioun direct to yow thairanent Sua we commit yow to god from Dunnotter the xij of october 1594

JAMES R.

VIII.

DISCHARGE BY KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

REX

We be the tenour heirof dischargis Sir Johne gordone off Petlurg knycht of all receaving vplifting vptacking or intrometting with off ony maillis fermes custumes keanis or vther deuties quhatsumeuer of quhatsumeuer landis belanging and perteining to our cousinat henriet countes of huntly contenit in hir contract and sasing paist thairwpone kepand thir presentis for his warrand Subscrivit with our hand at Abirdene the nynt day of November 1594 yeris.

JAMES R.

IX.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our Richt traist freind
The larde of Petlurg.

Richt traist freind we greit yow hartlie wele The articlis gevin in be yow at falkland in name of george sumtyme erll of huntlie, ressaveing anssyr, and ane act extendit thairvpoun quhilk wes ratifeit thaireftir as ye knaw at Dumfermling, We haue lykuise causit sett dowin certane articlis anent his [conuerseng ?] and obedience to be performit be him, and appointed him to find cautioun thairvpone Quhilkis articlis and forme of cautionarie ye sall ressave from this berare, and present vnto the said sumtyme erll, willing and persuaiding him be all meanis for his awne wele the wele of his freindis and houss, to accord to the subscriptioun and performance thairof, and to returne to ws betuixt and the prescriuit day the names of his cautioneris, that we may mak chose of sic nowmer of thame as is appointed, and all thingis may be done that concernis that mater within the tyme, As ye will do ws gude plesyr & seruice Sua we commit yow to god from halyrud house the first of december 1596.

JAMES R.

X.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To oure trustie and weilbelouit
The Laird of Petlurg

JAMES R.

Trustie and weilbelouit, We greit yow hairtlie weill. We writ vnto yow for ane tersell of falcoun, whiche we haue ressauit frome your servand and gevis yow hairtlie thankis for the same. And shall remember your courtesie heirin as occasioun servis And so we bid yow hairtelie fairweill ffrome our palice of Whitthall the xx of february 1609.

XI.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To our trustie and
weill beloved
The Laird of Straloche

CHARLES R

Trustie and weill beloved We greitt yow weill Haveing laitly sein certane cairttis of divers schyres of this our ancient kingdome sent heir from Ansterdam To be correctit and helpeitt in the defectis thairof And being informed of your sufficiencie in that airtt And of your Love bothe to Learneing and to the creditt of your natioune We have thairfoir thoucht fitt heirby earnestly to intreitt yow to taik so mutche paines As to reveis the saidis cairttis And to helpe thame in sutche thingis as yow find deficient thairintill, That they may be sent back by the directour of our chancellarie to holland, Quhilk as the samyne will be honorabill for your selff So schall it do ws guid and acceptable service And if occasioun present we schall not be vnmyndfull thairof ffrom our paleice of Halyruidhous the aucht day of October 1641

XII.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for his right Speciall Cusing
The Laird of Stralough
These
Right speciall Cusing;

It is so frequentlye informed by dyuers good hands that the Earle of Montross his jornay at this tyme to Aberdein is not so muche for executing the committie there, as for some other ends concerning my self, that I find muche reasone to enquyre after it; And therfore doe heerby

entreat you to cleere that point if you can, that if there be any demands to be made vnto me, the way may be so generous, as neyther to surpryse me, nor bring in question any part of his Lordship's reputation, by assenting to suche indirect courses, as some men in this countrey may happilye propose setting theyr eyes moir vpon priuat spleene then publick good; Whiche being all, till I may heare from you, I rest;

Your very assured Cusing

HUNTLYE:

28th Marche:

I desyre that these may be communicated to Doctour Gordon; and to heare from you so soone as may be;

Alexander your sonne came this night heer at 8 howres and telles that my lord did desyre him to cause you tell Montroise that he expected not ther hostilitie because he had made them no resistaunce but had givne them free libertie to doe quhat they pleased and that he wold macke them no opposition

XIII.

ADAM GORDON OF AUCHINDOUN, BROTHER TO GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for my speciall
and assured Cusing
The Lard of
Strathloche

Rycht speciall Cousing

The present danger his Majesties seruice the honour & credit of the house of Huntlie and siclyk our avin lyffes credites and estaites are exposed vnto be reason of the insatiable malice of our enemies who intend nothing else then the vtter disgrace and ruine of all these who resolue to stand to the defence thairof And siclyke the absence of my lord my brother whom it mainely concerened to hawe had speciall cair of this busines Hawe mowed me earnestly to intreat yow be thir presentes as one of the

speciall freindes of that familie and favourers of the cause to meitt at Strabogie the saxteint day of May nixt to come whare god villing we may lay downe some solid course how to concure heartily in his Majesties service mantaine & defende the credit and honour of the house of huntly and to preserve our selfes our lyfes fortownes and what else can be in hazard so to meitteing restes

Your assured good freind

ADAM GORDOUN
of Achindoun

Auchindown
the 12 May 1640

XIV.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
our right speciall
cousing
The Laird off
Straloche

Right speciall cousing

Seing thar is ane committe to be holdin at Elgine, wpon the tent day off this moneth be the Justice & certane commissioners apoynted be the lords off his Majesties privie counsell, wherby dyverse off our freinds & tennents might be interessed by our absence, we have tharfor resolved to keip that dyett, and doe heirby entreate yow to meitt us that day be nyne off cloak befornoone, betuix the River off Spey & the toune off Elgine, about the bow bridge, for accompanying ws thither wherby yow shall obleidge ws to remaine

Your verie assured
freind
HUNTLYE

Though your self be lazie, your sones are young:

Huntly 3
August 1642

XV.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For his Right speciall
Cusing:
The Layrd of Stralough;
These:

Right speciall cusing;

I persaue by your letter, that your conjecture of this earnest aduancement of moneyes for Ireland, doth hould with that of most wyse men and honest men, whom I haue latelye seene;

Vpon wednsday last I hade dyuers letters from Yorke of the, 12, Marche; The Queen is to be still there till suche tyme, as some passages towards the south may be made cleare, which NewCastle's Armye is well able to doe, but he halteth vntill that carryages may be prouyded for the Ammunition come allongst with the Queene, whiche will requyre no lesse then, 500, waggones;

A Messenger came from the king to Yorke, vpon the, 9, Marche, he hade beene thrie weeks by the way becaus of his difficult passage, and hath assured the Queen, that Majestie may command an Armye of, 60, thousand men, wheras the Parlliment haue not aboue, 14000, in Armes, vnless they be in London; and almost euerye weeke doe resaue one blow or other; My sone James is (I hoip) some dayes since at Yorke, Montrose, Hoome, Ogiluye, and Jhonstoune, are there before him; Others of that syde are and willbe constantlye at striueling till they heare more, The originall of the inclosed paper wes from thence directed to Mr. Robert douglas Moderatour of the last Generall Assemblye, whoos ansuer (by letter) wes, that would leaue the business to the next Assemblye, butt wes sorye they hade done so much harme to themselues; I shalbe glade to see you at huntlye vpon thursday or fryday next, for I expect the layrd of Pluscardine to be there at that tyme for crauing ane entrye to some landes houlden of vs, by the Lord Forbes, which would be aduysedlye carryed; and so I rest

Your very Louing
Cusing
Boig last of Marche: HUNTLYE:

I haue delyuered the just measure of the frenche foote, to this berare:

XVI.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for his righ speciall
Cusing
The Layrd of Stralough:
These.

Right speciall Cusing;

I writt to yow some dayes since, (thinking yow hade beine then return'd from Edinburgh) to haue seene yow about this tyme in Aberdeene, but the berair being by the way otherwayes informed brought back my letter, now I haue at this place found a very concerning occasion wheyrvpon to renew my desyre, and theyrfore will expect to find yow in Aberdeen eyther tomorrow at night or thursday morning, wher yow shalbe acquainted with the particular wherin I am to craue your aduyse, till when I rest

Your very loueing
frend:
HUNTLYE:

kemno, 26th
of Julye:

XVII.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For his right speciall
Cusing
The Layrd of Stralough
These

Right Speciall Cusing;

Patrick Innes his comming hither about a businesse whiche doth muche concerne the Generall frame of our affaires, hath made me to find it

excieding necessarye, that the returne of it, may be made by the consent of some friends, for auvyding some inconueniencyes whiche I will represent at meitting, whiche I entreat you vpon any termes to keep vpon Tuesday nixt be ten howres at the churche of Culsamond, till when I rest

Your very louing

frend

HUNTLYE:

I will assure you nothing is to be pressed by me but your aduyse, nor to no man els:

huntlye 15th september

XVIII.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO WILLIAM GORDON, ADVOCATE.

for Mr. William

Gordon, advocate:

These:

Right assured Cusing;

Now your father is become a statesman in the shyre, his friends (I hoip) may expect by it, suche good as he may work, towards the peace of the country whiche will not perhaps be so easilye effectuated by any other mean, as by laying asyde the late rigidnes that hath been this whill past excersized vpon some of them, with small reason or justice, so expecting to heare from you, I rest

Your very assured

friend:

HUNTLYE.

huntlye, 4th May:

XIX.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
Our much respected Cosen
The Laird of Straloch

Much respected freind

I haue entrusted Mr James Kennedye with a particular, which I hope yow will not be refractarie in, The concernment is of some of my Lord my Fathers and Brothers wreits of good memorie, which we know to be in your custodie, Wpon ressett of what yow delyuer to him we shall send yow ane discharge, so not dowbting of my so just desyre I remaine

Your assured freind

HUNTLYE

Glentaner 16
Junij 1649.

XX.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
My much respected
freind of Pettlurge
Thes

Much respected

The present exigencie and condition of our affaires requyreing not so much frome yow as my former desyres be the same Gentleman, therfor my intreatie now in no more is, but that ye may be pleased to signe ane ciuill and generall lettre only (sent yow) to my Lord Argill that the propositiones quhilk ar to be sent be me to him may appear the more grawe and

rypely adwissed quhilk articles I haue sent to be consulted be yow, and for your better resolution and judgement to me of all, I haue sent the discreit bearer to that effect and withall assureing you that I intend nothing of weight without the particular adwisse of my speciall freindes and that my intentiones shall tend nothing to their prejudice quhilk makes me confident of your respectes to the good of

Your wery affectionat freind

HUNTLYE

XXI.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor
My Lowing Cusine
The Lard of strath
Loch

Thes

Lowinge Cusine

I am com to this toune to giw suirtie for the peace of the nation according to the proclamation And hes spok with collonel morgan and collonel ashfeild theranent And amongst all my freinds they haw maid choisse of yow and Lesmor for being suirtie for mee. And since I know ther is non that wishes ayther my reputation or standing mor then yow It is therfor my desyr that yow will subsigne as cationer with and for mee, And yow shall not desyr that securatie from mee whilk I shall deny yow for my performance of my ingadgment: I am confident yow will not deny this since Lesmor hes alreadie condescended to it And my good depends soe much on it. But I shall not wse mor intreatie with yow since I am alreadie soe assured of your affection and good wishes to our familie whilk shall bee still acknowledged by

Your affectionat Cusine

HUNTLYE

Aberdein 26 of
September 1653

XXII.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO JOHN GORDON OF FECHILL.

ffor
John Gordone of
Fechell

Thes
Lowing Cusine

I haw wreiten this inclosed to your father that hee may bee suirtie for mee for the peace of this nation since it is the collonells desyr heir that hee bee on and Lesmor the wther who hes alreadie consented And therfor I desyr that yow will bee instrumentall in mowing your father to do the sam whilk shall oblidge mee And noe wayes prejudge your father since I will giw him what suirtie hee can desyr from mee for my performance of what hee ingadges for or with mee which is all till I heir your returne But that I am

Your lowing Cusine
HUNTLYE

Aberdein 26 of
September 1653

XXIII.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor
My Lowing Cusine
The Lard of Petluge

Lowing Cusine

I haw such important Bussines to mak knowen to yow that I can not intrust it to paper And therfor it is my earnest desyr that yow will doe me the fawour to meet me the morrow be tuelw aclok at Huntly wher yow

shall know it particularly:—I exspect a reall performance of this (since I can not intrust the particulars to paper at this distance) as yow ayther wish to doe me a fawour or that I should continow

Your affectionat cusine

20 October 1653 HUNTLYE

From the Boige

XXIV.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for

The Laird of Straloche

Wourthie freind

Being desyrous to recrute and strenthen my troupe with some moir Gentlemen & good fellowes that out of thair affection for the advancement of the publict service and cause now in hand will be willing to honor me with thair companie, I haue adventured in confidence of your affection to the publict good and of your favor and respects to me, To intreat that who soever of your friends ye know to be so mynded, and does not intend to serve as ordinarie troupers vnder others, ye will be pleased to deale with them to vndertake with me; of quhome as I sall be verie cairfull that they be honorablie vsed and intertained, so being in my companie they sall be frie not onlie from the commands of all others except my selff and such as are vnder me, bot also from performing manie deueties quhich other troupers are obleiged vnto. And because I haue resolued efter the rest of the troupes are disolved to leave my owne in thir bounds for a while for keiping of the countrey in better order I sall give warrand to these that haue charge of over it, to receave anie that shall be pleased to joyne with it, And in expectation that ye will be cairfull to ansser my desire heirin, and vse all possible diligence for that effect I sall ever continue to approve my selff as occasion sall offer

Your affectionat freind

Aberdeane the last of Maij 1644 ARGYLL

XXV.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor my loving freind
The laird of straloch
thies
Loving freind

I am enformed yow receaued a wryte from my neveu the late lord gordon wherinto I have more interest then ony other, and therfor I doe entreat yow may be pleased to send it to me that I may sie it, wherin yow need to mak no difficulty for I know what is into it, and can shewe a coppie of it, So expecting to have it by the first occasion I rest

Your loving freind

dumblaine 15th ARGYLL
May, 1647.

XXVI.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor
The Laird of Stralogh
These
Loveing freend

As yowr intrest is great in the house of Huntley So I dowbt not but yow will be glad to contribute yowr best Asistance in anie thing that shall appear for the good of it ffor this effect, And to clear manie dowbts that ar suggested to yow I intended to have come to that cuntrie, but the necessitie of other effairs both publick & private hes stayed me. So I have thoght it necessar to have A meeting of the spetiall freends of that house heir at Edenburgh the 7th of Mairch where I trust in God yow shall find my

care of that familie hes been not onlie as A wnckle but as A father And if these that ar conserned in it will yet follow advyce their may be A memorie preserved of it with A considerable fortune And that yow may both be witnesse of this and assist in it your presence is earnestly desyred & confidently expected by

Your affectionate
freend to serve yow
ARGYLL

Edenburgh the 20th
Febry 1650

XXVII.

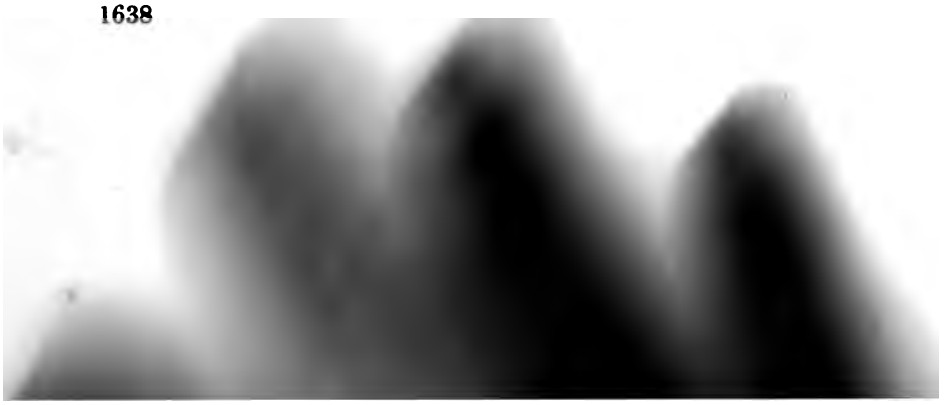
GEORGE LORD GORDON, ELDEST SON OF GEORGE SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ——— ———

A mon retoure je vous confesse je n'estois pas seulement mary mais estonne de trouuer different enter Monsieur mon pere et vous considerant le peu d'apparence qui'l y en auoit a mon departe

Toutefois puis que ainsy est il ne rest rien a fair a present sinon satisfaction [ ] mutuelles deportements lesquelles encores que je n'en croye auenne de vostre coste syl y en a moyenant vostre complaisance pourront estre redressé et pour mon particulier comme j'ay deja tashé de m'approuuer je continuerez

Monsieur
vostre cousin est
amis pour vous
seruire
G GORDONE

D' huntly
6 d'octobre
1638



XXVIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
cosen the Laird
off straloche
Thes
Much respected cosen

I haue done so little since my comming as is nott necessarie to be spoke off becaus off this business off Montrose which is in triall butt yow may expect ane account when itt shall bee tyme and I remaine

Your affectionat cosen
G Gordone

Edinburgh
14 Jun
1641

I know your sone hath sent yow all the newes

XXIX.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed Cosen
The Laird off Straloch

Much esteemed Cosen

I doe add this one word more to my former letter sent with this bearer thatt as concerning that band which I sent north wherin I disyred yow as one might Engadge yowr self trewly att my home cumming I shall inform yow between yow and mee that the motion cam from the north and for my part I intend to make vse off your counsells and good aduyce which I hold to bee mor steadable for me then your other engadgements so till

I may satisfye yow further att aberdein or att your own house as I pass homward I rest

Your euer affectionatt Cosen
to serv yow
G GORDONE

Edinburgh 5th October
1642

XXX.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off
straloch.

Thes

Much esteemed Cosen:

A little befor my goeing south I writt to yow off itt and the reasones thatt did move mee therto, and therfor I need nott repeatt them; only this much in scope itt was occasioned by som light in that business yow and I had so seriously in hand att our last meetting; and vpon thee earnest disyre off the Earle of Findlater and the laird of Park now att Edinburgh vpon satisfaction they seemed to haue receaved from thee Marquis my vncle implyeing his respects and affection to mee; In reguard that yow may perhaps find my father his jealousies to continow, vpon my being wher I am I expect from your kyndness that yow will endeavour nott to lett mee suffer by them in so farr as yow may I am butt newly arryved hear which is the reason that I doe particularyze nothing now butt very shortly I shall say mor att length

As for that bargain off yours for Cairnwhelp; that needs nott lye over for vpon the answear off this from yow containing ane information, anent the tearmes off itt, I shall withoutt dellay recommend my interest to such freinds wher yow are as yow shall theri[illegible]m In the mean tyme in grace off god I shall by the advyce off the Ea[illegible] Findlater and the Laird off Park with such [illegible]s wee may c[illegible] be Answerable to yow in

euery jott to bee gone aboutt hear, butt off this I will saye more shortlye; Farewell:

Your euer affectionatt Cosen:
G Gordone

I intreatt yow haue a care of my vncles letter I sent yow by your last messenger thatt cam to mee

Edinburgh 27 februarij

I beseech yow be nott slow in wryting I haue writtin all my newes to my father: only this much to yow ther is a cessation off armes concluded between the King and Parliament and the quen is landed this last week att Birlington bay between york and hull as they say:

XXXI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off
Straloch

Thes

Much Esteemed Cosen

I was sorye that any indisposition should haue stayed yow from owr meeting wheroff I will say nothing haueing sufficiently informed my Cosen Mr Williame; Since that time I doe dayly expect a man off myne from Edinburgh who is not as yett come; and as for other newes, my brother is not as yett returned, butt tho he hath been this fortnight in this kingdoome, the armes are not as yett arryued nor lyke to arryve, so Major Ross says who was left behind in trust off the business att york: yow haue heard I dout not of the convention of estates and yesterday Sir Robert Gordone past this way, who affirmed that when hee embarqued, ther wer commissioners to com to scottland to the convention, from the parliament off England, and that matter stood very hard with the King, but this last vnder the rose, I am

goeing to Inverness, wher I think I shall need your autority to gett fechell allong with mee, as for Mr William altho I wold fain haue his company I dare [nott] wish itt so near the session: Now I haue only to bidd yow farewell: as becomes

Your euer affectionat
Cosen:
G Gordone

Huntly 23 may

XXXII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off Straloch:
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

Itt is now long since anye lynes past between vs, and yett, the distance wee lived att, proves ane excuse for vs both: and makes mee in this occasione withe more earnestness wish to see yow hear att Huntlye vpon teusday att night, or wednesday, att twelue a cloak, thee reasone off my intreatty being a particulare both concerning my father and myself: wherin your advyce may bee very steadable, so I hope yow will bee pleased, to come, and bring Jhon with yow, and when wee meet I will giue yow ane account off my doeings since wee parted, so I remain

Your euer affectionatt
Cosen
G Gordone

Huntlye this
Munday the 7th agust:

XXXIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen thee Laird
off Straloch
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

aboutt ane hower or two befor the receat off your letter, my footman returned from Edinburgh and I find that my father his compeerance is prolonged to the 25 of this instant, with certificatione As concerning my interests in the south I will say nothing being in hope to see yow so soon, which I shall long for, neither any thing els for the present saue thatt I continow

Your euer affectionat
Cosen and faithful
freind

Huntlye the 9th
agust: 1643

G Gordone

Remember my dewty to yowr good ladye I pray yow: and bring John with yow: for I perceaue without yowr companye or one of your Mapps to show him the way, I need nott expect him:

farewell:

XXXIV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off
Straloch:
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

Though I haue nott heard from yow att all, since my parting with yow, haueing now advertised yow twyce in that shorte tyme the oc-

casione off so sure a bearer, induceth mee to lett yow know, by him, whatt hath occurrred since my being hear concerning myselfe, which yow may bee pleased to hear from him as iff I had writtn itt with my hand, and doe accordingly, as thee exigencye off matters may require, and hee hath order from mee to be earnest with yow in, The double off thee act in my fauoures, yow shall hear with receav, and send me your advyce thairanent: Newes, Barwick is to haue instantly a scottish garrisone, and all thes that conform nott themselfes to thee estates, are to bee soon discussed, I haue held off my father his denouncing till now butt can doe itt no longer, haueing receaved no answer nor advyce att all from him, in that particulare, butt I refferr my meaning in thes thinges, to the rellation off this bearer and doe remain

Your euer affectionatt Cosen and faithfull freind

G Gordone

Edinburgh 6 Septembre

iff yow pleas I will take up stakes with yow

XXXV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my worthily esteemed
Cosen the Laird
off Straloch
thes

Much esteemed Cosen

Yow know ther is some localitye off division to bee made, in additione to the Mearnes and St Fergus parish for compleating the number off 1200 foott to my Cosen, the Earle off Marischall, his regiment att thee nixt dyett off our Commission. Wherfore I beseech yow take the paines, how soon yow are att Kinmundye, to endeavour, with him or some off his freindes, thatt such interests as are between vs, may bee amongst our selves smoothed befor the 22 day, otherwayes, I am very confident ther may bee stoppes and difficultyes sugested by some off our number, for ther own ends which will bee both prejudiciall to the publick exigent off matters, and bring small

advantage or creditte to either off vs both: This I hope yow will not judg amiss vpon my parte whatsoeuer the success prove fareuell

Your trewly loueing Cosene
to doe yow service

G Gordone

Aberdein 12th 9ber
1643

XXXVI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen: The laird off
Straloch:

Thes

Much esteemed Cosen:

Instantlye now my bearer returned from Edinburgh, The Newes are that for certain Hendersone is totallye rowted by Manchester: so your sone sends mee word: And for the progress off publick businesses, I haue receaved a long letter from my vncle which yow shall see att meeting, Wherby and by all my intelligences, off this date, I find that thee Covenant is vnanimouslye receaved in the south by the most parte, for now Marr Perth Drummond Erskine Keir Wigtoun Montgomerye Queensberry Jonstone and Gallowaye haue subscryved and sworn itt. The duke Hamiltone Morton Roxbrough Lanerick Kinnoull, haue endeavoured some dilatores, vpon pretext that they are the Kings servants sworn in ordinarye, butt ther motiones are rejected, altho they have offered to sett suretye, in huge summes for ther peaceable behaviour, and nott to medle with a penny off ther rents in thee interim. This my Vncle wrytes to me and with all, thatt, Kinnoull and Lanerick are gone to England, and the rest either quicklye to joyn with the publick or follow.

The particulares off our interests in this shyre, I referr, till the 22 day att which wee are lykely to find by all probabilitye greater business then wee imagined. After whatt I haue all-ready vrged tuching your comeing to the committe I will truble yow no more, with intreatty: Butt can assure yow

ther is seen prejudice in your nott being present both to yow and me Your oun minister assured a freind off myne that iff yow wer absent, thee ministrye off aberdein wold interprett itt to remissness in subscrybeing thee Covenant, but the interest off our divisione with Mareshall is thee main point, which I hope yow will nott slight, I intreatt yow send this letter to Marishall: itt cam in a packett off myne, I think it is from my vncle Att your comeing to aberdeene yow may easily inform your self wher vpon thee 22 day off this instant, near by itt to meett with

Your euer affectionat Cosen
to serv yow
G Gordone

Old town: 15th
9ber 1643

XXXVII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my worthily
esteemed Cosen:
The Laird off Straloche

Worthilye esteemed Cosen

Being to goe to aberdeen shortlye, I am resolved to see yow by the way, beeing nott a little satisfyed to know by a passenger, belonging to yow, whom I mett withall this night, that you had assuredlye transported yourself from Kinmundye and be consequent thatt I might haue your companye and advyce vpon the comittye day; Till saterday then that I see yow I rest

Your euer affectionat
Cosen:
G Gordone

Huntlye 28th December

XXXVIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off
Straloche

Much esteemed Cosen

Your remembrance cam verye seasonablye, and, yow could nott haue guessed better, nor complyed mor with our resollutiones that wer present hear, suppos yow had been our preces, ther are heavye complaintes I hear gone from seuerall hands off the insolencye of thes men, and the practises off ther outsenders and for me I haue so little medled in to the interest as only to signifye my pittye towards the young mans leiuing all other resentments to those it concernes most I intend to see yow some day John Scott and I ee'r yow know off me, to take ane houres discourse, I haue sent hearwith all these rolles for the horsemen which are to bee subscryued by yow as on off the counters and sent me bak instantly it wer very necessarye that yow wer hear against Tewsday at our committye; for if I bee too far engadged then or bee nott well advysed my freinds and I both may find the prejudice In conscience this is no draught, butt a mere necessity which I hope yow will consider, I doe neither envye yow in injoyeing your furr'd gown, nor the fyre syde I promise yow, butt yett doe earnestlye wish to see yow, goodmorrow 2 March 1644

Your ever affectionat
Cosen to serv yow
G Gordone

Remember my dewty to your good ladye
Lowis longs for his book

XXXIX.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my euer honored Cosen
The Laird off Straloch :
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

I have before the wreitting off this sent my free oppinion to drumm, concerning his sone his ydle medling: and so that iff hee neglect the same hee cannott bee hearafter excusable; I expects his ansuer immediatly after his receatt off myne; I haue further added, that hee haue a speciall eye so that his sone doe nott engadge his freinds which if it bee cannot butt absolutely reflect vpon himself more then any other, itt is fitt that yow hold all your own allyes and dependers rycht, according to the trew interest off the poor cuntrye in generall and everye particular man in particulare, except those that are desperat or illegall: What I hear, either from the south or elswher, yow shall instantly know, and I pray yow doe the lyk to mee, and then, lett gode care for all: farewell:

Your euer affectionatt Cosene
to serue yow
G Gordone

I shall also wrett to the comissioners to bee earnest:

Aberdein 18th March:
1644

XL.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my euer much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off Straloch:
Thes
Much esteemed Cosen:

This morning thes men yow mention'd came to the newtown, and took four off the cheiff burgers, namelye the actors wer Haddo, Shethin, young Drum & Nathaniell Gordone, What my fathr his interest may bee in this I know nott I haue writtn to Drum presently and desyred him to cum in hear in all hast; and iff yow may bee by any meanes perswaded yowr presence was neuer more necessarye then itt now is for mee and (I may say) for the uell off the cuntrye, My newes yesterday by ane ordinary post beares ane absolute success at Newcastell and that any armye off thatt marquises except the guarrisone left there by him are retyred to the southward as fare as durhame and beyond itt and are off no considerable number; I beseech yow doe me the fauor to come hither for since vpon me now lyes the interests off so many in this cuntrye I hop yow will think itt nott amiss to come and giue me your advyce which may bee in a privat way, I shall doe my best to haue such hear as ar for the purposs, so I rest

Your affectionat cosen
to serv yow
G Gordone

Come in how soon possiblye yow can:

aberdein 19 march.

XLI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ——— ———

For the Rycht worship
full
Christe Ga:
Thes
Much esteemed Cosen:

Yow stoll away yesterday and I forgiue yow vpon condition that yow finish my sealls; butt yow must know that the Major hath [ ] your trouper, and so Captaine Murray must haue a new on, other ways nothing for Christen butt plundering and quartering, I haue giuen the laird off Fechell so much in commission to yow; Cause Mr william meet me at [ ] tomorrow at twelv a cloak adieu

Your humble
Servant
G Gordone

aberdein 8th Jun
1644

XLII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my very loving Cosen
The laird off
straloche

Much respected Cosen

finding that things may cum to greater splen and violence betwixt Drum and yow both in respect off the notairness off them hear and att home I have thought fitt and so am I advysed by my best freinds hear to advyse yow both to a mor peaceable way and that things may bee brought to the most equall postur ıdes tal [redacted] particular dealing therin

itt is expedient that the keis off the house of westerbelty be sequestred in to the hands off your cosen & myne the laird off cluny to whom I haue writtn as to the laird drum till my home cumming att which tym God willing I shall nott fail to see it setled to your creditt or els take the occasion to show myself according to that respect I cary to yow In the mean tyme I intreat yow nott to be refractary in this point seeing I haue advysed with the best hear concerning this mids so shall yow oblidg me

Your trewly affectionatt Cosen
to pleasur yow

G Gordone

Edinburgh

XLIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off
Straloche

Much esteemed Cosen

My Father being lately about to send thes Occurrences to the Laird off Cors I haue caus'd the bearer return by yow with them that yow may look vpon them: I could nott gett the printed coppye off the Roundheads butt I haue sent yow the copye writtn with my vnleagable hand, My faithfull dewty is hear remembred also so fair weel:

Your ever affectionatt Cosen
to serve yow

G Gordone

XLIV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much estemed
Cosen The Laird off
Straloche
Thes

Much esteemed Cosen

When I redd your name att that letter directed from Cullsallmont I did immediattlye resollue to obey itt, for withoutt flatterye ther is non I haue rellatione to to whose counsell and opinion I will more lean then your selff, I hope to see yow very shortly and giue yow ane account off euery thing since our parting, butt in the intirim finding the opportunity of this honest gentleman I did nott think itt amiss to express my self to him in particular that hee may signifye vnto yow till I see yow my feares in thee business between my father and mee which no body butt discreit freinds can remedy Thes are butt generalls hee will speak particulares to yow so shall I when itt is my good fortune to see yow, Till then I remain

Youre euer affectionatt
Cosen
to serv yow
G Gordone

XLV.

LORD LEWIS GORDON, AFTERWARDS THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for my much respected
Cusing
Mr Robert Gordone
of strathloch

Much respected and Louing Cusing

The berer wull inform you of vhat I doe require you to doe for mee vhich since you meay performe it with out preiudice I expect yow wull not refuse me and bee ashured you shall command mee in the lyk or gryter [ ] as ocatioue meay offer vhich being all for the present I rest

Your louing Cusing
and seruant
L Gordone.

the 19 of december
1646

XLVI.

LORD CHARLES GORDON, AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
My muche Honored Cousinge
The Lairde of Straloche
Thes

Much Honored Cousinge

It being thoughte expediente by some of the freindes of our family thate a letter (which this bearer can showe yow) shoulde be sent to my Lord Argylle I earnestly desyre your aduice bothe in relatione to the

lettre, And concerning my procedur with my wncle att this tyme; This tvelve moneths by past he hath according to his wounted manner postponed mee by many faire promises, bot (as I doe expecte and am credibly informed) meanes to performe notheing; for which reason I am resolued (if you thinke fitt) to haue a finall and determinate ansuere; if you thinke expedient the letter should be deliuered I hope you will sette your hand to it, and withall let me knowe if I shall make it come to his handes befor I speake with him or after I haue receaued his ansuere, I shall add no further bot that I ame

Your affectionatt
Cousinge and seruant
CHARLES GORDONE

Aboyne the
15 of April
1655.

XLVII.

LORD CHARLES GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Thes
For my muche Honored
Cousin the Laird
of Straloche

Muche Honored Cousin

I haue designed the fifth of Januarie for the shire to meite, that I may giue them ane accompt of my diligence, and shoulde vishe to see your sone Arthur att that tyme; to vhom I shall giue a more full accompte of eury thinge, then I can be writtinge; I shall onlie tell you for neues that ther is no possibilitie of agreiment (for ought wee can perceaue) betwixt General Monke and Lambert, those forces which wer left to guard the comittie of saftie at London ver beaten out by those of the citie, all England is vp in armes against Lambert and most of the strongholds de-

claired for Moncke what further I knoue shall be communicatt to your sone att the tyme appointed and in the mean tyme I am

Your most affectionatt Cousin
and servant

C GORDONE

Aboyn 29 december
1659

Sir I entreat yow to dispatch such Lettres as the bearer vill giue yow

XLVIII.

CHARLES, FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
My Honored Cousin
The Laird of Straloche.

Edinburgh 6 April
1661

Muche Honored Cousin

I intended to haue seen you when I was last at home bot bussines wer so pressing as I could haue no time for that effect; my Lord of Argile his last defences ar this next weik to be heard before the parliament and upon that accompt I intend shortlie for London if I had some papers which I left with you, and I shal entreat that they may be sent alonge with this bearer sealed in a bag for I haue some other papers to drawe up which can be hardlie doon without them, the next impedement of my jornay is want of monie of which I haue bein with muche adoe furnished this while bypast and still the longer the worse not hauing receaued the least assistance from our freinds and what I could haue either of my oune or upon trust being alreadie disposed of, withall I perceaue great intricacie heire in the affaires of our familie and am assured to meite with great opositione att court by Lauderdaille his meanes who has bein all alonge a constant and inueterat

enemie to our familie, I shall entreat for your aduice with this bearer anent the premisses and wishing you longe life I am

Your affectiounnatt
Cousin and seruant
ABOYNE.

I earnestlie desire to haue the bearer quicklie dispatched.

XLIX.

CHARLES, FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, TO ROBERT GORDON OF PITLURG.

For
My muche Honored
Cousin the Lairde
of Straloche.

Much Honored Cousin

I heard from you when I was att London, and returned you ansuers to your lettres which I perceaue haue misscarried; I am werie confident and wpon good grounds that the bussiness of our familie shall goe weall, wherof I shall giue you a particular accompt att my home coming; I haue obeyed your desire in your last lettre relating to haddo and has in ordre to that wreatten for him In the mean time wishing you all happiness I am

Your most affectionatt
Cousin and humble
servant
ABOYNE.

Edinburgh 4 Januarij
1665

James R.

Charles R

Yor Lo: my friend

Hamilton

Marischall

Jo: Middletone

Thomas Erskine of Lieuty

Wm Yor Lo: most affectionat

Yours most affectionatt
Cousin and humble
Servant.

Abyne!

L.

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF HAMILTON, TO ——— ———

My Aarmes
and Tytilles

Jacobus Dux Hamiltonij, et castrj-heraldj, Marchio Cliddisdaliæ, Comes Araniæ et Cantabrigiæ, Baro Evenæ, Arbroth, et Innerdaliæ, Magister equorum serenissimi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, eique a camera cubilj Generosus, et a secretioribus consilijs; Honoris Regii de Hampton-court senescallus, Lanarci vicecomes, et nobilissimi ordinis periscillidis Eques.

Sir

I haue heir sent you my tytils and coot of armes, as weill done as Hamilton could affoard, my being in this place with sume other ocasiones of importance hath hindered it frome being souner done by

Your louing freind

HAMILTON

Hamilton the 6 nouember

LI.

JOHN JONSTON, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE NEW COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Nobili & præstanti
juveni, Magistro Roberto
Gordono suo.
Abredoniam.

S. D. Redditæ sunt mihi literæ tuæ, mi suavissime Gordone, cum Emblemate meo, imò potius tuo, cui tu dedisti vitam & animam: additæ erant paucæ Icones, quas cùm exhibuissem nostris hîc amicis, vehementer delectati sunt domesticâ arte, atque simul eas diripuerunt sibi. Quid dicam? Nescio

an majorem voluptatem mihi pepererunt manus, an mentis tuæ lineamenta, quæ in literis tuis conspicua sese ostendunt. Sine fraude & sine fuco dicam, elegantia literarum tuarum me mirificé delectavit. Quid cessas, aut differs facultatem istam porrò comere & amplificare? Et ubi melior occasio, quám apud nos, quúm itineris Londinensis deposita sit occasio? Gratus, imó gratissimus es futurus nostris hominibus. Experire modó. De me nihil temeré spondeo. Age, fac modó periculum. Habes quæ manum tuam exercere possint: nec deerunt animi oblectamenta inter nostros. Interea gratiam ingentem tibi debeo de hisce tuis ad me missis. Ecce mitto exemplar utriusque Emblematis mea manu scriptis(1): ut conformari possit ad mea delineatio tua, sicuti op[ ] emendatione ab interpunctis, aut ab aliis. In hoc Emblemate Unionis, quid si addideris (imposueris) corollas capitibus singularum Nympharum? Item sicut in duabus, ita in tertia oliva ponenda, quæ deest. Quòd si manibus inter se plexis pingerentur, ad Emblematis argumentum illustrandum id valeret. Ad pedes Nympharum, apponantur levi umbrâ Orcades & Nereides chorum ducentes cum citharis si locus esse potest. Hæc ipse melius perceperis. Quia sub Regium adspectum ventura sunt tua, adhibe, quæso, nervos tuos eó magis. Alterum Emblema quod restat, ut melius succedat, inspice frontispicium Britanniæ Camdeni posterioris æditionis. Quæso ad me mitte quæ habes in promptu sub manu tuâ, aut ipse potius teipsum repræsenta nobis quam-celerrimé. Vale feliciter. Andreapoli XXV Octobris. 1604.

Tuus ut suus

JOH. JONSTONUS.

Circa diem 5 & 6 Octobris [Novembris?], adfuturus est Abredoniæ a nobis Tabellarius, deo volente, per quem Emblemata & si qua habes alia in promptu mittere queas. In formâ ampliori sive chartâ optaverim Emblemata excudi si fieri possit: quia Regia.

(1) [Sic in MSto.]

LII.

MR. DAVID BUCHANAN TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Spectatissimo dignissimoque viro
domino Roberto Gordonio
a Stralochio

Spectatissimo viro, et multis nominibus mihi colendo, domino Roberto Gordonio a Stralochio
S. P. D.

Literæ tuæ quas Stralochio 8 cal: augusti CIↃ IↃC XL IX dabas, mihi non ante idus martii CIↃ IↃC L traditæ sunt. Scripta tua quæ adversaria pro libito nominas videre non potui, ea enim dominus Tarbettius qui multum instat vt opus quocunque modo fiat, sed ut bene fiat parum satagit, (me inscio) statim atque accepit, foras misit; quare de iis nihil dicere in præsens habeo, nisi quod nullus dubitem quin in sese dignissima sunt quæ in publicum prodeant, quæque procul omni dubio harum rerum studiosis perquam vtilia futura sint. Revera ex animo ea videre optaveram, antequam trans mare exportarentur, vt post eorum lectionem quæ a me profectura sunt, si non iis prorsus consona, saltem ab iis non valde dissonantia, lectoribus reperiantur, licet enim in paucis diversus a te abire potuerim, in pluribus tamen iisque maximi momenti rebus me tibi assentire prorsus confido. Non ego is sum qui illud male dici vel fieri putem, quod alio modo vel ab alio quam a meipso meoque modo dictum aut factum sit, nam facillime vera seu veris similiora proferenti judicium meum submitto. Plurimum certe rei literariæ nominatim hujusce operis vicem doleo, quod tot vexationibus publicis, tot curis domesticis, et tanta infirmitate corporis ita misere distraharis, vt labori huic immenso seriam et sedulam curam impendere non potis sis, hisce tuis incommodis res nostras multo deterius sese habituras certissimum habeo. Camdenus erat vir multæ lectionis, sed curti judicii, in rebus autem gentis suæ non ita perspicax vt vulgo creditum, in rebus vero nostris fere cœcus, nobisque maxime invidus fuit. Cum de nostris et anglorum rebus scribo, errores ejus leviter tangere satis habeo, more meo solens nomini parco, quippe qui nullum in scriptis meis nominare sine præfatione honoris consuesco, vllius nomen deterere homine ingenuo semper indignum censui.

Hector Boœtius vir fuit sua ætate literis eminens, et primus quod sciam res nostras in formam historiæ redegit, sermone satis eleganti, sed fabularum consarcinator egregius, saltem consarcinatis a monachis nimis credulus, geographiæ, et antiquitatis gentis suæ parum scius. Interim omnibus qui ante eum scripserunt monachis longe preferendus est, sed adeo frequenter falsum dicere et mentiri solet, vt etiam vera dicenti, et ex animo loquenti vix fidem adhibere ausim. Caratacus procul omni dubio erat rex eorum populorum qui sese ab omni tempore constanter in hodiernum diem Albanos vocitant, et qui ab exteris præsertim scriptoribus Romanis aliquamdiu Caledonii dicti sunt, postea lapsu temporis a peregrinis itidem nominatim Romanis arctato generali nomine Scoti audierunt. Verum est duo fuisse oppida nomine Cameloduni in Insulæ plaga nobis australi, sed tertium dari non est novum, nam plures vrbes plurimos amnes, non vnos populos in hac insula longe a se invicem dissitos eodem insigniri nomine invenias, quæ omnia perspicue loco debito illustro. Scriptores monachi apud nos in suis libris solent transcribere verbatim omnia Joannis Fordonii, paucissima vero notatu digna quæ post ipsum acciderunt, de suo addentes, multos enim ex iis scriptoribus vidi. Opus antiquitatis harum insularum præcipue gentis nostræ molior, quod Latino sermone contexo, nam experientia res ejusmodi lingua vernacula tractari commode non posse didici. Domino Tarbettio nonnullarum regionum nostrarum australium descriptiones dedi, plures (deo dante) brevi daturus. Cum amicis in Holandia ago, vt scripta tua ad me remittantur. Ptolemeus vir quidem in mathematicis summus, sed in positionibus nominum locorum frequentissime labitur, quod iam notarum docti; (1) apud nos autem omnia fere confundit, quare non [illegible] est sequendus, sed ne nimius, hic sisto, vale vir dignissime.

Tibi omni obsequio devinctus.

DAUID BUCHANANUS.

Edinburgo, pridie cal:
Aprilis, anno CIↃ IↃ CL.

Historiam gentis nostræ ab ipso rerum nostrarum primordio lingua vernacula scribere aggressus sum cui antiqu[it]atum epitomen vulgi captuj adaptatam præfigo.

(1) [This letter, though subscribed by Buchanan, is, with the exception of the postscript, in the handwriting of an amanuensis, who seems to have written "notarum docti" for "notatum doctis."]

LIII.

ROBERT BURNET OF CRIMOND TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
The richt Honorabill
The Laird of Pitlurg
Elder

Richt Honorabill Sir

I receaued yours from your Nepheu Wartle, and haue good hopes that my Lord Elphinstoune his cousin can not preiudge him mutch, if he get justice, for be your providence ther is as mutch preserued, as wil be ane ground to make him compt for more then his father intended. I gaue him my awin judgment in euery thing, and gaue Mr Jhone Alexander ane informatione according to his desire for defens of ane actione persewit be my Lord Elphinstoune against him. I wreitt lykewayes to my sone in law to assist him with his adwyse iff he did requyre itt. Since I receaued your lettre I haue bein so taken wp pairtlie with seiknes, with bathing in the forenoone, and ane violent colick and the consequences off itt all this last weike, and pairtly with freinds wisitts and seiking my adwyse all the day ouer, vt tantum abest vt sim in otio, vt tu rêris, vt nunquam minus otii mihi contigerit, ex quo memini; Nam præter curam instituendi liberos, qui in duas distributi sunt classes, quam statui mihi ἔργον, in parergis totus dies absumitur, semper aliquo interpellante hoc ἔργον a mane ad vesperam. Miror, quid Domino in mentem venerit, qui onus, quod tibi uni in Scotia, omnes qui te norunt, imponendum judicarent, tanquam qui solus ad id par sis, aliis imponere cupias, vt sub eius pondere opprimantur. Tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoethes atque ægro in corde senescit, me non tenet neque vnquam tenuit, nec, ut spero, vnquam tenebit, ne deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores, et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

Vnusquisque sibi condit aduersaria in proprium vsum, et certe multa habui reposita in aduersariis, quæ bono vsui esse poterant cuivis Historiam huius temporis molienti, quæ libentissime cuivis, se ad tantum opus accingenti, communicassem, sed omnia periere, cum septingentis plus minus

libellulis, partim scriptis, partim impressis, dum sine sensu et securè, suasu uxoris, vt multi alii, binas relinquo ædes instructas et Bibliothecam et quæcunque cimelia mihi chara, omnia mea mecum portans, tanquam mox cum cantu et tripudiis reuocandus. Sed multum mihi gratulor, quod maxima pars Bibliothecæ salua ad me delata sit, primùm post meum discessum in arcem Edinburgi conclusa ab amico quodam, postea ab vxore inde deducta et in navem imposita, vt cum archiuis regni Dunotrium deduceretur, postea, nescio quo fato (Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ) rursum in potestatem hostium quo jure, quaque iniuria redacta, tandem inde liberata, post vnius anni situm et squalorem in cella subterranea perpessum, post varios casus et tot discrimina rerum, me hic læta licet manca, aspexit.

Meo quidem judicio, quicunque tam grande opus aggredietur, laborabit sub pondere tot rerum variarum, in tam dissitis locis gestarum, tam variè relatarum, vt album nigro non magis sit contrarium quam prior relatio posteriori, vel communis veræ, idque non ex ignorantia, sed de industria, vt nunquam alibi tam splendidè mentitum sit scienter et prudenter. Vnicum tantum singulare, insignis nequitiæ, exemplum, tibi in memoriam reuocabo, quod scio te non latere et tibi satis notum esse, cuius omnes fœdos et fœdifragos fœderatores pudere deberet, nisi pudere desiissent et perfrictæ essent frontis. Curarunt publice prædicandum populo ex cathedra veritatis, cuius ipse auritus fui testis, impudentissimum et diabolicum hoc commentum et mendacium, non esse vlterius fidem adhibendam a quoquam Carolo Regi, qui articulos tam solenniter pactos inter eum et subditos suos Scotos Bervicj, curauerit manu carnificis publice Londinj comburendos; cum nihil minus verum sit, cum non isti articulj, qui 6. tantum fuere numero, sed 17. aut 18. nothi articulj, quibus mentiti sunt Regem occulte promisisse se assensurum, ex decreto Consilii Anglicanj (qui totius rej veritatem ex testimonio omnium qui rebus gerendis interfuere, exacte explorarunt) manu carnificis meritò Londinj combusti sunt; cuius decreti cum plurima fuerint exemplaria impressa secundum consuetudinem, dolo et fraude fœderatorum, quò res, quæ adhuc latet in Scotia, lateret in Anglia, omnia ferè exemplaria ab iis fuerunt coempta, ita vt in tota vrbe Londinensi, summa cum difficultate vnum inventum sit exemplar, quod ipse vidi et perlegi, quod vnica tantum philyra, ex anteriori tantum parte impressa, constans, sexaginta tamen assibus vênit. Hoc idem commentum et mendacium decies aut duodecies impressum legi et libellulos in quibus id continebatur ipse habui et possedi, nunc habeam necne incertum est, cuius commenti impu-

dentiam, prædicatoribus huius mendacii ex suggesto, multisque aliis qui hæc penitus ignorabant, et ideo regem oderant, tanquam violatorem fidei insignem, patefeci, eisque oculos aperui, quibusdam veritatis confessionem extorsi, cum maxima auditorum admiratione et indignatione. Et quod maxime mihi dolebat, legi scriptum Anglicanum, quod respondens calumniis et criminibus variis Regi obiectis, hoc factum tantum excusabat et leniebat, non refutabat, ob ignorantiam veritatis; cum respondisse sufficisset, nunquam factum.

Nec tantum scriptor horum temporum laborabit hac incertitudine rerum gestarum, et suggestione rerum falsarum pro veris, sed multò magis in hoc, quod intima et vera consiliorum arcanorumque cognitio sperari non potest, vel a sepositæ vitæ instituto, vel ab hominis genio secum non grauate habitantis, præcipue in hac tanta et tam fucata totius gentis et insulæ hypocrisi, qua homines se in Angelos lucis transformantes et tanquam Angeli de cœlo demissi, inter suspiria et fictos gemitus, nihil nisi divinum crepantes, et divinam gloriam in omnibus præ se ferentes, econtra, reuera, tanquam diaboli ex inferno emissi et locustæ Apocalypticæ e puteo abyssi prodeuntes omnia corruperunt et vastarunt, jura omnia divina et humana confuderunt, ecclesiam et rempublicam perdiderunt, eiusque loco feram belluam multorum capitum, vtrinque constituerunt, omnes imperio, dignitatibus, bonis, fortunis spoliarunt, vt se dominos vitæ, dignitatis fortunarumque omnium, nullo opponente, suo arbitrio gererent. Sed hæc potius deflenda aut vindicanda, quam describenda; male enim collocatas putarem horas viro pio et ad senium vergenti in describendis tam impiorum hominum sceleribus. Sed non dubito quin suo tempore hæc omnia Deus sit patefacturus et vindicaturus; nihil enim tam secretum quod non reuelabitur et vnusquisque referet propria corporis, prout gessit, siue bonum siue malum.

Quid Dominus præstiterit (cum, vt populus Israel in terra Goschen, bellis vndique circumstrepentibus, meritò ex vtriusque partis decreto pace frueretur et otio) nescio: Me ter peregrinantem impossibile fuit aliquid solidi præstare, etiamsi illuc applicuissem animum: sed nisi illuc vltro feramur, et tibi septuagenario aut septuagenario maiori et mihi sexagenario venia danda est et ambo rude donandi sumus, vt quod superest ætatis, deflendis peccatis in quæ, præter ingenitam corruptæ naturæ inclinationem, contagio huius vitiosi seculi nos induxit, impendamus et animæ saluti in æternum σὺν θεῷ consulamus.

Excitabit sine dubio Deus viuida et vegeta ingenia, quibus erit mens

sana in corpore sano, qui non verebuntur forti et intrepido animo, scelera huius seculi et intima eorum consilia diligenter exquirere, investigare, eruere et in apertum proferre, et sicut in construendo tabernaculo plus offerebat populus, quam necessarium esset, donec prohibitus fuit populus plus offerre, sic si semel constiterit, aliquem præstantis ingenii et sinceræ fidei virum tale aliquid conari, non cessabunt omnes viri boni certatim pro viribus offerre omnia, quæ tanto operi perficiundo, necessaria videbuntur, ita vt non dubitem, ne Famianum Stradam a copia et delectu instructiorem, scripsisse suam Historiam, quam hunc scripturum.

Archiepiscopi Sancti Andreæ Historia adhuc salua est, et licet præcipuum exemplar semel inciderit in manus fœderatorum, nunc tamen est in manibus Domini Patricij Drummond viri integerrimi, ei pignorj oppositum a quodam Law seruo comitis Lanrike, cui, cum esset a secretis Regi, commissum fuit exemplar. Vrgebat me Dominus Patricius Drummond, postquam huc veni, vt a volentibus exigerem collatitiam pecuniam, vt typis mandaretur. Sed in his turbis et hac pecuniæ inopia, nemine volente, ego meipsum scripto obligaui ad 4. exemplaria emenda, quam primum tota Historia foret typis mandata, et conatus sum similem syngrapham ab aliis extorquere ad plura vel pauciora exemplaria emenda, sed nulli persuasi. Sed Archiepiscopi Historia non attingit hæc tempora, finiens cum morte Jacobi .6. regis. Nunquam mihi contigit videre vel legere, sed audiui a quondam comite Lauderio, cui per 15. dies a Domino Roberto Spotsuoodo commodata fuerat Londini, nihil magis candidè, ingenuè, moderatè, verè et prudenter ab vllo scriptum, seque ex vngue leonem judicasse, nempe ex relatione rerum suo tempore gestarum, quarum si non maxima, saltem non minima pars fuit.

Varias alias vidi relationes rerum hic illic gestarum, partim Anglicè partim Latinè partim Gallicè, sed nihil mihi magis placuit quam synopsis vel potius Ichnographia quædam et breuis delineatio, totius huius belli, causarumque eius, Latine eruditè et neruosè scripta, deducta ad mortem et martyrium Caroli Regis, in fronte gerens impressionem Gedanensem sed meo judicio non tam longe est peregrinata.

Viue, vale. Si quid nouisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: Si non, his vtere mecum. Ne credat dominus, ex negligentia obseruantiæ tibi debitæ a me, silentium meum profectum. Hoc verè et ex animo possum profiteri, neminem esse in Scotia, quem magis suspicer ob ingenuum animi candorem et insignes et non vulgares ingenii dotes, et de cuius salute et statu, cum se

offert occasio, magis anxiè et sollicitè inquiram, sed veritus sum, gratis, tanti viri studia interpellare, ipse semper multum occupatus in nihil agendo. Deus te diu reipublicæ, familiæ et liberis seruet incolumem et perge diligere vt facis

Tui obseruantissimum tibique addictissimum

R. BURNETUM.

Aberdoniae 4. Non. Augusti.

LIV.

ROBERT BURNET OF CRIMOND TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
The Richt Honorable
The Laird of Pitlurg
Elder

Tamdiu humanissimis tuis literis respondere distuli, Vir Clarissime et multum mihi Reuerende, vt potius nunc ad te scribere quam rescribere videar. Roges causam huius dilationis, non negauerim, priuatam desidiam, quæ nescio quo pacto mihi semper fuit in deliciis, locum habere inter causas, sed vltimum. Duæ me potissimum remoratæ sunt causæ, quod tam tardè tuis responderim. Vna eaque grauissima, est cumulus negotiorum, quo penè obruor, quæ otium omne meum minutatim inter se partiuntur; nam si quis sit in tota vrbe, cui cum altero lis intercedat, curritur ad me, vel vt arbitrum agam et litem componam (quod difficillimum in hoc peruerso et iniusto seculo); vel vnus ex litigantibus petit vt ei de jure respondeam, et plerumque vterque solum ut expiscentur, quæ sit mea de tali juris articulo sententia, cum decreuerim et credar libere proferre quod sentio et neminem decipere. Et vt verum dicam, multum laborat hæc vrbs penuria jurisconsultorum, et cum tres aut quatuor tantum sint, duorum, qui præcipuas obtinent partes, fides habetur lubrica et dubia, nec articulos et nodos juris vel primis labiis gustarunt, sed quædam ex illis et non intelligunt, et ordinariis formulis tantum assueti, in iis aliquando fœdè et turpiter hallucinantur, et me pudet, cum eiusdem simus professionis, talia de iis et dicj potuisse et non potuisse nec posse refelli. Quicquid sit cum gratis et

libere ciuibus omnibus respondeam, tanto minus fratribus sum gratus, tantoque maius mihi negotium facesso, ita ut vix liberum mihi detur tempus ad sumendum cibum. Huius rei oculatus fuit testis filius tuus verbi Dei minister (cum quo libentissime sermones confero, qui in tantum patrissat et animum tuum refert vt si animam crederem ex traduce, nullo clariore exemplo probarem, particulam animæ paternæ transisse in prolem) cuius colloquio vix mihi frui licuit per spatium semihoræ, præ turba interpellantium. Mitto scholasticorum intempestiuos garritus, qui sub specie me consulendi super ratione studiorum, multis inanibus sermonibus me detinent, quæ quotidie cuncta demissis auriculis perpetior, vt iniquæ mentis asellus, postremo cum nihil faciam, nunquam sum tamen otiosus, imo dum cuiusuis esse compellor, nec meus esse plane nec cuiusquam possum. Altera ratio te respicit; pudet enim me, vt iam dicebam de aliis, inanibus sermonibus te morari, et studia et oblectationes tuas interpellare, cum nihil hic te dignum occurrat; omnes enim hic lucro auide inhiantes, hoc solum agunt, omnes studiis et literis valedixerunt, nulla hic exercitia scholastica, nisi admodum puerilia; nullum hic ingenium alicuius pretii præter vnum, quod nimis luxurians et nimis mutabile, veteribus relictis, (quæ non diu abhinc pertinaciter tuebatur et contra-sentientes acriter insectabatur) ad noua deflexit et presbyteratui valedixit, novæ et sanctæ congregationis futurus dux et antesignanus et presbyter. Cum eo familiariter viuo, sed cum moderamine, ingenue tamen mihi professus est, nullum sibi videri in tota scriptura testimonium, quod judicium subigat et constringat ad asserendum vel episcopatum vel presbyteratum vel independens regimen, et sic vel Erastus obtinebit, vel aliud adhuc est exspectandum nouum regimen: vel mea obtinebit sententia, quam tuitus sum semper et contra episcopatum et contra presbyteratum regimen, nempe ecclesiæ Judaicæ fuisse certum et definitum a Deo, quia vnus erat populus: In ecclesia autem Christiana, ad quam tot et tam variæ gentes erant vocandæ, regimen fuisse relictum liberum et indefinitum, prout rectores populorum judicarent congruum et conveniens moribus et ingeniis vniuscuiusque populi, modo generales regulæ positæ in Sancta Scriptura obseruarentur, vt peccata puniantur, nec maneant impunita, sint doctores, pastores, et diaconi in ecclesiis, omnia fiant ordine, in pace et ad ædificationem. Hæc est impia et callida Diaboli machinatio, vt homines sub finem mundi, relictis necessariis tanquam indifferentibus, pro indifferentibus tanquam necessariis vsque ad sanguinem digladientur tanquam pro aris et focis; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum? Accepi versiculos tuos ingeniosos,

elegantes, argutos, plenos sensibus et aculeis, sed noli exspectare vt reponam. Nobis non licet esse tam disertis; sum enim ἄμουσος nec fonte labra prolui caballino nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso memini, vt repente sic poeta prodirem. Nihilo plus exspectandum vt me confusionibus huius seculi vel describendis vel delineandis immisceam, etiamsi vires mihi adessent tanto oneri ferendo. Nolo nauseam et fastidium continuum mihi accessere, tractando tam insignem proditionem, tam profundam hypocrisin, tot cædes, tot furta, tot latrocinia, tot rapinas, tot periuria popularium tam ecclesiasticorum quam laicorum aut secularium. Et in tam turpi cœno me volutare? Decrevi longum vale-dicere omnibus humanioribus studiis, quibus tamen nimium delector, nisi quantum ad promouenda studia filiorum necesse fuerit ea aliquando attingere, et uni theologiæ me addicere tanquam vnum pedem habens in sepulchro; tempus enim est vt nos depontani senes nobis prospiciamus de viatico, et cum necessario sit migrandum certi simus quo sit migrandum, et quod nobis hospitium sit paratum in æternitate; cognitio enim de ingressu æternitatis, omnium nostrarum actionum est nucleus et medulla. Quam vereor ne terendo tempus in studiis puerilibus et tantum humanis, idem subeam judicium quod Hieronymus, qui, vt testatur ipse, multum deditus lectioni Ciceronis, Platonis, poetarum et aliorum librorum secularium, febri laborans, subito raptus in spiritu ad tribunal judicis multa claritate circumfusi, et interrogatus a judice de conditione, cum respondisset se Christianum, Mentiris, inquit judex, Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, vnde cædj jussus, cum misericordiam Dej eiulans imploraret, O Domine, inquit, si unquam habuero codices seculares, si vnquam legero, Te negaui, et cum isto sacramento demissus, tanto dehinc studio diuina legere cœpit quanto mortalia ante non legisset. Omnia enim humana verè sunt σκύβαλα, vt ait Paulus, respectu excellentiæ cognitionis Christi et mysteriorum diuinorum. Faxit Deus vt animo saltem valedicentes mundo et rebus terrenis patriam anhelemus supernam, tanquam portum securum et requiem omnium laborum et malorum, vbi, liberi a malis, beatitudine fruamur æterna. Quam tibi et omnibus piis ex animo optat et precatur

Tui amantissimus tibique addictissimus

R[OBERTUS] B[URNETUS].

16. Cal. Decemb.

LV.

SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the Richt honorable
my much respected freind
The Laird of Straloch
Thais

Richt honorable

being resolved to sie my freinds in the low cuntries in this idill tyme for lerning the first rancounter I had at campheir was that thair I hard that a dunkirker ship had takin your sones cart of fyffe from one of our shipps of Leath callit James Gibson & then instantly I moved one of our cuntry men Mr Trotter to wryt to sum of his freinds at ostend quhair the captane then was to persuaid him to send it bak to me heir bot it is feared we sall cum no speid thais pepeill ar so malicius agans our cuntrie. Yow did wysly that caused your sone keip a doubill of it or vtherways all had been gone. I heir by Samuel Wallace that all the carts that ar in Jansens hand ar now printed & hourly expects thais that yea heave to finish the work as also he luiks for such descriptiouns as yea can give him & then the buik will go furth with out farder. If yea think meett yea may desyre your sone to draw it over agane that it may be ioyned with the rest and if yea will give me any buseines heir I sall stryve to obey thame & testifie evir that I am & sall remain

your humble servitour

SCOTTISTARVEIT

Campheir 2 September
1645

LVI.

SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To
The right honorable my noble
freind The laird of Strath
loch
These

Right honorable

I accnaulege that I am not able to render yow thankes for this last fauour that it hath pleased yow to bestoue wpon me in wreating that epistle dedicatorie sent hither to me in your last letters yet yow shall not find me wnthankfull if euer it fall in my reach to doe yow or any of yours seruice in thir quarters where I liue

I am with the first occasione to send it to Campher be the meanes of Samuel Wallace to be sent to Amsterdame and referrs it to his discreition to insert it or not insert it at his pleasure, seeing I suspect it will be displeasent to the great men to whom the seuerall mapps ar dedicated, that any epistle of that kynd should be prefixed to such a worke, bearing the nam of such a mean man as I am

The Earle of Southeask hath intention to send for Mr James in the springe to draue the shyre of Angus and aught in reason so to doe seeing he lost Mr Timothies mapp and I hope ye will be a councellor of him to come that the work may be the soner perfected and brought to a wished end and not be left defectiue in the want of so good a shyre

As concerning that, that ye can not find the genologie of houses, aduertish me what ye want and I shall endeuore to furnish yow for I haue besyd me a not of all charters from king Robert Bruice dayes to this present, wherby I may giue yow satisfaction in that poynt I pray yow send me what descriptiones ye haue ready till then and alwayes I shall continowe

your humble servitor

SCOTTISTARVEIT

Edinburgh 2 february
1648.

LVII.

SAMUEL WALLACE TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the Right honorable,
his most respectit
Sir Robbert Gordon of
Straitlogh. At
Aberdeane
These

Right honorable

I receivit your honors letter of daite the 25. of August, in the moneth of November bypast, togather with ane packet witch I directit according your honors letter for Amsterdam to Mr. Jhone Blaew, who hes receivit the samin, as he hes written back vnto me, and hes also answerit your honors letter, quhareof the bearer is Piter Job, hoping he hes given your honor satisfactione of his requeists. Mr. blaew vrittis vnto me, that he hes bien occupied at this tyme with prenting two volumes of all the townes of the Low cuntries, witch now being effectuate, he is of mynde with all diligence to forther the cairts of our kingdome, quhareof alradye the cairte of fyfe is for the most pairt performit, and hes in hand to prent the descriptiones of sindrie places, quhareof he is myndit to send the copies wnto me, to communicat them here with Mr. Spang, or to send them home to your honor or my lord scottistarvet, according occasions of schipping will serv. He assures me faithfullie, to take no other worck in hand before the illustratione of our kingdome totaliter be performit; desyres me to intreat your honor and my lord scottistarvet, to endeavoire with all possible diligence to assist his porposs be sending vnto hem all quhatsomever kan be gotten, aither for supplie, ornament, decore, or illustratione thairof, promising with all occasione to send copies of sutch as will kom out of the press, to be send to my lord scottistarvet or your honor for mending and correcting escapes, if onlye I will be pleasit to send hem word of occasione serving for the kingdome, quharof I am not to be neggligent. And as for my lord scottistarvit I am sure, that nothing in this world wald be of grytter pleasure and contentment vnto hem but that this worck before his death might be effectuat, having taken so mutch paines in it, and as your honor vrittes vnto me,

onles he holdes the matter in hand, I feare it wald be opprest againe, chyflie in those troublesome seasons; he is now a man kom to grytt aidge, and so is your honor witch may move us, as it exhortes us to observe our tyme, that ane famous and honorable worck may be broght to light in our dayes; your honor will be pleasit to moue his sone, and all others weell affectuat to this worck, to contribuit ther labors and paines for advancement thairof. I hope the Lord will send vs occasione thairof be a more paceable and setled tyme, seing his maiestie is now kom to holmbye, weell affectuat to agreement with the parliament of Ingland, and they willing thangkfullie to accep thairof, and to promote hem to his Royall dignities; the Lord give them grace to remove all dissentiones. So commending me to your honors loving affectiones, expressit lardglie in his letters towardes me, As I am oblidged thangkfullie to accep thairof so I am to reverence your honors benevolence, and to serve his honor be all good officies my power kan extend to, remaining your honors most

Humble servant at Command

SAMUEL WALLACE

At Campheir the ٢٠ of Martch, Anno, 1647.

Eftir I vritt this, I receivit a letter from my lord scottistarvet shawes me, that the provost of edenburgh hes send for vour sone Mr. James to drawe the towne of edenburgh, and is to be imployed be the nobilite of Angus to deschryve that shyre; and so I hope he will be advancit be others to grytter worck, if god sendis pace, as be appearance it will be.

LVIII.

WILLIAM, SEVENTH EARL MARISCHAL, AND JOHN, AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF MIDDLETON, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the richt honorable
Laird of Straloche

Rycht honorable

In regard we ar cald to be heir for the tyme, for takeing course for what may concerne the publict and it is requisit that most parte of the

heretors and gentlemen within this schirrefdome be present in giveing advyse and concurrance what may fittest be done for the goode of the countrey and present bussienes in hand, these ar heirfoir to desyre yow that yow will be heir at abirdeeine on fridday nixt the 3 of october whane we sall meit yow thair to the effect forsaid Or if it happin we be not here or remooved from this the said day ye will certanly knaw whair to find ws with the Regiementis ar heir vpon the present imployment So lookeing assuredlie for your meitting as ye will testifie your affectionne to the bussieness and have ws to remain

Your affectionat freind

MARISCHALL
JO MIDDLETONE

Abirdeeine 30 September
1645.

LIX.

PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTION TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Exemption gevin be the parliament 28 Januar 1646.

My lords of parliament unto your lordships humblie means and shows I your lordships servitor Mr Robert Gordoune of Straloche that quhair in consideratione of my pains and travill in reviseinge and correcting thee carts of this kingdome it pleasit your lordships to exeem mee from the ordinare burdens of the rest of thee subjectis in Scotland to thee end I might thee better attend thairupone and bee encouraged therby to len my best asistance for the perfectione of soe honorable a worke whilke albeit I have cairfullie gone about hitherto and ame radie to giue a prove thairof to thos who hes the doinge of the worke of this kingdome yitt my former warrand is misregarded by the present commanders and I daylie taxed in a heavie manner wherby I will be discouraged and dissinabled frome prosecuteing thee intendit worke except your lordships provyde remead Hearfor I beseache your lordships to take consideratione of the premisses and to cause renew my saids warrand and exemptione in suche a manner that it

may bee valable for mee to free mee frome other warrands of comanders who hes slighted your former commands whiche will encourage mee more and more to folowe out thee intendit worke and to be radie at all occasions to obey your lordships commandiment and your lordships answeare humblie I crave.

St Andrews 28 January 1646

The Comitte of despatches haveing considered the supplication abovewrittin do vpon the grounds therin mentioned renew all former acts and warrants past in the supplicants favors And ordaines all officers and sogers punctually to observe the samyn as they will be answerable vpon thair heyest perells

Ja Prymerose

At Aberdein the second day of march 1646.

The quhilk day the seuerall actis and warrands respectiue abouewrittin were producit befoir the Committee of warr for the shyre of Aberdein and being sein and considered be theme, they acknowledge the same and does recommend the foirsaides warrands to Colonell Robert Montgomerie comander in chefe

Mr Tho. Merser

remove

no

[NECROLOGIA COENOBII SANCTI FRANCISCI APUD ABREDONENSES.]

JANUARIUS.	
KAL.	Januarius habet dies xxxj.
A [i.]	Circumcisio Domini.
f [vi.]	Epiphania Domini.
g [vii.]	Obitus reuerendi patris Fratris Jacobi Petigrew ministri prouincialis huius prouincie patris vtique famosi, In sacris enim apicibus illuminatissimus erat, Ac totius religiositatis exemplar perfulgidum. Antequam ministeriatus officium adeptus est, digne ac laudabiliter in officio prouincialatus ter hanc rexit prouinciam. Anno Domini 1518.
c [x.]	Obitus venerabilis fratris Fratris Alexandri Gray sacerdotis et confessoris qui in divinis erat valde fidelis et propter omnia religionem concernentia multum zelosus. Obijt decimo Januarij anno 1559 apud ciuitatem Aberdonensem in domo fratris sui Domini Johannis Gray et sepultus est in ecclesia cathedrali coram altare Sancte Katharine in habitu.

JANUARIUS.	
e [xii.]	Obitus pie memorie ac nobilissimi domini Domini Villelmi Hey comitis de Errall. Qui fuit precipuus benefactor huius conuentus vsque ad mortem inclusiue: Hic fuit ad omnia fratrum necessaria paratissimus. Qui etiam singulis annis magnam elemosinam in victualibus et carnibus contulit, et murum australem totius conuentus in magna parte suis sumptibus construxit.
f [xiii.]	Octaua Epiphanie Domini.
c [xvii.]	Anthonii abbatis. Obitus pie memorie Richardi Vaus domini de Many qui dedit fundum huius conuentus fratribus minoribus pro [quo] vt dicitur potuit accepisse centum libras. Anno Domini 1478.(1)
e [xix.]	Obitus Alexandri Richardi inter speciales specialissimi benefactoris: qui plusquam sexcentas libras contulit ordini in vita sua: et signanter huic loco x libras et vltra. Anno Domini 1479.
f [xx.]	Obitus reuerendi patris Fratris Lwdouici Wyllemsone ministri prouincialis qui ministeriatus officium laudabiliter bis expleuit et in suo ministeriatus officio feliciter obdormiuit. Sepultus in conuentu nostro Edinburgensi. Anno Domini 1444 etc.
g [xxi.]	Agnetis virginis.
d [xxv.]	Conversio Sancti Pauli. Obitus venerandi patris Fratris Johannis Lytstar qui diu fratribus in

(1) [Hunc obitum delere in MSto tentatum est.]

JANUARIUS.	
	in gardianatu et bis in prouincialatu laudabiliter prefuit, vir erat deuotus columbine simplicitatis: lector in philosophia ac theologia singularis: precoque diuini verbi feruentissimus.
C [xxxi.]	Obitus Dompni Johannis Leiss capellani confratris nostri qui in ciuitate Brechinensi viginti et eo amplius annis hospes fratrum fuit. Singulis annis pro sua facultate nobis elemosinam misit. Et in morte omnia que habuit (exceptis vestimentis) puta 20 marcas in elimosina pecunaria ad vsum fratrum reliquit: et alia vice 12 marcas misit conuentui.

FEBRUARIUS.	
KAL.	Februarius habet dies xxviij.
C [ii.]	Purificatio Marie.
G [iii.]	Obitus venerabilis uiri Magistri Roberti Valsterstone prepositi de Bothanis qui pro necessitatibus fratrum huius conuentus contulit xxvij libras. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia: ut pro amico speciali.
A [v.]	Agathe virginis et martyris.
C [ix.]	Obitus honorabilis viri Magistri Johannis Flescher cancellarii Aberdonensis, Qui preter elemosinam suam largam et annualem huic conuentui concessam dedit pro structura domus nostre borialis xx libras monete vsualis Scoticane, pro cuius anima fiant suffragia. Anno Domini 1520.

	FEBRUARIUS.
C [xiv.]	Valentini martyris.
	MARTIUS.
KAL.	Martius habet dies xxxj.
D [i.]	Obitus Fratris Johannis Strang sacerdotis et vitrifabri fidelissimi in suo artificio: Qui multa perfecit suum artificium concernentia in plerisque conuentibus per prouinciam. Et specialiter in conuentibus Sancti Johannis, Arensi, Elgensi, et Aberdonensi. 1517.
E [ii.]	Obitus pie memorie Magistri Willelmi Ogilby, quondam cancellarii Brechinensis: Qui fuit ad multos annos specialis hospes fratrum in ciuitate Brechinensi: Qui etiam in obitu suo reliquit ordini nostro libros quam plurimos: Qui obiit confrater noster spiritualis. Anno Domini m°cccc°lxxx°.
A [v.]	Obitus reuerendi in Christo patris ac domini Domini Gavini Dunbair episcopi Aberdonensis qui nouam ecclesiam funditus construxit: cuius constructure mille quadringentas marcas dedit. Insuper in sua morte decem marcas, calicem argenteum et casulam de scarleto legauit. Qui obiit Anno Domini m°v°xxxij°.
C [vii.]	Thome confessoris.
D [viii.]	Obitus egregii viri Magistri Duncani Burnet rectoris de Methleik. Hic fratrum minorum pater fuit specialis, qui in vita sua singulis annis qui preerat ecclesie de Methlyk dedit huic conventui

MARTIUS.	
	tui x marcas cum diuersis aliis elemosinis et vestimentum de scarleto pro summo altari, et vnum vestimentum pro altaribus de eodem. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1552 ix Marcij.
g [xi.]	Obitus pie memorie Roberti Colane, qui suis expensis dormitorium pro magna parte construxit: et singularis benefactor ordinis vsque ad mortem extitit. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1[ ]81.
a [xii.]	Gregorii pape.
a [xix.]	Josephi confessoris.
b [xx.]	Obitus pie memorie Mariote Chalmer, que annis plurimis vsque ad mortem precipua mater huius conuentus fuit, Et quasi totam vitam suam in obsequiis fratrum exposuit, et tandem in habitu ordinis in nostra ecclesia, coram altari Beate Virginis sepulta. Anno Domini 15[ ]7.
f [xxiv.]	Obitus honorabilis viri Andree Ravyner de Davolr qui quasi a principio dedicationis huius conuentus usque ad mortem singularis benefactor extitit huic conventui in victualibus et elemosinis pecuniariis pro fratrum necessitatibus. Insuper in sua vita contulit pro structura conventus, xx marcas. In morte vero reliquit xxiiij marcas. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1519.
g [xxv.]	Annunciatio Marie virginis Obitus honorabilis viri Magistri Alexandri Cheyne comissarij generalis Aberdonensis, etc., ac rectoris de Snaw. Qui obiit Anno Domini. 1592. Marcij.

MARTIUS.	
e [xxx.]	Obitus deuoti et simplicis patris Fratris Alexandri Redy sacerdotis et confessoris. Qui vsque ad extremum vite sue, die noctuque Deo seruiens, exemplarique conuersatione secutus est sanctam communitatem. Obiit Anno Domini 1529.

APRILIS.	
KAL.	Aprilis habet dies xxx.
a [ii.]	Obitus pie memorie Magistri Ade Gordon quondam rectoris de Kinkell. Qui in vita sua quamdiu fuit compos sui a multis annis fuit beneficus valde isti conuentui et etiam conuentui Elgensi: de cuius elimosina postquam fuit mente captus diuersis annis hic annuatim habuimus x marcas in necessariis nostris: quam elimosinam Episcopus fecit nobis dari considerans magnam elimosinam quam ipse fecit nobis in sua prosperitate. Qui obiit Anno Domini 15[ ]8.
b [x.]	Obitus reuerendi patris Villelmi Steuart episcopi Aberdonensis. Qui nostri semper ordinis feruentissimus zelator quousque extremum edidit spiritum extitit, Qui cotidianis elemosinis nostris necessitatibus subuenit: omniumque fratrum curam egit vt mater nutrit filios suos, sic eos sinu paterne consolationis fouebat proque fratribus infirmis infirmariam suis impensis construxit. Et pro comparatione fundi ex parte ecclesie boriali xl libras contulit: cum multis aliis beneficiis nos semper summo amore prosecutus est. Obiit Anno Domini 1545.
d [xii.]	Vincentij confessoris.

APRILIS.	
g [xiv.]	**Obitus venerabilis patris huius conuentus gaurdiani Fratris Georgii Lychtone viri vite laudabilis et valde exemplaris opere et sermone: Qui circa spacium 18 annorum fratrum regimen in diuersis locis huius prouintie laudabiliter gessit sub continuis et grauissimis laboribus: a quibus tandem feliciter quieuit in Domino in conuentu Edinburgensi Anno Domini 1499.**
g [xxi.]	Tiburcij et Valeriani martyrum.
a [xxiv.]	Anacleti pape et martyris.
g [xxix.]	**Obitus venerabilis viri Magistri Velelmi Crechtone rectoris de Vnen. Qui ultra elimosinas in vita sua largas in morte xl libras legauit ex quibus pro magna parte murus borialis orti nostri inferioris fuit constructus.**
MAYUS	
KAL.	Mayus habet dies xxxj.
d [iii.]	Inuentio Sancte Crucis.
g [vi.]	Iohannis ante portam.
a [xiv.]	Bonifacij martyris.

MAYUS.	
f [xvi.]	Obitus honorabilis viri Johannis Forbess quondam domini de Peslego qui amicissimus fuit ordini et huic conuentui beneficus in vita et morte. Qui obiit Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto xvj° Maij. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia.
f [xix.]	Obitus venerabilis domine Margarete Chalmer domine de Finlater et Drum. Que contulit pro necessitatibus fratrum xx libras: alia vice xvij et iterum x libras, item coclear argenteum. Anno Domini 1532.
g (xx.)	Bernerdini confessoris.
e [xxv.]	Translatio Sancti Francisci. Obitus Magistri Johannis Maytland subdecani Roscensis. Qui dedit pro structuris huius conuentus infra mediam partem vnius anni centum marcas. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia specialia. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1518.

JUNIUS.	
KAL.	Junius habet dies xxx.
e [i.]	Marcellini cum sociis.
b (v.)	Obitus honorabilis viri Villelmi Chalmer de Balnacrag sepulti nobiscum ante altare Beate Virginis. Qui dedit xx libras pro necessitatibus

JUNIUS.	
	cessitatibus conuentus, et fabrica loci: et viij libras pro calice fiendo ad dictum altare. Insuper reliquit vsibus fratrum lectum de plumis, cum reliquis lectisterniis, in quibus obiit Anno Domini 1516.
C [vi.]	Obitus venerabilis viri Magistri Duncani Chalmer filii predicti Villelmi, qui ultra elimosinas sepius erogatas: tandem xx libras dedit pro fratrum necessitatibus, et seipsum nobiscum sepelire mandauit.
A [xi.]	Barnabe apostoli.
C [xiii.]	Obitus deuoti ac zelosi patris Fratris Johannis Quhitford sacerdotis, predicatoris, et confessoris.
E [xxii.]	Obitus deuoti ac simplicis patris Fratris Valteri Lechen sacerdotis, predicatoris, et confessoris secularium.
A [xxiv.]	Natiuitas Johannis Baptiste. Obitus honorabilis viri Johannis Murray, qui dedit pro structura huius conuentus vna vice simul xx libras, preter paruas elimosinas. Pro quo atque vxore eius fiant specialia suffragia.
E [xxiv.]	Obitus domine Jonete Patersone, relicte quondam Domini Alexandri Lauder, militis; que multas largas elimosinas ordini dedit; diuque perseuerauit; et in testamento centum marcas legauit: quas iste conuentus obtinuit. Sed et preter testamentum bonam interim elemosinam ex bonis eius ordo acquisiuit. Anno Domini 1534 obiit.

JULIUS.	
KAL.	Julius habet dies xxxi.
A [ii.]	Visitatio Virginis Marie.
b [x.]	Obitus probi patris in senectute bona fratris Fratris Villelmi Fleming, sacerdotis et predicatoris; qui completo Edinburgi et in Sancto Andrea decennio sub obseruantie nostre jugo tandem in hoc conuentu 34 annis, continue Domino Deo fideliter die et nocte deseruiuit, in diuinis laudibus et exactissima sancte communitatis sequela. Anno Domini 153[ ].
e [xiii.]	Obitus deuoti zelosi et exemplaris fratris Fratris Villelmi Lesle, sacerdotis et cantoris, in diuinis fidelis etate juuenis, moribus compositi, corpore decori. Anno Domini 1523.
e [xx.]	Obitus deuoti et zelosi fratris Fratris Alexandri Marchel, sacerdotis, in pluribus communitati vtilis. Anno Domini 1526.
A [xxiii.]	Obitus venerabilis viri Domini Vellelmi Elphinstoun, rectoris de Clat, huius conuentus amici specialissimi; qui, preter suas elemosinas annuales largas in pecunia et aliis, dedit huic conuentui calicem preciosum, valentem xxij lib. ad minus; et ad constructionem gabuli chori veteris x marcas. Ac in fine dierum suorum pro constructione ecclesie nostre noue deposuit centum libras in pecunia numerata. Insuper et in suo testamento reliquit nobis xx libras, cum quatuor bollis brasii. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia honorifice vti bene meruit. Anno Domini 1528.
D [xxvi.]	Anne vidue martyris.

JULIUS.	
g [xxix.]	Marthe virginis.

AUGUSTUS.	
KAL.	Augustus habet dies xxx.
c [i.]	Obitus Magistri Roberti Schand, rectoris de Alues, qui preter pluries elargitas elimosinas partem borialem horti inferioris emit: dorsum altaris Beate Virginis fieri fecit: et togam de chamleto dedit; pro cuius anima oretur.
d [ii.]	Obitus pie memorie venerabilis patris Fratris Roberti Bailye, viri profunde humilitatis patientie et ardentis charitatis, huius conuentus quondam gardiani a fratribus quibus in vita prefuit, propter eius mansuetam conuersationem singulariter predilecti. Anno Domini 1510.
e [iii.]	Obitus reuerendi patris Fratris Andree Carnys, ministri prouincialis, prouincie Scotie patris, vtique famosi in sacris enim apicibus multum eruditus et illuminatus, ac in jure canonico apprime expertus, et totius religiositatis exemplar prefulgidum, qui ministeriatus officium digne ac laudabiliter quater expleuit. Et in suo ministeriatus officio feliciter obdormiuit. Sepultus in conuentu nostro Edinburgensi, coram summo altari, Anno Domini 1543.
a [vi.]	Transfiguratio Domini.

SEPTEMBER.	
c [v.]	Obitus venerabilis viri Domini Thome Myrtoun, archidiaconi Aberdonensis, qui contulit ad augmentum conuentus terram suam inter terram Andree Culan et conuentum, a parte occidentali jacentem, valoris septuaginta marcarum, ad orandum pro anima reuerendi patris in Christo Villelmi Elpynstoun, Aberdonensis episcopi, anima sua parentumque, suorum animabus omniumque fidelium defunctorum. Anno Domini 1515.
f [viii.]	Nativitas Marie virginis.
g [ix.]	Obitus Dauid Colisoun, pie memorie, qui contulit particulam quandam tinimenti sui pro ampleatione claustri; pro cuius anima primogenitus eius construxit transitum ad chorum, et alias largas elemosinas fecit. Anno Domini 1481. Obitus Jacobi Quarti, illustrissimi Regis Scocie, in conflictu Flodinensi; qui construxit locum nostrum Stirlingensem; necnon nostre sacre obseruantie principalis protector fuit. Pro quo fiant specialia suffragia. Anno Domini 1514 [1513].
a [x.]	Obitus Elizabeth Barla, Domine de Elphinstoun et de Forboss, que dedit vnum calicem altari beati Francisci, valoris xx librarum. Anno Domini 1518.
f [xv.]	Obitus fratris Patricii Stalkar, deuoti et exemplaris; qui fideliter laborauit pro isto conuentu ad xxvi annos. Anno Domini 1512.
g [xvi.]	Obitus Fratris Valteri Leydess, carpentatoris, qui fideliter pro isto conuentu construxit campanile et cellas fratrum, et multa alia bona fecit. Anno Domini 1469.

SEPTEMBER.	
A [xvii.]	Stigmatum Sancti Francisci.
D [xx.]	Obitus Fratris Joannis Leydis, laici et carpentoris; qui fideliter laborauit in sua arte tam pro isto loco quam pro aliis locis; qui erat frater deuotus et zelosus. Anno Domini milesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono. Obitus Fratris Joannis Lothon, deuoti valde et exemplaris, qui multa scripsit pro communitate hic et etiam in Sancto Andrea. Anno Domini m°cccc°lxxiii.
E [xxi.]	Matthei, apostoli et euangeliste.
G [xxiii.]	Obitus Fratris Wilelmi Marschel, deuoti et exemplaris. Anno Domini m°cccc°lxix°. Hic oretur pro anima Magistri Alexandri Gordynn, vicarii de Manys, apud Dunde, qui in vita sua nostro conuentui Sancti Andree fuit multum beneficus; pro cuius anima post mortem contulit Magister Duncanus Burnat, rector de Methlek, xiiij lib. pro structura et vtilitate conuentus. Obiit Anno Domini 1532.
A [xxiv.]	Obitus deuoti patris confessoris Fratris Alexandri Blair. Anno Domini 1549.
D [xxvi.]	Elzearii confessoris.
E [xxviii.]	Memoria benefactorum fratrum et sororum ordinis.

	SEPTEMBER.
g [xxx.]	Hieronimi, confessoris et doctoris.
	OCTOBER.
KAL.	October habet dies xxxj.
b [ii.]	Obitus fratris Duncani Alexandri, multum deuoti humilis et exemplaris. Anno Domini m°cccc°lxxxiij°.
d [iv.]	Francisci confessoris. Oretur in speciali pro honorabili domina, Elyzabeth Lewyntoun, domina quondam de Rvthwan, prope Sanctum Joannem, que largas elymosinas diuersis conuentibus contulit, et huic conuentui contulit, in vno anno, quadraginta marcas.
e [v.]	Obitus illustrissimi viri Magistri Alexandri Gallovay, fani Kinkellie quondam ministri, qui ut diuum Franciscum summo est affectus honore, ita in illius octauas ad patriam migrauit supernam. Is domum laudi Diui Francisci dicatam Gavini Dunbair sumptibus erexit. Necnon et suis aram in diui Johannis Baptiste honorem omnifariam celamine ve toreumate variegari fecit. Ut sua accurata cura illustribus actis ve factis Gavini Dunber Aberdonensis dudum presulis positus sit finis, hic itaque Alexandri vite terminus erat. Ceterum pauperum omnium et presertim minorum inopie succurrit: qui quelibet per lustra minorum vsibus quinquaginta erogauit marcas. Ad superos properans quadraginta reliquit. Quam possim amanter vos fratres hortor Gallavay Alexandri exequias celebrare omnes, cui hodie infelix mors exitiale iniecit telum.(1)

(1) [Scriptor Necrologiæ videtur hunc Obitum *quinto* die Octobris per errorem posuisse, atque erroris corrigendi causâ obitum iterum posuisse die *sexto*, quo die ex Chartulario Abredonensi constat Obitum Alexandri Galloway celebratum esse.]

OCTOBER.

f [vi.]	Obitus illustrissimi viri Magistri Alexandri Gallovay ecclesie de Kinkell quondam rectoris, qui nostrum semper affectus est ordinem summo honore, Ita ut intra octauas fundatoris prefati ordinis ad patriam migrauit supernam. Is itaque ecclesiam nouam laudi diui Francisci dicatam Gauini Dunbeir episcopi sumptibus erexit. Necnon et suis expensis aram in Sancti Iohannis Baptiste honorem construi fecit. Ceterum quelibet per lustra fratrum vsibus quinquaginta erogauit marcas: tandem ad superos properans triginta marcas reliquit pro necessitatibus fratrum: quam possim amanter vos fratres hortor prefati Alexandri exequias celebrare omnes, cui hodie infelix mors exitiale iniecit telum 1552.
D [xi.]	Hic oretur in speciali pro Egidia Blair Domina de Row, et pro anima Jacobi Kennedy sponsi eiusdem, ac pro animabus illorum pro quibus voluit orari. Que quidem Egidia pro orationibus supradictis contulit de pecunia numerata pro constructione huius naue ecclesie aliisque fratrum necessitatibus cxx marcas. Anno Domini 1537°.
A [xxii.]	Obitus Fratris Alexandri Merser deuoti valde et exemplaris filii et heredis quondam Roberti Merser Domini de Ouyrpeffyr in Strathherne. Anno Domini m°ccc°lxix.

NOVEMBER

KAL.	[illegible]
D [ii.]	[illegible]

NOVEMBER.

f [vii.]	Obitus deuoti Fratris Jacobi Elphistone predicatoris et confessoris. Anno Domini m°v°liij°.
f [x.]	Martini episcopi. (1)
f [xxviii.]	Obitus venerabilis viri Magistri Jacobi Lyndesay archidiaconi Aberdonensis qui iacet in conuentu nostro Edinburgensi ex parte cuius iste conuentus habuit lxx volumina in asseribus bene ligata, et victualia exceptis suis cotidianis elimosinis dum vixit, et cistam magnam cum tribus foliis notabilem. Anno Domini 1495.

DECEMBER.

KAL.	December habet dies xxx.
b [iv.]	Obitus deuoti fratris ac zelosi Fratris Johannis Thomsoun laici artis carpentarie qui circa ea que sunt artis sue et latomorum fidelissime laborauit vltra seculares illarum artium: nec quicquam cibi aut potus occasione laborum aliquorum extra communitatem accepit: sed in communitate cibus eius pro maiori parte erant aliorum reliquie fratrum: nec aliquis eo peritior in communi refectione vigilque valde erat in omni opere bono parinque somni.
f [v.]	Obitus deuoti fratris Fratris Willelmi Gilrwif sacerdotis, qui obiit in sua florida iuuentute, Anno Domini m°c°lv. (2)

(1) [Folium MSti, continens sex dies a die vigesimo secundo ad vigesimum septimum Novembris evulsum est.]

(2) [Desunt duo folia, continentia duodecim dies a die nono ad vigesimum primum Decembris.]

DECEMBER.	
g [xxxiii.]	Obitus Magistri Thome Halkarstoun prepositi de Crichtoun a quo habuimus xxxiiij, Anno Domini 1516.
d [xxv.]	Natiuitas Domini. (1)

(1) [Aliud folium, continens ultimos quatuor dies Decembris, desideratur.]

III.

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

M.D.XCVI—M.D.XCVII.

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

M.D.XCVI—M.D.XCVII.

I.

COMMISSION BY JAMES VI. IN FAVOUR OF THE PROVOST AND BAILLIES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN, FOR THE TRIAL OF JANET WISHART, AND OTHERS, ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

JAMES, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, To all and sundrie oure liegeis and subdittis, quhome, or to quhais knawlege thir oure letteris sall cum, Greting: For samekill as it is understand to us, and lordis of oure secreit counsall, That Jenett Wischert, spous to Johnne Leyis, stabulair in Aberdene; Thomas Leyis, hir sone; [ ] Leyis, her dochteris; and Isobelle Cokie, in Kintor, are takin be the provest and bailleis of Aberdene, and committat to warde, as suspect and giltie of witchcraft, socerie, and utheris diuilishe and detestabill practizeis; uponn quhome necesser it is, That iustice be ministrat, conforme to the lawis of oure realme: Quhairfoir, we have maid and constitute, and be thir presentis makis and constitutis, our louittis, the provest and bailleis of oure burgh of Aberdene, oure iusticeis in that pairt, to the effect underwrittin: Gevand, grantand, and committand to thaime oure full power and commissionn, expres bidding, and charge, courte or courtis to mak be callit, absentes to amerchiat, unlawis, amerchiamentis, and escheittis of the saidis courtis, to ask, lift, and rais, and, for the same, giff neid beis, to poind and distrenzie; And, in the same courte or courtis, the saidis personis, to call be dittay, to accuis, and thame to the knawlege of an assise to putt; And, as thai sall happen to be fundin culpabill or innocent, To cause iustice be ministrat uponn thame, conforme to the lawis of our realme; Assyiss neidful to this effect, of the personis that best knawis the verritie in the said mater, ilk persone under

the pane of £40, To summond, warne, cheis, and caus be sworn; Clarkis, seriands, dempstaris, and all utheris officiaris and memberis of courte needfull, To mak, creat, substitute, and ordane, for quhome thai sal be haldin to ansuer; The escheit guidis and geir of the saidis personis, in cais thay sal happin to be convict and iustifeit to the deid for the said cryme, To ask, lift, and, for the same, gif neid beis, to poind and distrenzie; The ane half thairof to oure use, to inbring, and delyverance of the same to oure thesaurar in oure name to mak; And the uther half to our saidis iusticeis awne use, for thair labouris to apply; And generalie, all and sundrie utheris thingis, To do, exerce, and use, quhilkis of law or consuetude of oure realme ar knawine to appertene. Charging, *etc.* Gevin under oure signet, and subscryuit with oure hand, at Haliruid-hous, the second day of February, and of oure reign the 30th year, 1596.

JAMES R.

J. Lindsay, *Secretarius.*

Dors. Commission to the provest and baillies to halde justice on Janet Wischart. Sche is convick xvii February, 1596, by xxi persons of assise, of xviii poyntis of dittay, and as a common weser and socerer, and ordint to be brunt quhill she be deid. Isobel Cokkie in Kyntor, be vertew of this commission, convick and brunt, 19th February, 1596.

II.

JOHNNET WISCHERT, SPOUS OF JOHNNE LEYIS, DITTAY ANENT HIR WICHCRAFT; THE ASSIZE; AND HER CONVICTIOUN, XVII FEBRUARII, M.D.XCVI.

Dominus mihi adiutor.

Followis the particular dittey and dilatioun of witchecraft, socerie, and murthouris, gewin in aganis Jonet Wischert, spous of John Leyis, stabler, hir sone and dochteris, practisit be tham as eftir followis:

1. IMPRIMIS, In the monetht of Apryle or thairbie, in *anno* nyntie ane yeiris, being the first monetht in the raitht,(1) in the greiking(2) of the day, Thow,

(1) [The first month in the *quarter*.] (2) [Peep, break of day.]

the said Jonet Wischert, returning from the blokhows and Futtie, quhair thow hed bene consultand with the dewill, Thow persewing Alexander Thomsoun, mariner, cumand furth of Abirdene to his schip, rann betuixt him and Alexander Fidleris dur, wnder the castell hill, alss swoft, as apperit to him, as ane arrow culd be schot furth of ane bow, going betwixt him and the sone, Thow keist thi cantryps in his way. Att the quhilk moment immediatlie the said Alexander tuik ane extreme fear and trimbling, quhair[throw] he was forsit to return hame onpast to his schip, tuik bed, and ley be the space of ane monetht fast bedseik, swa that neyn belewit his lyif, the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne,(1) with ane extreme birnand drowcht, swa that he culd newir be satisfeit of drink, the wther half of the day melting away his bodye with ane extraordinar cauld sweatt; And the said Alexander Thomsoun knawing that thow hed cassin this kynd of witchecraft on him, send to the his awin wyif, with Katherene Crawfurd, scharplie bosting and thretning the, that onles thow incontinent remedit him than that he suld caws burnn the; And, therfoir, thow feringe that he wald accuse the, Thow send with the said Alexanderis wyif, and the said Katherene Crawfurd, certane beare and wther thi droiggis to drink; Efter the quhilk repruif, and recept of thi droiggis, the said Alexander delie mendit, and returnit agane to his wountit heltht.

Denyes the cuming of the twa wemen. Provin be Thomsoun.

Probatur be the said Alexander Thomsoun awin aitht and subscriptioun.

Alex^r^ Thomsone wit hand

Item, At Bartilday was sewin yeir, umquhile Androw Ardes, wobster, in his pastym, tuik ane lining towall and patt it about thin the said Jonet Wischertis craig, nocht fering ony ewill of the, or that thow suld hewe bene offendit with him: Thow, in ane divileche furie and wodnes, ansuerit and said, Quhat wirreys thow me? Thow sall lie; I sall giwe breid to my bairnis this towmound; and thow sall nocht byd ane monetht with thin to gif tham breid: And incontinent eftir the said Androwis departour from thie, he tuik bed, ley about the space of aucht dayis, the ane half day rossin in his haill bodie as in ane fornace, and the wther half day with ane vehement sweatt melting away: Swa that be thi crwell murthour and witchecraft, the said Androw Ardes deitt within aucht dayis. Throw quhase deitht the relict of the said umquhile Androw Ardes, the day immediatlie eftir his departour,

2.

Denyit the putting of the towall, quhilk scho confessit obefor.

Provin be Elspett Ewin.

(1) [An oven.]

contracting ane hich displessour, tuik bed, and, within ane monetht nixt thereftir, depairtit, and thair haill bairnis now beggand thair meatt.

This is testifeit be Elspet Ewin, spows to James Mar, mariner.

3. ITEM, Twentie four yeir sensyn, in the moneth of Maij, or thairby, quhann thow duelt in the Schoillhill, nixt adiacent to the duelling of wmquhile Adam Mair, Thow was apprehendit be wmquhile Androw Brabner, youngar; John Leslie, sone to wmquhile James Leslie, in the Gallowget; Robert Sanders, wricht; Androw Simsoun, talyeour; and ane Johnsoun, scollaris, steilling furth of the said wmquhile Adam Mairis yard, at twa houris in the morning, greyn growand bear: And thow thann instantlie, being revelit be the saidis scholaris to the wyif of the said Adam, Thow, in thi furie, ansuerit and said to the saidis scholeris, Weill haif ye schemit me, I sall gar the best of yow repent; and or four efternwn that thow suld gar alse monny wounder on tham as suld sie tham. Wpon the same day, betuixt twa and thrie houris efter nwne, the saidis scholaris past to the Auld Wattergang in the Linkis, to wasche tham, and eftir thei hed anes waschin tham selffis and dryit agane, the saidis John Leslie and Johnsoun tuik ane rink or raice besyid the Wattergange, and maist desperatlie, throw thi witchecraft cassin on tham, rann in the middis of the Wattergang and drownit tham selffis. And thairby thow, as thow promesit, murtherit tham.

Denyis the reproving of hir, or that scho was challingit.

This is testifeit be Robert Sanders, wricht, and Androw Symsoun, talyeour, thair present, yit on lyiff.

4. ITEM, Saxtene yeris sensyn or therby, Thow and Malcom Karris wyiff hewing fallin at variance and discord, Thow promesit opinlie, to gar hir ly fast bedseik yeir and day, and suld nocht win to hir self ane caik: Immediatlie eftir the quhilk discord and promeis, the said Malcomis wyif yeid[1] to hir hows, tuik bed, and ley half a yeir fast bedseik be thi witchecraft cassin on hir, acording to thi promeis; the ane half day rossin and birnand wp hir haill bodie, as in ane fyrie fornace; the wther half day, melting away hir bodie with ane extraordinar sweit, with ane congeillit cauldness.

This is testifeit be the said Malcom Kar, Magge Wallis in Futtie, and Elspet Scott, spous of William Maitland, quha hard thi promeis quheron the effect followit.

5. ITEM, Thow lent to Meryeoun Nasmyth ane pair of heid scheittis in hir gissein lair,[2] in the quhilk thow pat in thi witchecraft: Quhilk scheittis

(1) [Went.] (2) [Child-bed.]

quhow sone thow knew hed takin heitt about hir heid, immediatlie thow com and tuik tham agane fra hir; And or thow was weill past owt of hir howss, scho rann wod and by hir mynd, and was bundin hand and futt thrie dayis. Denyit the heid scheittis; grantit bed scheittis. Provin.

This is testifeit be the said Meryeoun Nasmyth and hir said spowss. *Item*, Testifeit be the said Gilbert and his wyiff that [ ], witche, curit the said Meryeoun, and assurit tham, that his wyiff was witchit be his narrest nychtbour, Jonet Wyschert.

Item, Thrie yeir sensyne or therby, James Ailhows hewing remanit ane lang tym in thy service obefoir, Thow desyrit him yit to remane with thie, quhilk he wald not do; And seing thow culd nocht persuaid him to remane, Thow said to him, Gang quhair thow plessis, Thow suld mak him that he suld nocht win to him self ane caik of breid for yeir and day: And quhow sone he com owt of thy service, he tuik bed with ane extreme hevie seiknes and wodnes, with ane continuall birnand heitt and cauld sweting, and ley bedfast ane half yeir, acording to thi promeis, be thi diveliche witchecraft cassin on him: Quhairthrow he was compellit to send to Bervie for ane wther witche to tak thi witchecraft from him, Quha com to this toun and weische him in ane sowtht rynnand watter, and patt him throw ane girtht, with sum wther ceremoneis that scho wsit, and gef to hir therfor xvij merkis, be quhase help he receavit heltht agane. This testifeit be the said James. 6.

Item, Thir twentie yeiris last bypast, Thow continualie and nichtlie wponn the nicht, eftir ellewin houris at ewin, quhill as thi hisband and servandis passis to thair bed and takis rest, Than thow puttis on nichtlie ane gryt fyir, haldis the sam on the haill nicht, and sittis therat thi self wsand thi witchecraft, altogidder contrarius to the natour of weill levand personis: And sic nichtis as thow puttis nocht on fyir, thann thow gangis owt of thi awin howse, remanis therfra the haill nicht quhair thow plessis. Testifeit be hir domestik servandis. 7.

Item, Thow causit [ ] than in thy service, and laitlie shipperd to Mr Alexander Fraser, to tak certane droggis of witchecraft maid be the, sic as auld shone, and cast tham in the fyir of John Clwb, stabler, thi nichtbour: Sen the quhilk tym, be thi witchecraft, the said John Club is becum altogidder depauperit. Testifeit be James Ailhows and the boy. 8.

Item, Thow and Jonett Pattoun, first spows to vmquhile James Low, stabler, thi nichtbour, being fallin at variance and discord: Scho callit the witche karling: To quhome thow ansuerit that thow suld gar hir wnderstand 9.

gif thow war ane witche, and suld assey thi craft on hir: Immediatlie eftir scho past fre the, the said Jonet Pattoun yeid directlie to hir bed, tuik ane vehement gryt and extraordinar seiknes, the ane half day, from her middill wp, birnand as in ane fyrie fornace, with ane onsatiable droutht, quhilk scho culd nocht sloik; the wther half day melting away with sweatt, and from hir middill down alss cauld as iss: Be the quhilk thi witchecraft cassin on hir, scho deit within ane moneth nixt eftir scho tuik bed. Testifeit be Alexander Warrak, warkmann, at the Key heid, than in the said James service, quha hard the mak the promeis quhairvpoun the mwrthour followit.

Provin be Warrak.

10. ITEM, Thow com to James Low, stabler, thi nichtbour, ane half yeir befoir his deceise, and desyrit of him the len of his kill and barne, quhilk he wald nocht len the: And, on the sam day, within twa houris eftir thow past fra him, he tuik bed, ley continualie bedfast in ane dwyning seiknes, melting away like ane birnand quhyt candle, the ane half day, and rossin as in ane wne the wther half day, quhill he depairtit: Quha lead his deitht on the, and said, in his last wordis, befoir he gef wp his braitht, That gif he hed lent to the his kill and kilbarn, he wald hef bene ane lewand man: Be the quhilk witchcraft, cassin wpon him, and wpon his howse, his wyiff deitt, his onlie sone in the sam kynd of seiknes, and his haill geir, surmounting to mair nor thrie thowsand lib., ar altogidder wrakit and away: Swa that now, by thi mwrthour and witchecraft cassin on him and his howse, thair is na memorie of the said James, successioun of his bodie, nor of thair geir.

Denyit that scho com to borrow the kill and kilbarne.

Provin.

This is testifeit be John Davidsoun, maltman, James Ailhowse, and Jonet Andersoun, spowse of Alexander Guthrie, quha hard the said James Low ley his deid on the.

11. ITEM, John Pyet, stabler, thi nichtbour at the Justice Poirt, hewing coft from Alexander Ewin, the heritable rycht of ane land, thow invyit him thairfoir: Thaireftir thow keist on witchecraft on him, quhairbie he ley fast bedseik auchtene oulkis, continualie melting away, lyk ane quhyt candill, the wther half day birnand as in ane fyrie wne, and newir recoverit quhill he deit, of quhom thow was the murtherer.

Denyit that ewir he send for hir befoir his deceise.

Testifeit be Jonet Forbes, relict of the said wmquhile John.

12. ITEM, John Allan, cultellar,[1] thi sone in law, hewing discordit with his wyiff, dang hir; quha complening to the on him, immediatlie thow com to the said John Allanis duelling, bostit him, and promesit to gar him repent

(1) [Cutler.]

that ewir he saw or kent hir: Within ane schort space thaireftir, thow, in liknes of ane broun tyik, or at the leist resit the dewill thi maister, and com in nichtlie fyve or sax oulkis at his windok, and being fast dang them wp, enterit wpon the said John, dang and beft him, and sparit his wyif, being in the bed with him; quhairthrow the said John becom half wod and furiowse: And sa continewit with the said John nichtlie, quhill he promesit to complene on the to the ministerie and cessioun.

Testifeit be the said John Allan him self.

ITEM, Fowr yeir sensyne or thairby, Thow com in to Walter Mealing dwelling howss in the Castleget of Abirdene to by woll, quhilk thei refusit to sell. Thaireftir thow com to the said Walteris barne, sittand on her motheris kne, the said Walter pleyand with hir; And thow said, this is ane gellie[1] child, ane gey child, without ony forther wordes, and wald nocht say God saiff hir: And or ewir thow was at the stair futt, the barn, be thi witchecraft, in presens of bayth hir fathir and mothir, keist hir gall, cheangit hir colour lyck deid, and becom als wak as ane pair of glwffis, and meltit continualie away with ane extraordinar swetting with ane extreme drowtht, quhill that sam day aucht dayis, at the sam hour, thow com in first, and than the barne depairtit. And for no request nor command of the said Walter, nor wtheris quhom he directit, thow wold nocht cum in agane to the howss to visie the barne, albeit thow was oft and dyveris tymes send for, baitht be the fathir and mothir of the barn, and swa be thi witchcraft thow murtherit the barne. Testifeit be the said Walter and his said spowss. 13. Provin. Denyit that ewir scho was sent for.

ITEM, on Yoill ewin, in *anno* nyntie four yeiris, at thrie houris in the morninge, Thow, remaning in Gilbert Makkies stair in the Braidget, persauit Bessie Schives, spous of Robert Blinschell, gangand furth of hir awin howss to the duelling howss of James Davidsoun, notar, to his wyif, quha was in traveling. Thow com doun the stair, and keist thi cantrappis and witchecraft in hir way, and the said Bessie beand in perfyt heltht of bodie, and alse blyitht and mirrie as ewir scho was in hir dayis, quhen scho went owt of the said James Davidsonis howss, befoir or scho culd win wp hir awin stair; tuik ane gryt fear and trimbling, that scho micht skairslie win wp hir awin stair; and immediatlie eftir hir wpcuming, went to hir naikit bed, ley continuale be the space of auchtene owkis fast bedseik, witchit be the, the ane halft day rossin as in ane fyrie fornace, with ane extraordinar 14.

(1) [Fair, comely.]

Denyit that scho was in Gilbert Makis stair. Provin.

kynd of drowtht, that scho culd nocht be sloikit, and the wther half day in ane extraordinar kynd of sweting, melting, and consuming hir bodie, as ane quhyt birnand candill, quhilk kynd of seiknes is ane speciall poynt of witchecraft; and the said Bessie Schives saw neyn wther than bot ye onlie, quha is haldin and reputo ane commoun witche.

15. Item, At Midsymmer was a yeir or thairby, Elspet Reid, thi dochter in law, com in to thi howss at thrie houris in the morninge, and fand the sittand, mother nakit as thow was born, at the fyir syid, and ane wther auld wyiff siclyk mother naikit sittand betuen thi scholderis, makand your cantryps, quhom the said Elspet seand, eftir scho said God speid, immediatlie went owt of the howss; thair eftir, on the sam day, returnit agane, and askit of the quhat thow was doand with that auld wyiff? To quhom thow ansuerit, that scho was charmen the: And quhow sone the said Elspet yeid agane furth of thi howss, immediatlie, be thi witchcraft cassin on hir, tuik ane extraordinar kynd of seiknes, and becom lyck ane deid sensles fuill, and Provin. sa continewit ane half yeir. Testifeit be the said Elspet Reid. Als scho bewitchit the said Elspettis mother, quhan as the said Elspett was to be mareit, and quhan hir mother mett hir immediatly thairefter, scho lay seik ane yeir.

16. Item, Thow and thy dochter, Violet Leyis, desyrit [ ] thi womann, to gang with thi said dochter, at tuell houris at ewin, to the gallowa, and cutt doun the deid mann hingang thaironn, and tak a pairt of all his memberis fra him, and burn the deid corps quhilk, thi servand wald nocht do, and thairfor than instantlie thow patt hir away

Memorandum. To inquyr quha yeid with hir dochter.

17. Item, Tuell yeir sensyn or thairby, thow com into Katherene Rattreis, behind the Tolbuitht, and thow beand drinkand in the said Katherenes sellar, scho repruvit the for drinking in hir howss, becaus, as scho allegit, thow was ane witche. Eftir the quhilkis wordis, thow tuik ane cop full of aill, and kelst in hir face, and said [gif] thow war ane witche, the said Katherene suld hef the pruiff of it; and immediatlie eftir thow yeid furth of hir sellar, the barm of the said Katherins aill past ay to the boddum of the stand, and na hatt abaid thairon during the space of saxtene oulkis. And the said Katherine findand hir self skaithtit, complenit to hir dochter, Katherene Ewin, quha than was in gryt acquentance with the, that thow hed witchit hir motheris aill, and immediatlie thaireftir the said Katherene Ewyn past to the, and said, quhy witchit ye my motheris aill? and requestit the to

help the sam agane; to quhom thow promesit to remeid her barm againe, the said Katherene Ewin doing as followis: *viz.* ffirst the said Jonet Wischert com to the said Katherine Ewyn duelling howss at nicht, and ley in the howss quhill day, and commandit the said Katherine Ewyn to ryss airlie befoir the sone, on betechit hir self to God, and on spokin, and nocht to sayn hir self nor hir sone sowkand on hir breist; and to gang owr hir sone on spokin to the said Katherine Rattreyis howss, and nocht to corss ony watteris nor wasche hir handis; and entir into the said Katherine Rattreyis howss, quhair scho suld find hir serwand brewand assuritlie, and say thir wordis thrie tymes, I to God and thow to the dewill, 2. 3.; and to restoir the sam barm quhair it was againe; and to tak wp thrie devattis on the southt end of the ganttreyis, and thair scho suld find ane peice of claitht, fowr Provin. newikit, with greyn, reid, and blew, and thrie corss of clewir girss, and cast the sam in the fyir; quhilk beand cassin in, hir barm suld be restorit to hir againe, lyik as it was restorit in effect. And the said Katherine Ewyn beand crakand with hir nichtbouris, tauld that scho culd learn tham ane charm scho hed gottin fra Jonet Wischert; quhilk quhan thow hard, thow promesit to do hir ane ewill turn, and immediatlie hir sone, sowkand on hir breist, deitt. And at hir first browst thaireftir, the haill wort being plaid, and putt in lwmes, the durris fast, and the keyis at hir awin belt, the haill wort was takin away, and the haill lwmes fundin dry, and the flwir dry, and culd newir get tryell quhar it yeid to. And thann the said Katherine complenit on the said Jonet Wischert, and dang hir self and hir guid man baitht, for hurting of hir in taking of hir sonnes lyiff and wort; and than thow promesit that all suld be weill, gewand the hir draff for peyment. Testifeit be the said Katherine Ewyn, Katherine Rattrey, Meryeoun Nasmyth; witnesses to the aill away takin, Gilbert Blak, his wyiff, Meryeoun Skeyn.

And the said Katherine and Ambrose Gordoun, hir spous, beand in thair Provin. beddis, culd nocht be the space of twantie dayis, be quyitt of ane catt lyand nichtlie in his bed, betuixt him and his wyif, quhilk catt tuik ane gryt byitt owt of his arm, as the place yit testifies; and quhan scho gatt the draff, the catt went away.

Item, Within thir twa yeiris, certan honest wemenn within this burght, 18 with Andrew Raitt mariners wyiff, com to the to by malt, to quhom thow Provin. ansuerit, that thow hed nein windowit, bot desyrit tham to reman, and thei

suld hef incontinent: Quha ansuerit the, that ther was na wind to window ony malt, and thow said thow suld get wind anuch to do thi turnn. Immediatlie thairefter, thow tuik ane coill of fyir, and devydit it, the ane half thow pat in the ane dur, and the wther half in the wther, and said thi orisoun theron; thairefter ther com wind anuch in at thi duris, quhill as thair was neyn on the feild. Testifeit be the wyff of Andrew Rait, Androw Scherar.

19. ITEM, Sax yeir sensyne or thairby, thow being in the pilgramage in thi divileche craft of socerie, com wnder sylens of nycht to the duelling howss of John Cheyn, brother german to the Laird Essilmont, at Andat, and schew to the said Johnis wyiff gif scho wald vse thi counsall, thei suld newir want geir anuch, and desyrit hir to tak nyn piklis of quhyt, and ane peice rantrey, and put tham in the four nwkis of his howss, quhilk be thi perswasioun, quhan the said Johnis wyiff hed donn, immediatlie thereftir the said Johnis haill guidis traikit[1] and fell doun deid, and the remanent thair haill geir sen that tym to this day, delie meltit away lyk the snaw, being ane mann at that tym wortht tenn thowsand merkis, and now ar at the poynt of beggarie, be thi divileche witchecraft led on tham. Testifeit be the said John, Androw Horn, *etc.*

20. Provin. ITEM, Thrie yeir sensyne or thairby, the wyiff of David Hutcheon, gardner, thann dwelland in Fyweis Wallis, falling in variance with the, callit the witche, to quhom thow said that thow suld preive sum witchecraft on hir. Thaireftir scho tuik ane extraordinar and onnaturall seiknes, beand gryt wymb with barne, that the tym of hir rekning being twantie dayis by gane, and continuallie, nycht and day, wytit on be the cummer, scho culd newir be lowsit of hir bandis, quhill scho send for the, and causit the cum to hir, quha askit the forgiwnes. Thairefter, thow tuik hir in thi armes, clespit hir about the middill, and immediatlie betuixt thi handis scho was delyverit of ane deid barne. Testifeit be the said David his spows, [and] Mergret Cowtis, quha geid for the.

Denyit that scho was delyverit in her armes.

21. Provin. ITEM, In this instant yeir, thow com to the dwelling howss of Maggie Baxter, relict of wmquhile William Allan, cultellar, at fyve houris at ewin, or thairby, quha hed ane dozen fowllis sittand on the ruist, quhilk thow persewand, said scho hed ouer mony. Immediatlie thaireftir, or ewir thow yeid

(1) [Declined, fell off.]

owt of the howss, the haill fowlis fell deid at thi feitt owt of the ruist. Testifeit be the said Maggie Baxter.

ITEM, In hervest last bypast, Mr. William Rayes huikes beand scherand his croft, callit Round About, lewand thair wark at ewin, lait in the gloming, his hewkis meitts the passand our the Thewis Briggis, quha tuik ane gryt feir of the that thow com to meit tham at that tym of nycht with out ane erand. Thaireftir immediatlie, thei luikit behind tham to sie quhat thow was doand, and thow instantlie past to the heid of thi awin gudmannis croft, callit Round About, and saw the tak all thi claiss about thi heid, and thow beand naikit from the middill down, tuik ane gryt number of steynis, and thi self gangand baklenis, keist ane pairt behind the our thi heid, and ane wther pairt fordward. Testifeit be the haill hewkis of Mr. William Rey. 22.

ITEM, Thow beand nwrische to Issobell Collisoun, sister germann to John Collisoun, provest, efter thow hed fosterit the said Issobell, thow desyrit thair mother that thow micht hef the said John Collisoun to foster and nwriche; quha, knawing that thi milk was neir away, refusit to gif him the to foster. Immediatlie thaireftir, thow past furth of the hows, and bocht rottoun poysown to haif poysonit the said John; and the mother of the said John persewing the to be in ane furie and rage, suspectit that thow wald haif murtherit him; and therfor Meriorie Forbes and Meriorie Gray incontinent rypit the, and gat wpon the the forsaid poysown quhairwith thow thocht to haif murthourit and poysonit him. Testifeit be the said John Collesoun, [and] Meriorie Forbes. 23. Denyit that thair wes ony poysoun gottin on hir.

ITEM, In the monet of Julij last bypast, thow com to Mr. Androw Clerkis in the schipraw to his wyiff, to haif takin in sett of hir, hir draff; quhilk beand refusit to the, hewing ane cow of thair awin to give the same, thow immediatle thairefter awytit on the cow quhill schow was lowsit furth, and keist witchecraft on the said cow, quhairthrow that scho micht neyther gang nor stand, cawsit hir papes and hendir quarteris swell so gryt, that scho culd nocht win in at the dur, and was sax oulkis thaireftir, that scho gewe no milk, bot, with pardoun of your honoris, lyk wirsum or wenem, quhilk na leiwing creatur culd preive.(1) Testifeit be [ ] Skeyn, and Elspet Robertsoun, than servanttis to the said Mr. Androw. 24.

ITEM, Wpon the xviij day of Nouember last bypast, thow com agane to the said Mr. Androwis duelling howss forsaid, at sewin houris in the morn- 25.

(1) [Taste.]

ing, past, by[1] the knawlege of ony body throch his hall to his inner chalmer, and com upon wmquhile Margret Dortie, spous to the said Mr. Androw, hir heid being doun, nocht knawing the, without ony Cristian salutatioun or forder langege, spak thir wordis, Guidwyf, hef ye twa peckis of draff to sell? Quha being aschemit that ony suld sie hir, tuik nocht wp her head, bot cryit on hir womann, reproving hir that scho suld let ony body in to hir, and commandit hir serwand to sell the draff uponn sic pryss, as scho peyit the dey hir self obefoir, to wit, sax pennies for the peck; to quhom thow ansuerit in thir wordis, saying, This is ane buikles wyiff, this is ane seik wyiff; without ony forder wordis, thaireftir turnit thi self thryss bakwarts, as the practiss of witchis is, immediatlie past to the dur with out ony forder conferens; And trew it is, that or ewir thow was owt at the hall dur, the said wmquhile Margret tuik ane extreme trimbling and schaking, supposing that the haill hows hed bein rynnand about with hir, and fell immediatlie in sic hewie seiknes, that hir haill serwandis culd nocht win hir agane to hir bed; quhair the said wmquhile Margret continuale [ley] fast bedseik be the space of aucht owkis, the ane halft day from hir middill wp birnand as in ane fyrie fornace, rosin with sic ane extraordinar thrist, that na drink, albeit newir so mekill, culd satisfie hir; and from hir middill down als cauld as the werry iss, swa that ther culd nothing heitt hir, with sic ane gnawing in hir womb, leggis, and these, as gef doiggis hed bein ruggand the flesche from hir beanes, or as gif men hed strukin hir throch the body with knyiffis; and swa continuit dely till hir deing day: Of quhom thow was the murtherer, be thi socerie and witchecraft, quha confessit the sam on hir deid bed, and laid hir deid on the, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Provin. ITEM, Nyne yeir sensyne or thairby, [ ] Kelmann, wyf to John Talyeour, warkman in this toun, thann being in thi service in tym of hervest, gangand to Gordonismyln to grind cornis to the hewkis with the, a pairt being ground in the nicht, thow and scho returning eftir midnycht, past out of the commoun way cuming throw the Linkis the get to the gallowis, quhairat the woman was grytlie effreyit, and refusit to gange; yit thow wrgit hir nocht to feir in thi cumpanie, sa that scho was forsit to cum fordwart, quhair thow brocht hir to the gallows, and schew hir that thow suld learn hir ane lessoun suld do hir gud all hir dayis; and ane deid mann being hinging thair, baid hir hald his futt, quhill thow cuttit af a pairt of all his memberis,

(1) [Without.]

quhairat the womann was striken with sic feir, feill deid, and refusit to mell with sic thing; quhairvpon thow forsiblie stretit hir be hir aitht, nevir to reveill, or than thow suld instantlie gar hir dee. This the womann deponit in hir lyftym to Androw Jakis wyff, and affermit it to be maist trew. Last testifeit be Mr. Thomas Cargill.

Item, Aucht yeir sen syn or thairby, ine Lentren, thow come to Androw Williamsonis in the Greyn, to crawe four lib. of syluer, quhilk thei var awand the, and saw ane fed mairt standand in the houss, quhilk thow desyrit to by, and offerit fyftene merkis for the samin; and fra thow saw this oix he ran wode, that nane durst cum towardis him, nor enter in the houss quhair he was, quhairthrow thei var compellit to sell him to the on the samin price; and howsone thow come to receave him, the oix becam veil aneucht, eftir thow hed anes laid thi handis on him agane. And within ane schoirt space thairefter, thow come agane to the said Androw his wyif, alledging scho was awand the xx schillingis, quhilk being refuisit, thow promeist hir that four bollis malt brewing, sa lang as scho lewit, suld newir pay ane agane; and that thair newir suld be peax nor quyetnes betuix hir and hir guidman thairefter; and that thow suld gar bayth hir and hir guidman be handschairp in thair geir, and suld newir haue frie geir tofoir. Sen the quhilk tyme, thair haill geir traikit, and four bollis malt brewing be hir, newir payet the price of ane boll; neyther yit was ther ewir peax or quyetness betuixt tham. Testifeit be the wyif of the said Androw.

Item, Thow ar delatit be the priuie inqueist as ane commoun witche, and sa hes bene this threttie yeiris bygane or thairby.

Item, Tuell yeir sensyn or thairby, in bar seid tym, John Robertson, Provin.
flescheour, being in thi service, saw the said Jonet Wischert appeir to him at twa houris in the morning, wn the Sowcroft, thann occupeit be James Low; eftir the quhilk tym, the said croft grew nocht the seid that was sawin thairon: And sayis that scho was the wrak of James Low, bayth in his body and geir, and that scho was estimat ane commoun witche. Testifeit be the said John Robertson.

Item, Be the space of aucht dayis immediatlie befoir thow was appre- Provin.
hendit, continualie thair was sic ane fearfull rwmleynn in thi hows, that William Murray, cordinar, belewit the hows he was into, nixt to thi howss, suld hef fallin and smorit him and his haill bairnis; and swa continewit nychtle quhill thow was takin and apprehendit. Testifeit be the said William Mwrray.

Provin. ITEM, Indytit for passing to the greyne growing corne in May, xxij yeir sensyne or thairbe, sitting thairwpon tymouis in the morning, befor the sone rysing, and being thair found and demandit quhat scho was doing, thow ansuerit, I sall tell thow, I haue bene pyling the bledis of the corne; I find it wilbe ane deir yeir; the bled of the corne growis withersones;[1] and quhan it growis sonegatis about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir. And for causing of James Lowis hors and dog ryne wod, and promesing to do his wyf and gudman ane euill turne, quhilk was verifeit in deid.

Provin. Johne Leyis lyand ane nycht in his bed, ane catt come in vpone him, and cryit Wallawa! and wireit ane of hir awin kitlingis; his wyf sittand putin on hir clethis. And the said Johne than slew the catt, and immediatly thairefter his hors ran wode and his dog.

III.

ASSIZE ON JOHNNET WISCHERT.

xvii Februarij, M.D.XCVI.

The Court of Justiciare hauldin within the Tolbuithe of Aberdene, the sevinteenth day of Februar, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfurd, provest of Aberdene, Mr. Patrick Cheyne, George Knowis, Mr. Alexander Cullen, and Alexander Joffray, bailleis of the said burghe, justices in that pairt, lauchfullie constitut be his majestie, *curia inchoata et affirmata*, the said commissioun of the dait at Halirudhous, the secund day of February, 1596.

The said day, the juges, commissionaris forsaidis, hes acceptit the said commissioune in and vpon thame; and gaive thair aithes to Mr. Thomas Leslie, shiref deput of Aberdene *de fideli administratione;* and that be tollerance and liscience grantit of the shiref of Aberdene, but preiudice of his priuelege of the office of schirefschip, for the quhilk the shiref deput protestit, quhilk was grantit be the saids commissionaris.

The said day, Jonat Wishert, spous to Johne Leis, accusit in witche craft.

[1] [Contrary to t[illegible]e sun.]

Nomina assisse.

Alexander Stewyne, baxter.	Johne Fergowsone, younger.
Patrick Jak, litster.	Johne Fergowsone, elder.
Robert Lowrenstoune.	Edward Donaldsone.
Duncan Donaldsone.	James Steuart, elder.
Robart Donaldsone.	Thomas Gordoine, gwnmaker.
Williame Thomesone.	William Melving, stabler.
Androw Chalmer, cowper.	Robart Steuart.
Johne Robertsone, flescher.	Johne Leang.
Gilbert Makie, stablar.	Robart Sanderis.
Johne Andersone, flescher.	Androw Simsone, tailzeour.
Johne Davidsone.	

The haill assyis, be the mouthe of James Steuart, chancellar of the said assyis, convictis hir in auchtene points of the dittey of witchecraft, and as ane common witche and soscirar: And the Justice ordainit hir to be brint to the deid.

IV.

DITTAY AGAINST THOMAS LEYIS.

Aspiret [ ] *Jesus.*

Followis the particular dittey and accusatioun gewin in aganis Thomas Leyis, sone to John Leyis stabler, for his being ane commoun witche and sorcerar, wsing the tred and craft thairof, be perswasioun of the Dewill, as followis:

Imprimis, Wpoun Hallowewin last bypast, att tuelff houris at ewin or thairby, thow the said Thomas Leyis, accompaneit withe vmquhill Jonett Wischert, Issobell Coky, Issobell Manteithe, Kathren Mitchell, relict of vmquhill Charles Dwn, litster, sorceraris and witches, withe ane gryit number of vtheris witches, come to the mercatt and fische croce of Aberdene, wnder the conduct and gyding of the Dewill present withe yow, all in company, playing befoir yow on his kynd of instrumentis: Ye all dansit about baythe the saidis croces, and the meill mercatt, ane lang space of tyme; in the quhilk Dewillis dans, thow the said Thomas was formest and led the ring, and dang the said Kathren Mitchell, becaus scho spillit

Provin, and that he was a little cuttie follow, withe a staff in his hand, les nor he is now.

your dans, and ran nocht sa fast about as the rest. Testifeit be the said Kathrin Mitchell, quha was present withe the at the tyme forsaid dansing withe the Dewill.

ITEM, Thrie yeir and ane halff sen syin or thairby, thow com to the duelling hous of vmquhill Margrett Leyis, behind the Tolbuyth, to thy concubein Elspett Reid, and sayid to hir that thow suld tell hir tydingis, to wit, That the said Elspett Reid was than presentlie withe bairne (the said Elspett nawayes knawing nor suspecting hir self to be withe ony); and sayd forther to hir, that the bairne was gottin wpone sic ane nycht, specialie designing the tyme of conceptioun; as also that the bairne suld be ane las that was in hir wymb; and that the said bairne suld be borne wpoun ane Chryistsonday, sa mony oulkis efter Martimes: Quhilkis particular thingis forsaidis declarit be the to hir, cam treulie to pas in all thingis as thou spak. The revelatioun quhairof thow hed of thi master the Dewill, quhilk can be nawtherwayis interpretit nor presupponit, in respect God hes nocht gewin nor grantit to trew Christians sic secreitt and hid mistereis to knaw; bot ar reseruit to his hewinlie providens.

Previs all, except that he sayd nocht that it suld be a maydin barne.

Testifeit be the said Elspett Reid.

ITEM, At Yoill last bypast or thairby, thow come to the said Elspett Reid, your concubeinis hous, behind the Tolbuyth, quhair scho duellit for the tyme, eftir hir motheris deceis, and sayd to hir, Elspet, my father and mother will nawayis consent that I mary the; quhilk is aganes my will; and I have done mekill ewill to the that hes spendit thi haill geir, yitt, will thov go to Mwrray land with me, I sall mary the, and we sall tak ane lyif and ane deid togidder with the: Quha ansuerit to the and sayid, Onkennit, onknawin, quhat lyiff culd ye mak togidder thair; for we haue no geir, and better it war to byd at hame. To quhome thow ansuerit, Ceare nocht for geir; and sayid, Will thow wse my counsall and do as I command the, and sayid we suld gett geir aneucht. Quha ansuerit to the and sayid, Quhat is that, that ye wald haue me doing? And thow sayid, Thair is ane hill betuixt this and Mwrray, and at the fute thairof thow sould gar ane man ryse and plene appeir to hir, in ony lyiknes scho pleisit; and that thow suld speik the man first thi selff, that scho suld nocht feir, and becum that manis seruand, and do as he commandit hir, and scho suld newir want. Quha, fering that it was ane ewill spreit that thow desyrit hir to meitt with, scho refuisit to gang withe the, and saynit hir self. Testifeit be the minister, John Roch, quha tuik thi said concubenis confessioun thairon, be vertu of hir sworn aitht.

Probatum, that he bad hir gang to Murray, and he suld lat hir sie sum thing at the syd of a hill, and scho ans'rit, God sayn me; and than he ceassit.

Probatum.

Item, Thow and vmquhill Jonett Wischert, thi mother, heiring that Mr. Androw Clark was to tak the said Jonet, for witching of vmquhill Margrett Dortye, his spous, ye dewysit and preparit your cantreips for him to witche him, and thow sweir that if thi mother war tene, thow suld gar the said Mr. Andro die. And it is of veritie, that, at the tyme of the taking of thi said vmquhill mother for approbatioun of thi witchecraft dewysit aganes him, thow plainlie awowit and sayd, in presens of Alexander Joffray, bailzie, Johnn Cwtbuird, Williame Skeyn, Androw Scott, and dyweris vtheris, in the said Mr. Andro his face, that if thi umquhill mother deyit, thow suld gar the said Mr. Andro die for hir. Quhilk words plainlie manifestis and declaris thi witchecraft, dewysit and maid be the and thi mother to haue cassin on him, and sua to have murdreist him; and can nawtherwayis be presupponit or interpretit wtherwayis, in respect of thi commoun practeis of witchecraft. Grantit.

Item, Thow was ane continuall practizer withe the said vmquhill Jonett Wischert, thi mother, of hir haill mwrdres committit withein this town be hir witchecraft; and specialie in bewitching of vmquhill James Low, staibler, his wyif and sone, bewitching of his haill guidis and geir; and in bewitching of the guids and geir of Johne Club, quhome thow and thi vmquhill mother pat to extreme powertie: Quhilk man be of necessitie trew, seing that scho was thi mother, and that thow was in hir hows and companie at all tymes, and in companie withe hir at your danses withe the Dewill; and of your particular grugis aganis tham, because ye saw tham thryive.

Item, In takin that thow ar the Dewillis bund and obleist servand, the nycht befoir wmquhile Jonet Wischert, thy mother, was takin furth of the vowt[1] to hir judgement seitt, the Dewill com to the window of the vowt, and spak to yow baitht: At quhom ye and scho baitht askit, Quhat wald cum of yow? And the Dewill ansuerit to yow and said, Deny all things that suld be askit of yow, and that he suld cum agane and tell yow; quha begylit yow, as his naturall is, and returnit not. This was testifeit be the said wmquhile Jonet befor hir deitht, in presens of the ministerie, Alexander Rutherfurd, provest, Alexander Joffray, and Mr. Thomas Leslie, shiref deput, Mr. William Reid, and dyvers wtheris.

Item, In forder attestatioun that thow and thi haill sisters ar qwik gangand dewills, and ar becum his servands, wpon the sam day that wmquhile Jonet

(1) [Vault.]

Wischert, thi mother, abaid the law, in the morning befor scho was convict, thair com in to thi fathers hows ane ewill spreit, in lyiknes of ane pyit, strak thi youngest sister in hir face, wald hef plukkit owt hir eene, and destroyit hir, war not the nichtbouris in the gett,(1) com in and dang that fowll spreit furth of the hows, and clossit baitht durris and windows on hir.

Thairefter, wpon the same day eftir that the said wmquhile Jonet was convict of witchecraft and socerie, befor hir executioun, thair enterit agane wpon thi said sister, in thi fathers hows, ane ewill spreitt, in liknes of ane kae; and hed destroyit and wirreit thi youngest sister, war nocht the nichtbouris of the get, com in, and be thair ernest prayers to God, pat the fowll spreit furtht of thi said fathers hows. Quhilkis things ar ewident takins and demonstratiounis, seyn and knawin to all the wardle, that thair is neyn of thi fathers hows frie from the Dewills service, bot his subiect sklaiwis. This is testifeit sicklyk be Mr. William Anderson, and the haill nychtbouris in the gett.

Item, Thow art indytit for ane commoune witche and socerar, and sa hes bene thir dyvers yeirs bygane, wsing the craft thairof, swa reput and haldin thir dyvers yeiris bygane, be oppin voce and commoun fame. Quhilk men of necessitie be trew in deid, in respect of thi former poynts of dittey, whairin thow ar giltie; and of thi mothers conuictiounis and confessioun, thow beand hir onle sone with her in hows and famile all thi dayis, and at the gysing and dansing withe the dewill, prowin on the.

Item, On Sonday at ewin last bypast, Elspet Reid thi concubeyn com to the window of the wowt in the kirk, quhair thou ley, and spak to the withe ane finyeit voce, in presens of John Melings wyif, and Robert Blinschellis wyif, and said, That thow baid hir gang withe the to [ ] quhilk scho did, and tak the man be the lug that was standen befoir hir, quhilk scho refusit to do. Thaireftir thow commandit hir to putt on hir futt on that mannis futt, and than the said Elspet saynit hir, and said, God saiff me; and quhow sein the woman spak of God, that ewill spreit vaniest away withe ane rwmleng, quhilk scho saw nocht agane. Testifeit be the witness forsaidis.

Item, John Robertsoun, flescher, hewing coft ane cow fra John Leyis, quhilk was withe calf, to haif bene calffit withein ane moneth; and the said John Robertson persewing the cow withe calfe, causit Margret Leyis, mother to the said Elspet Reid, by the said cw from him. Thairefter wmquhile

(1) [Street.]

Jonet Wischert, thi mother, com to the said Margret Leyis, xx dayis befor the cw was calfit, and desyrit the said Margret Leyis to keip to hir ane pint of the beist[1] of the said cw eftir scho was calfit. And thow hering that thi wmquhile mother hed socht the said milk, of mynd to haif takin frathynfurtht the haill milknes of the cw to thi mother, thow com to the said Elspet Reid, thi concubein, and forbaid her expreslie, gif scho wald hef ony guid of hir cow or milk, that scho suld nocht gif ony of that cowis milk to thi wmquhile mother, neyther to Jonet Leyis, now spous to John Allan, or to ony of thy sisters, except to Elspet, thi eldest sister: Quhilk is ane speciall poynt of witchecraft. Testifeit be Elspet Reid, and Kathrene Reid, hir sister.

Provin, That he forbaid to gif the milk to ony, except the eldest; bot nocht provin the disiunctive.

Item, Quhill as thi mother and thow was lyand in the irins togidder in the vowtt, thair com dyvers wemen wnder sylens of nycht, specialle the relict of wmquhil Charlis Dwn, to you, and desyrit thi mother that scho suld fyill [none of them]. And thow being demandit [ ] last the 21 of September instant be the ministre and dyvers of the Sessioun, gif thair com ony to the vowt window, forbidding thi mother to convict ony, or hard ony womans; and thow refusit that thair com ony, and promesit in presens of the ministere, and dyvers of the session, that gif it war tryit that thair com ony to thou to the vowt window to that effect, that ye suld be content to dee the deiht: and that the haill poynts of dittey forsaid war of trewtht. And it is trew, that in thi awin presens immediatlie thairefter, befor the ministere, and haill session, the relict of the said wmquhile Charlis Dwn avowit that scho com to the window, and forbaid thi mother to conviet hir.

V.

ASSIZE ON THOMAS LEYIS.

The Court of Justiciariie hauldein in the Tolbuith of Abirdene, the xxiii of Februarij, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfuird, prouest, Mr. Alexander Cullen, and Alexander Jaffray, baillies, justices in that part, lauchfullie constitut to the effect vnder vrittin. The court lauchfulle fensit and affirmit:

(1) [The first milk of a cow after she has calved.]

Nomina assise.

Thomas Finnie.
Wileam Thomson.
Robert Stewart.
James Stewart, elder.
William Mar, elder.
William Skene.
Robert Donaldson.
Alexander Thomson, mariner.
John Fergusson, elder.
Patrik Moresoun.
Eduard Donaldsone.
Patrik Huntar.
Dauid Castell.
John Robertsone, flescher.
Gilbert Mackie, staibler.
Duncan Donaldson.
Patrick Donaldson.
John Robertson, elder.
Thomas Douglas.
Johne Fortrie.
Alexander Ewyn.

The said day, Thomas Leis, sone to Johne Leis, staibler in Abirdene, was accusit as a commoun notorious witche, in vsing of witchecraft and sorcerie, thir dyvers yeirs bygane, as at gryt lenth is contenit in his ditay: Quhilk being denyit be the said Thomas, was referrit to the knauledge of the assise abouevrittin, chosin, sworne, and admittit.

James Steuart chosin chancellar.

The haill assise, in ane voce, for the maist pairt, [except thrie, to vit, Thomas Douglas, Patrik Huntar, and William Mar,] be the mouth of James Stewart, chancellor, convictis and fyllis Thomas Leis in the first poynt, that he was the ringleader of the dans on a Hallow evin last, about the croce, and in vther thrie speciall poyntis, and as a notorious witche be oppin voce and common fame.

VI.

ASSISE ON JOHN LEYIS, AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

[The Editor has not been able to recover more than fragments of the dittays against the other persons named in the above Commission, with the exception of that of Isobel Cockie, which is inserted afterwards. The following are the minutes of the procedure, at the trials of John Leyis, husband of Janet Wishart, whose trial has been already given, and of their daughters, Elspet, Janet, and Violet.]

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin within the Tolbuyth of the burgh of Abirdene, wpoun the xxii day of Marche, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfurd of Rubbisley, prouest of the said burt, Alexander Joffray, Mr. Patrik Cheyne, be vertew of our Soueran Lords commission, grantit and gevin to tham, to sitt and minister justice vpon Johne Leyis, Elspett, Jonett, and Vyolett Leyis, his dochteris, accusit of vychcraft and sorcerie. *Curia legitima affirmata.*

[*Nomina*] *Assise.*

William Thomson.	Thomas Hay.
George Trowp.	Gilbert M'Kye.
Patrik Smyth.	Johne Fortrie.
William Mar, elder.	Alexander Ewin.
James Stewart.	Duncan Donaldson.
James Bannerman.	Robert Donaldson.
Johne Dauidsoun, maltman.	Johne Andersoun.
Alexander Stevin.	Thomas Gordon.
Walter Meling.	Androw Willeamson.
Edward Donaldson.	Malcom Ker.
Johne Dauidsoun, tailyour.	

The quhilk dey, Johne Leyis, Elspett, Jonett, and Vyolet Leyis, his dochteris, being accusit be the judges and Mr. Andro Clerk, procuratour fiscall, as commoun and notorious vyches, and panellit for the sam, quhilk mater wes referrit to the assyse aboue vrittin.

The haill assyis cheiss George Troupt chancellar of the assyis; absoluis Johne Leyis, Elspet, Jonet, and Violat Leyis, his dochteris, of the poyntis of wichecraft and sorcerie laid to thair charge, except that thay war airt and pairt with Jonet Wischert, vyfe to the said Johne, and moder to the saids Elspet, Jonet, and Violat, and of [ ] Leyis, brint for sorcerie, and knawing that the said Jonet and [ ] vsit the sam, albeit thai nocht participat in fact, and referrit tham to be puneisit thairfor [be] the Justices.

[They were banished from the burgh, as appears from the following letter, addressed by the Town Clerk of Aberdeen to a clergyman whose name does not appear.]

" Forsamekill as ye schew me that ane dochter of Johnne Leyis, callit Jonet Leyis, desyrit to haff hir bannes proclamit and marreage solemnizat betwixt hir and ane of your parochinaris, quhilk ye and your eldaris, and sic as beris office ecclesiastical with yow refusit to grant, or to suffer hir to re-

mane within your parochin, except ye had ane testimonie and certificatioun for quhat caus scho wes baneist af this toun; and that ye com your selff and desyrit my testimoniall of hir behaviour and conectionis, quhilk than as ye remember, I declarit to thow I culd not testefie, bot that scho wes be ane ordinance baneist this toun. I haff receavit sensyn ane letter of youris to the same effect, and hes bene vrgit ernistlie be the berar Elspet Leyis, and the man that suld marrie hir, to gif my testimoniall of hir behaviour, to satisfie your desyir, and for testefeing of the treucht in this mater. Ye sall knaw that I haff takin labouris to cleir this mater to thow; and the verite is this. In ane Justice court haldin in the Tolbuitht of Abirdene, the 22 day of Marche, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfurd, prouest for the tyme, Mr. Patrik Chene, and Alexander Joffray, baillies, be vertew of ane commissioun to hald justice courtis wpoun viches within the shirefdome of Abirdene, Johne Leyis, fader to the said Elspet Leyis, Jonet, and [Violet] Leyis, his dochteris, eftir that Jonet Wischert, wyfe to the said Johne, and Thomas Leyis, his sone, war convict and brint for wichecraft and socerie, the said Johnne Leyis, and his saidis thre dochteris, war absoluit be an assise, of all poyntis of wichecraft laid to thair charge, onlie found giltie that thay war in cumpanie with the said Jonet Wischert and Thomas Leyis; quhilk, being suspitious, and not reveiling thair accomplices and deidis, war, be the assise, referrit to the Justice to be puneist be thame as thai thocht gud. Quhilk absolutioun, being pronuncit be the said assise, the Justice, in respect of the said Johnne Leyis his saidis thre dochteris accumpaneing of the said Jonet Wischert, thair moder, and Thomas Leyis, thair bruder, in hous dalie, it being ane suspitious mater, be thair ordinance decernit to be baneist this burt, and fredome thairof, in all tym cuming, and nocht to be, nor resort thairto, nor within ten myles to the same. And, as to this young woman, [ ] Leyis behaviour, I knaw na mair of hir, nor yit vnderstand that any capitall cryme mycht be laid to hir charge; swa that, in my opinioun, ye neid nocht to refuis to hir the benefeit of the kirk, bot may proceid to the mareage, swa being that scho be nocht spottit nor giltie of na odious cryme and offence, committit be hir sence scho removit fra this toun. And this ye sall pleis to tak to be the verite of sic as I knaw of hir. My hartliest commendatiounis rememberit to thow, Mr. Johnne Fowlartoun, and Roger Strathauchin. I commit thow to God his holie protectioun. Abirdene, this Seterday, the xxvi of Junij, 1602.

" Your awin luffing bruder,

" Mr. THOMAS MOLLESOUNE."

VII.

DITTAY AND ROLMENT OF CONVICTIOUN OF HELENE FRASSER, VITCHE, QUHA WAS CONDEMPNIT TO THE DEATH FOR WITCHCRAFT, XXJ APRIL, M.D.XCVII.

The dittay off Helen Fraser, a parte quherof is evident and manifeist, ane vther parte lycklie and probable; wpon the quhilk the said Helen may be demandid, examinat, and tryed, and servis siclyk for informatioune to the assyse.

IMPRIMIS, The said Helen wes convict befoir the presbeterie and sesioune of Foverne, and that be hir awin confessioune of publict and commond charming, for the quhilk sche satisfied the kirk of Foverne, be publict repentance in the golfis, and vpone the stuile of repentance. Sche wes convict lyckwayis of the same be ane assyse. 1. Confessis. Convict.

ITEM, Johne Ramsay in Newbrught being seik of a consuming disease, past to the said Helenes duelling houss in Aiknishill, to seik releif of his seiknes, to the quhilk sute sche ansurit, that sche wald do quhat in hir lay for the recoverie of his health; bot willit him to keip secreit quhatsoeuir sche spak or did, and that becaus the warld wes evill, and spake na gude of sic medicinars. Sche commandit the said Johne to arryiss wp airlie in the morning, to eat sourrakis aboute sonne rysing, quhill as the dew wes wpone thame; siclyk to eat valcarss, and to mak lavrie kaill and soupt. Mairower, to sit doune in ane dure, befoir the fleing of the foullis to the rouste, and oppin his breist, that quhen the foullis flaw to the rouste ower him, he mycht resaue the wind of thair wingis aboute his harte, for that wes werrie profitable to lousse his harte pypis, quhilk wer closit. But befoir his departure frome hir, sche causit the said Johne sit doune, bear heidit, vpone ane stuill, and said ane orisoune thryiss vpone his heid, quhairin sche nominat the Devill. Testifeit be the said John Ramsay. 2. Convictis of this part.

ITEM, The said Helen publictlie confessit in Foverne, eftir hir apprehensioune, that scho was a commonde abvser of the peple; and that, forther, to sustene hir self and hir barnis, pretendit knawledge quhilk scho had not, and vndertuik to do thingis quhilk scho culd nocht. This wes hir ansuir, quhan sche wes accusit be the minister of Foverne, for that scho abvsit the peple, and quhen he inquyrit the causs of hir evill reporte throuchtoute the haill countrie. This sche confessit vpone the grein of Fo- 3. Convictis hir as a commune abusser of the pepill.

vern, befoir the lard, the minister, and reader of Foverne, Patrik Findley in Nevbrught, and James Mengzeis at the Nevmiln of Foverne.

4. ITEM, Janet Ingram, wyiff to Adame Fynnie, duelland for the tyme at the West burne, in Balhelueis, beand seik, and affirming hir self to be bewichit, for sche hir self wes estemit be all men to be a witcht, sche send for the said Helen Frasser to cuir hir. The said Helen cam, and taryit with hir
Provin. till hir departure and buriall, and at hir cuming assurit the said Janet that within a schorte tyme scho suld be weill aneucht. Bot the seiknes of the said Janet increassed, and wes turnit into a horrable furie and madnes, in sic sorte, that scho alwayis and insessantlie blasphemit, and pressit at all tymes to clim vp the wall efter the heillis, and scrapit the wall with hir handis. Efter that sche had bene grevouslie vexit be the space of twa dayis efter the cuming of Helen Frasser, hir medicinar to hir, sche departit this lyif. Beand deid, hir housband went to charge his nychtbouris to convoye
Provin. hir to hir buriall, but befoir his returning, or the cuming of ony nycthbour
Convictis. to the cariing of the corps, the said Helen Fraser, togidder with two or thre doughteris of the said Janet (quhairof ane yit leiwand, to wit, Malye Fynnie, in the Blairtoune of Balhelueis, is comptit a vitch,) had tane wp the corps, and had caried hir, thay allane, the half of the gett to the kirk, quhill they came to the moiss of Cowhill; quhair the said Adame and vtheris his nychtbouris came to thame, and at thair cuming the said Helen fled away throw the moiss to Aikinshill, and went na fordar towardis the kirk. Testified be Johne Wode in Northe Colpnay; Gilbert Sangster in Southe Colpnay; Johne Riche in Meanie; Dauid Lyone in Wpper Ardo.

5. ITEM, Ane horse of wmquhill Duncane Alexander, in Neubrucht, being wichit, the said Helen translatit the seiknes frome the horss, to ane young
Convictis. kow of the said Duncan; quhilk kow deid, and wes castin in the burne of the Neubrught, for no man wald eitt hir. Testefied be Cathryne Moir, douchter in law to the said Duncane.

6. ITEM, The said Helen maid ane pactioune with certane laxis fischearis of the Neubrught, at the kirk of Foverne, in Mallie Skeynis houss, and promesit to causs thame fische weill, and to that effect resauit of thame ane peice salmond to handle at hir pleassur for effectuating the mater. Wpone
Convictis. the morrow sche came to the Neubrught, to the houss of umquhill Jone Fergousonne, a laxis fischear, and delyuerit unto him, in a cloute, four cuttis of salmond with ane pennie; efter that sche callit him oute of his awin houss, fra the companie that wes thair drinkand with him, and bad him put the samyn in

the horne of his coble, and he suld have ane dosin of fische at the first schote; quhilk came to pas. Testefeid be Cathrene Craigheid, spous to the said Johne Fergouson for the tyme.

ITEM, The said Helen, be wicthcrafte entyssed Gilbert Dauidsoune, sonne to Williame Dauidsoune, in Lytoune of Meanye, to luiff and marie Margrat Strauthachin, in the Hill of Balgrescho, directlie aganis the will of his parentis, to the wtter wrak of the said Gilbert. 7. Convictis.

ITEM, At the desyir of the said Margreat Strauthachin, be wicthcraft, the said Helen maid Cathrene Fetchit, wyif to Williame Dauidson, furious, becaus sche wes aganis the mariadge, and tuik the strength of hir lefte syid and arme fra hir; in the quhilk furie and feblenes the said Cathrene deid. 8. Convictis.

Testifeid be Androw Dauidsoune, soune to the said Cathryne.

ITEM, The said Helen, at the desyir of the forsaid Margreat Strauthachin, bewitchit Williame Hill, duelling for the tyme, at the Hill of Balgrescho, quhairthrowcht he deit in a furie. 9. Convictis.

Mairower, at the dessir forsaid, the said Helen, be witchecrafte, slew ane oxe to the said William; ffor quhill as Patrik Hill, sonne to the said William, and herd to his fayer, callit in the nolte to the fauld, at tuelf houris, the said Helen wes sittand in the yeitt, and immediatlie efter the outcuming of the cattell oute of the faulde, the best oxe of the haill herd instantlie died. 10.

Testifeit be the said Patrik Hill.

ITEM, The said Helen counsellit Christane Hendersoune, *vulgo* callit mekil Christane, to put hir ane hand to the croune of hir heid, and the other to the soile of hir fute, and so beteich quhatevir wes betwein hir handis, to the Dewill, and sche suld want nathing that sche wald wiss or desyir. 11.

ITEM, The said Christane Hendersoune being henwyiff in Fovern, the young foullis died thick; for remedie quhairof, the said Helen bade the said Christane tak the haill cheikennis or young foullis, and draw tham throw the link of the cruik, and tak the heindnest and slay with ane fyrie stick, quhilk thing being practised, nane died thairefter that yeir. 12.

Testified be the said Christane hir self, to the lard of Fovern.

ITEM, Quhen the said Helen wes duelland in the Murihill of Foverne, thair came ane hear be tymes, and souckit a milk kow pertening to wmquhill Williame Findley, at the Miln of the Nevbrught, quhais houss wes directlie afornent the said Helen house, one the vther syid of the Burne of Foverne, quhairthrow the kow wanist away, and gaif bluid instead of milk. This mis- 13. Convictis.

cheif wes be all men attributit to the said Helen, and sche hir self can nocht deny but sche wes commondlie evill spokin of for itt, and affirmit eftir hir apprehensioune at Foverne, that sche wes sa sclanderitt.

14. ITEM, Quhen Alexander Hardie, in Aikinshill, departit this lyiff, it grevit and troublit his conscience werrie mekle, that he had bene ane defendear of the said Helen, and especiallie that he, accompanit with Malcome Forbes, trawellit, aganis thair conscience, with sindrie of the assyissouris quhen sche sufferit ane assyise, and especiallie with the chancheallar of the assyiss, in hir fawour, he knawand euidentlie hir to be giltie of death. Confessit be the said Allexander immediatlie befoir his death, befoir vitnessis, Androw Gardyn in Balgrescho; Robert Gardyn thair; John Hill in Drummis; Androw Moir, smyth; and Alexander Tillideff, burges of Aberdeen.

Nochtwithstanding that sindrie of the assyissouris and the chanchellar wer subornit, be the intercessioune of the saidis Allexander and Malcom, yit ten of the assyiss fyllit hir, thair beand bot xxi of the haill number.

15. ITEM, The said Helen beand ane domestick in the said Allexander Hardie houss, discordit with ane of the said Allexanderis servandis, named Andro Sken, and intending to bewitch the said servand, the evill fell vpone the said Alexander, and he died thairoff.

16. ITEM, Quhen Robert Gardyne, now in Balgrescho, was duelland in Blairtoune of Balhelueis, a discord fell out betuixt vmqhill Elezabeth Dempster, nurishe to the said Robert for the tyme, and Christane Hendersoune, ane of the said Helenis familiaris, as hir awin confessioune forsaid proportis, and the countrie weill knawis. Wpone the quhilk discord, the said Christane threatnit the said Elezabeth with ane evill turne, and to the performing thairof, brocht the said Helen Frasser to the said Robertis houss, and causit hir to repair ofte thairto. Efter quhat tyme, immediatlie baith the said Elezabeth and the infant to quhom sche gaif souck, be the devilrie of the said Helen, fell into a consuming seiknes, quhairof baith died. And siclyk Elspat Chein, spous to the said Robert, fell into the self same seiknes, and wes heavalie diseased thairby be the space of twa yearis befoir the recoverie of hir health. Testefied be the said Robert Gardyn and his familie for the tyme.

Convictis as airt and pairt.

17. ITEM, Be witchcrafte the said Helen abstractit and withdrew the luiff and affectioune of wmquhill Androw Tillideff of Ranistoune, frome his spous Issobell Cheyne, to Margerat Neilsoun, and sa mychtely bewitchit him,

Confessis. Convictis.

that he culd nevir be reconseillit with his wyif, or remove his effectioun fra the said harlote; and quhen the said Margerat wes begottin with chyld, the said Helen convoyit hir away to Cromar, to obscuir the fact.

ITEM, Quhair evir the said Helen is knawin, or hes reparit thir mony yeiris bigane, sche hes bene and is reportit be all, of quhat sumevir estate or sex, to be a commonde and abhominable wicth, and to hawe learned the same of wmquhill Maly Skein, spous to vmquhill Couper Vatsoune, with quhome, during hir lyiftyme, the said Helen had continuall societie: The said Maly wes brutit to be ane rank wicthe, and hir said housband sufferet death for the samyn cryme. 18.

ITEM, Quhen Robert Merchand, in the Nevbrucht, had contractit mariadg, and haldin houss be the space of tua yeiris with vmquhill Christane Quhyit, it happinnit him to pas to the Murihill of Foverne, to saw corn to vmquhill Issobell Bruce, the relict of vmquhill Alexander Frasser, the said Helen Frasser beand familiar and actuall resident in the houss of the said Issobell, scho was thair at his cuming: Fra the quhilk tyme furthe the said Robert fand his affectioune violntlie and extraordinarlie drawin away frome the said Christane to the said Issobell, ane great luif beand betuixt him and the said Christane alwayis thairtofoir, and na brak of luif or discorde falling oute or intervenand vpone ather of thair partes: Quhilk thing the contre supposit, and spak to be brocht aboute be the vnlauchtfull travellis of the said Helen. Testefied be the said Robert. 19. Convictis.

THOMAS TILIDEFF, minister, at Fovern, with my hand.

ITEM, A common vitche be oppin voce and common fame. 20.

VIII.

ASSISE ON HELENE FRASSER.

The Court of Justiciarie hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxi day of Aprill, 1597, be Mr. Thomas Leslye, syref deput of Abirden, and Mr. Alexander Cullen, ane of the bailleis of the burght of A[bir]
justices in that pairt, lauchfullie constitut be our soue[reir]
haulding of Justice Courtis vpon all persones delatit a[nent]
witchcraft within the diocie and syrefdome of Abirdene,

of fyve yeris nixt efter the dait of the said commissioun. The Court lauchfullie fenerit and affermit.

Nobiles curie.

Arthour Veyr, n. Auchinwyl.	Andro Davidson, n. Leyrtoun.
Wilzeam Veyr, suar.	Gilbert Sangster, n. Colymay.
Alexander Tulycouff, n. the Myne of Rauyston.	Andro Mor, smyth, n. Fyvyrel.
Robert Gardyne, n. Langwynn.	George Barry, n. Newburgh.
Andro Gardyne, suar.	Alexander Findlay, n. the Myne of Newburgh.
Gilbert Jaffray, n. Culter Culen.	Johne Hardie, n. Meikil Hall.
Johne Myne, n. Chapeltoun.	James Fyndlay, n. Newburgh.
Andro Lyoun, erar. n. Meikill Ardo.	Patrik Hill, n. the Hill of Faddes.
Robert Keyth, n. Newburgh.	Alexander Cowper, suar.
William Mor, n. Langwynn.	Johne Wilgus, n. Leyrtoun.
	Thomas Veyr, n. Fyvyrel.

The assise suar Arthour Veyr chancellar.

The quilk day *Helene Fraser* was accusit as a manifest and notorious witche, conforme to the particular dittey red on hir ingyment this day in hir absence, quha deyit the same quhilk thairfor was referrit to the knawledge of the assise alsone wrettin chosin sworne, and admittit in judgment.

The haill assise, in ane voce but contradictioun, be the mouth of Arthour Veyre, chancellar, chevelis and fyllis Helene Fraser in fourtene poyntis of witchcraft and sorcerie, contenit in hir dittay, and as a notit witche be oppin voce and commoun fame.

Arthour Veyr, Chancellar.

IX

DITTAY AGAINST ISSABEL COCKIE

Followis the particular dittey of accusatioun gewin in agains Issabel Cokkie, spous to John Duff, in Kintor, for hir being ane witche, using and exersing the craft thairof be inspiratioun of the devill, thir dyverss yeiris last bypast.

In the First, aucht yeir sensyn or thairby, on Sonday, in the morning befoir Fastrenewin, thow com to the duelling hows of Thomas Small, in Kintor, to Katherene Clerk, his wyiff, to haif buskit thi heid, ganging to thi mariege with thi forsaid hisband. The said Katheran, quhan thow com in, hettand ane kirn of milk, quhilk milknes, fra thow hed anes luikit thairon and tuichit the coig, wald na wyis yirnn be the said Katheren. Thairefter, immediatlie the said Katheren opinit wp hir keist, and schew to the ane gryt quantitie of butter quhilk scho hed maid, with sewin new cabakis, maid befoir Fastren ewin, and gef to the ane sour caik, and ane coig full of milk. At the quhilk tym thow keist thi witchcraft on hir milknes, quhairthrow the said Katheren, to this hour, culd newir gett na kynd of milknes, butter, nor cheiss, fra the tym thow anes saw the sam. Bot, in sted of milk, the said Katherinis ky, continualie to this day, yieldit onle furth of thair paps thik cwrnes of milnn, gryter nor ane [ ] of corn, lyk wenem and worsum. Thairefter, the said Katheren Clerk reproving the for witching of hir milknes, thow said scho was lyker ane witche nor thow, that hed sa gryt milknes, butter, and cheiss, at that tym in the yeir. Testifeit be the said Thomas, be vertu of his aitht. 1. Provin.

Item, Fourtene dayis befoir Andersmes last, the saidis Thomas Small and Katheren Clerk, querellen the for the witching of thair milnes, and fruitis of thair bestiall, and for sum stryiff fallin owt betuixt thi guidman and the said Thomas Small, for taking of the said Thomas hows ower his heid, thow com to the said Thomas Smallis hows, and keist thi cantrypis betuixt his duiris. And the said Thomas Small first rysing in the morning, befor his serwands, thi witchecraft and socerie fell on him; be the quhilk he immediatle tuik ane gryt trimbling and cauldnes, with ane extreme gryt swaitting, and past to his bed with ane extraordinar and maist vehement furie, madnes, rage, and wodnes, quhair he ley bund hand and futt tenn dayis, aucht or nynn continualie lying on his bodie to hald him down, swa that the haill nychtbouris in the toun culd nocht gett him haldin lowss, quhill he was bund hand and futt, and ley continuale, efter the owt rynning of the saidis ten dayis, sax oulkis; the ane half day rossin and brunt as in fornace, with ane terible drowtht, that na drink mycht slokin him; the wther half day melting away his lichtnes and bodye as ane birnand quhyt candle. Testifeit be the said Thomas awin aitht; as lyckwyis be the confessioun and depositioune of Helene Makkie, *alias* Suppek, in presens of Mr. Petir Blakburn, Robert Howye, and dyveris of the sessioun. 2. Provin.

3. Provin. ITEM, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, Thomas Makkie, maister of the Inglis scuill in Kintor, returning gettwardis from the water, with ane brown young naig pertening to him, of fyve yeir auld, mett the in his wy returnand ham; thow laid thi hand on the schulder of his said horss, quhair immediatle the said horss fell down to the ground deid, and newir raiss agane, be thi witchcraft and socerie cassin on him. Testifeit be the said Thomas Makkie. THOMAS MAKIE.

4. Provin. ITEM, At Witsonday wes sewin yeir last, thow tuik Alexander Chalmer, in Kintoris, hows owr his heid; and he remowing thairfra, with his wyif and geir, to ane wythyr howss, thow mett him in the way, and said, I haif weill mett with the first; pas quhair thow pleisse, I sall warrand the, thow sall newir gang fordward, bot delie bakward; and for all thi geir, it sall newir do the guid, nor newir prosper with the. Eftir the quhilk tym, within ane schort spacc, the said Alexander hewing nyne scoir auld scheip, nolt, and wthyr bestiall, all traikit, decayit, and deitt, quhairthrow be thi witchecraft cassin on his geir, he is putt to extreme povertie.

5. Provin. ITEM, Fyive yeir sensyn, or thairby, Margret Leslie, spous of Alexander Hervie, in Kintor, hewing challengit and apprehending the steiling thair peittis on wp [ ] ewin, and takand attestatioun of thair nichtbouris thairon, warnit the to ane court, thow ansuyrit and said, Weill, I sall gar alss mony wounder on the or this day tellmound, as thow garris wounder on me now. And within ane half yeir thaireftir, thow maid and keist thi cantrypis in his howss dur; and the said Alexander first cuming thairon, be the quhilk socerie laid in his way, immediatle his speiche went away fra him twentie four houris, tuik ane extreme wodnes and furie, halding him continuale ane moneth, les day, quhairthrow he wes bundin hand and futt, that sensyn he com newir to his wentit heltht of body agane. Testifeit be the said Alexander Hervie.

6. Provin. ITEM, On [ ] ewin, in *anno* nyntie four yeiris, wmquhile Cristane Leslie, dochter to John Leslie, redar in Kintor, passand airlie furth of hir bed, fund and apprehendit in the midding, ane clew of all hewis, quhilk the said Christan tuik wp, brocht it hame, and fering the sam to be witchcraft, keist it in the fyir, quhilk gef sic ane gryt crack in the fyir, that thei belewit the howss suld hef fallin doun and smorit thame. Immediatlie thaireftir, the said Christane tuik bed, and within xx dayis thairefter deitt, be thi witchecraft. Testifeit be the said Thomas Makkie, Thomas Ray, and Thomas Small, and the said John Leslie.

ITEM, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, thow com to Andro Baxsteris howss, thi nichtbour, laid thi hand on his cw, thairefter scho gef na kynd of milknes, bot sumtymes watter, and sumtymes bluid. 7. Provin.

ITEM, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, John Andro in Kintor, hewing ane concubine in the howss duelling, quha reprovit the said John for taking wtheris by hir, said, that scho suld gar him repent that ewir he knew hir. Thairefter, within a short space, the said Andro com to thi howss, on quhom than instantlie, be his concubinis perswasion, thow keist thi witchecraft on him, cawsit him becum baitht wod and furows, that he wald, in his wodnes, clim als hich, as to the heid of the stepill. And eftir that he becum sum thing sobir, he tuik ane hewie seiknes, quhair he lay thrie quarteris of ane yeir, ane half day rossin as in ane fornace, with ane extreme drowcht; the wther half day with ane gryt sweatnes, melting away. Testifeit be the said Andro. 8. Provin.

ITEM, In winter was a yeir, Thomas Ray in Kintor, calling his oxin to the pleuchis, to haif yokit tham, met the in his way, to quhom thow wsit na kynd of salutatioun, bot tuichit ane of tham, and immediatlie efter thei war yokit, thei all tuik ane extreme trimbling and schaking, that thei micht nocht stand wp in the pleuch, bot was compellit to lows tham, and or ewir thei went hame, the best of tham, be thi witchecraft, deitt. Testifeit be the said Thomas Ray. 9. Provin.

ITEM, Aucht yeir sensyn or thairby, Catheren Smart being in the duelling howss of Henrie Smart, hir narrest oy [ ] went furth of the sam to thi hows, quha hewing remanit with the skairslie fourtene dayis, was apprehendit lyand deid, croppin all togidder, quhairthrow be hir lang lying deid, culd nocht be streikit, quhilk thow revelit to na man that scho was ather deid and seik, and thairfor thow man be supponit to be murtherer of hir; and or ewir ony body gat knawledge of hir deitht, thow hed strukin wp hir keist, and spulzeit hir haill geir furth of the sam. Testifeit be the said Henrie Smart. 10. Provin.

ITEM, Fyve yeir sensyn or thairby, Henrie Smart being him self with his servand, in tym of barseid, gangand with his plewis, ane quarter hour or thei suld hef bene lowsit, thow com in thair way, and corst thair gett, without ony Christian salutatioun, or ony word spokin. Immediatlie efter thow went fra him, the haill oxin ran altogidder in ane clew, culd nocht be gottin red, nor wald steir furth of the place, be thi witchecraft cassin on tham, quhill he was compellit to lowse tham. Testifeit be the said Henrie. 11. Provin.

12. ITEM, Twa yeir seuern or thairby, thow dwelling in the land and bows pertening to Alexander Andersoun in Kintor, thy bows being ruynous, the said Alexander past on the bows him self, to mend the same, and hewing tirrit hir pantrie, quhair hir geir ley, thow com in and said, I sall gar the forthink it, that thow hes tirrit my bowes, I being fra hame, and glowrit vp to him. Immediatlie thairefter, the said Alexanderis speiche yeid fra him, and yeid to his bed, fast bedreik, and culd get na rest nor sleip; and John Andersoun, son to the said Alexander, knawing that thow hed doun the same, com to the, and bostit the, and said, unles thow helpit his father agane, he suld instantlie gar burn hir; and thow, fering his threttning, yeid with him to his father, charmit him, and gef him droggis, that his speiche com to him agan, and was restorit to his wontit helth agan. Testefeit be the said Alexander.

13. ITEM, The sam yeir, the said Alexander, leidand the first laid of his bear, presentlie shorn, thow followit the boy that led the sam, and drew ane acher furth of the laid, and said, that is nobill geir; therefter, be thi witchecraft laid theron, he gatt na guid nor proffeitt of his haill crop, but rottit and consumit away; the rest of the toun being weill win.

14. ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commonn witche; bayth Suppok and Jonet Wischert testifeit befor thi self, the hour of thar datht, and said to the, thow was also wordlie of the fyir as scho was. As lyikwyis the said Jonet Wischert confessit, that thow was ane of the number of the witchis, that dansit about the cross with the Dewill, on Hallow ewin last. As also, the said Helene Makkie, alias Suppok, confessit in presens of Peter Blackburn, minister, Robert Howye, and dyveris of the sessioun of Aberden, that scho bewitchit and murtherit Thomas Small in Kintor.(1)

Provin.

15. ITEM, Helene Suppok, witche and socerar, grantit and confessit, in presens of Mr. Petir Blakburn, minister, the Provest of Aberdene, dyveris of the counsall and sessioun thairof, that scho hed na witchecraft, bot sic as scho learnit of the, and that thow causit hir gang throw the cuntrey, and bewitche dyveris and sindrie personis, and to caws the personis bewitchit, to cum agane to the, to get releiff, to mak to thy self gaynis and commoditie, aws that thow thi self was the murtherar of the haill personis bewitchet be Suppok. Testifeit as said is.

Provin.

16. ITEM, Umquhile Jonet Wischert, socerar, spous of John Levis, and

(1) Eight articles of the dittay are unfortunately amissing.

wmquhile Thomas Leyis, hir sone, the tym of thair executioun and obefoir, Provin.
grantit and confessit that thow, accumpeneit with tham, Manteitht, relict of wmquhile Charles Ewn, Bessie Thom, Shuddak, com on Halow ewin last, betuixt tuell and ane houris at nycht, to the mercat and fishe croces of Aberdene, and meill mercat of the sam, [and] thair, accumpaniet with the Dewill, your maister, dansit ane lang space about the saidis crocis and meill mercat. In the quhilk danse, thow was the ring ledar, nixt Thomas Leyis; and becaws the Dewill playit nocht so melodiousle and weill as thow crewit, thow tuik his instrument owt of his moutht, than tuik him on the chaftis therwith, and plaid thi self theron to thi haill cumpanie.

Item, Thow art indytit for ane commoun and notoriowse [witche] thir 25.
fourtie yeiris bygaine, swa repute and haldin be oppin voce and commoun faime, as lyckwyise ane commoun seducear, and persuader of puir simple wemen, to be witchis and soceraris, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art accusit for cuming till David Andersone, milnwrycht, 26.
in the Ord, beand deseasit and seik thrie quarteris of ane yeir befoir Michealmes last, a pairt of the day birnand in ane gryte heit, and the vther half of the day als cauld as iise; he send for the, and thow come to him, and he inquerit of the quhat seiknes it was he haid, and that he supponit he was bewitchit; and that thow ansyrit to him, he haid gotin be the dink and luike of ane euill ee, bot wald nocht grant that it was witchecraft; and that he inquerit of the quha keist that seiknes vpone him, thow answyrit to him, that he wald nocht be the better of that, bot incaice he saw thame that keist the same on him, he wald fall in that seiknes agane, but thow said to him, I sall warrand thow, thow sall nocht die of that disease; and thow gawe him ane drink, mixt with certaine shorne herbis, quhilk thow brocht with the, mixt with butter and saifroun, and causit him tak thrie drinkis therof, and tuik ane greyne threid vpone thy fingeris, lyk ane castand warpis, and maid knottis theron, and blew vpon the sam; and he inquerand of the quhy thow blew thairvpoun, thow answyrit him, ilk persone knew nocht that, and Confessit.
therefter pat the said threid about his body, vnder his oksteris, and immediatly thereftir keist the same in the fyre, and left ane vther greyne threid about his waist, and bad him hauld the same, quhill vpon the morne at that tyme, quhilk was xxiiij houris, and hauld wyt give that threid brak or nocht, and therefter commandit him to cast the same in the fyre, quhilk he did; bot the threid brak, and he causit his wyf cast the same in the fyre, and, at the same tyme, thow causit the said Dauid Andersons wyf gang to ane

sourhe rynand watter on spokin. and bring the sam. quhairwith thow wische him: and thereefter thow sausit put the same in ane pan. and handit to the place quhair the same wes tane out. for the quhilk thow gat fra the said Daniel xx shillings silver. half ane dolor mell: and he promest to mak hir inocinter ane fist. incalse he was wyll.

X

ASSIZE ON ISSOBELL COCKIE.

The Court of Justiciarie haldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xix of Februar. 15[9]6. be Alexander Rutherfurd, provest. Alexander Jaffry, baillie. Justices in that pairt. be vertew of our soverane Lords Commissioun, lauchfullie constitut to the effect vndervrittin. The Court lauchfullie fenelt and affermit.

The quhilk day. Issobell Cockie in Kyntor was accusit as a commoun notorious witche, in vsing of witchecraft and sorcerie. as at gryt lenth was contenit in hir dictay. quhilk being denyit be the said Issobell. the same was referrit to the knawlege of the Assise folowing, chosin. swirne. and admittit in judgement.

Nomina assise.

William Mar, elder, burges of Abirdene: Edward Donaldson, burges thair; Robert Donaldson, burges thair: Stevin Mackay at the Overmylne of Kyntor; Johne Clerk, in the Lonyng: Johne Forbes, in Gavellis: Robert Mackie, in Kyntor; Williame Narne, younger, in Kyntor: William Narne, elder, thair; Andro Chalmer, thair: Alexander Thin, thair: Alexander Ray, thair; James Stewart, elder, burges of Abirdein: Duncan Donaldson, burges thair; Robert Blinschell, burges thair: William Thomson, burges thair; Alexander Thomson, mariner, burges thair: Johne Robertsone, flescher, burges thair: Johne Daubsone, maltman, burges of Abirdene; Andro Chalmer, couper, burges thair: Johne Morris, in Kyntor.

The haill assise chesis James Stewart, elder, chamellar thairof. The haill assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of James Stewart, chamellar, convictis and fyllis Issobell Cockie, in Kyntor, of thrie poynts of witchcraft, and as ane commoun witche be oppin voce and commoun fame.

XI.

PRECEPTS FOR SUMMONDING OF ANE ASSISE VPON ANDRO MAN.

Prouest and Balleis of the burght of Aberdene, Maister Peter Blakburne, and Maister Robert Howye, ministeris their, justices in that pairt to our soueran lord, be vertew of his hienes commissioun, lauchtfullie constitut for haulding of court or courtis of Justiciarie upon Andro Man, presentlie detenit in prisoun and captivitie, as a witche and sorcerar, as our commissioun proportis. To our louittis John Sinclair
our officieris in that pairt, coniunctlie and seuerallie, specialle constitut, greting, We charge yow incontinent, this precept sene, ye pas and lauchtfullie summond, warne, and charge [(1) Peter Hay, William Boyne, in Ord; Alexander Andersoun, in Auchinwir]; Thomas Gregour, in Pethadlie; Dauid Wod thair; [(1) Mathow Stewart, in Ordingis]; Alexander Symsoun, in Fordyce; Alexander Gordoun, in Natherbuckie; [ ] Cuik, in Clvne; [(1) Johne Hempseil, in Cullan]; Alexander Andersoun, in the Hill of Aquhattie; Dauid Mackie, at the Milne of Tornehavne; Alexander Ord, in Dennis; George Smart, in Durne; John Moresoun, in Hilsyde; James Ransoun, in Fordyce; James Lyg, in Dykheid; Christell Ord, in Culphin; [(1) Patrik Leyth in Ratie]; Harie Innes, in Newmill; Thomas Guthrie, in Ordinghuffis; Androw Hockat, in Auchtquhanathie; Robert Fordyce, in Rayndeiss, to compeir before ws, in the Justice Court, to be hauldin in the Tolbuyth of the said burght, vpon the twantie day of Januar instant, in the hour of caus, and their to pas vpon the assise of the said Andro Man, apprehendit and detenit in prisoun for witchcraft and sorcerie: Ilk persoun summondit, and nocht comperand, vnder the pane of fourtie pundis; and this on navayes ye leive undone. The quhilk to do we commit to you, coniunctlie and seuerallie, our full power, be this our precept. Subscrivit be our clerk of court, at our command, at Abirdene, the sevint day of Januar, 1597 yeris.

M. To. Mollisoune, *Scriba subscripsit.*

Vpon the xiij and xiiij dayes respective of the moneth of Januar, in the yeir of God, Jm. Vc. fourscoir sevintine yeris, Johne Sinclair, messinger,

(1) [The words printed within brackets are deleted in the original manuscript.]

vther orisonis, sic as of Sanct Johne, and of the thrie sillie brethrene, quhilk thow can say quhen thow pleiss; and be geving of blak woll and salt as a remeid for all diseases, and for causing a man prosper, and that his bluid suld never be drawin. Lykas, inspeciall, thow curit ane ox pertening to Dauid Wod, than duelling in Durne, as alsua haillit maister Patrik Andersones gudis, and the Laird of Kynardis guidis, in Angous, quhilkis thow left bluid, quhilk bluid quhen the doggis had lepit theirof, they instantly deit; and siclyk, be thy witchcraft and sorcerie, heallit Alexander Gordoun his guidis, duelling in Buckie, be applying vnto tham thy inchantmentis and orationis. Lykas, thow heallit a woman in Angous, of kyn to the Ladie Kynard, of the falling seiknes, be thy devilische witchcraft and sorcerie.

4. ITEM, Thow hes mett and messurit dyvers peces of land, callit wardis, to the hynd knicht quhom thow confessis to be a spreit, and puttis four stanis in the four nokis of the ward, and charmes the samen, and theirby haillis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all vther diseasis, and thow forbiddis to cast faill or divett theron, or put plewis therin; and this thow did in the Manis of Innes, in the Manis of Caddell, and in dyvers vtheris places, quhilkis thow confessis thy self, and can nocht deny the same.

5. Provin. ITEM, Be thy witchcraft and sorcerie, thow hes curit sindrie and dyveris persones, and hes takin aff the witchcraft cassin on thame, as in speciall, Alexander Symsoun, in Fordyce, being heavilie diseasit of a deidlie seiknes, thow, be thy inchantmentis and sorcerie, curit him as folowis, to vit: thow pat him nyne tymes fordwart throch ane hesp of vnvatterit yarne, and than thow tuik a cat, and pat hir nyn tymes bakvart throw the sam hesp, and said thy orationis on him, and put on the seiknes on the cat, quha instantlie deit, and the said Alexander immediatlie recoverit of his disease.

6. ITEM, Elspet Boyne, in Aird, being heavilie diseasit with a furiositie and madnes, thow, be thy devilische witchcraft and sorcerie, curit hir therof, be saying dyveris of thy orationis vnto hir, and be applying of thy devilische inchantmentis to hir, in maner forsaid. And this thow can nocht deny.

7. ITEM, Thow confessis that the Devill, thy maister, quhom thow termes Christsonday, and supponis to be ane engell, and Goddis godsone, albeit he hes a thraw by God, and swyis to the Quene of Elphen, is rasit be the speking of the word *Benedicite*, and is laid agane be tacking of a dog vnder thy left oxster in thi richt hand, and casting the same in his mouth, and speking the word Maikpeblis. And that Christsondy beatt a mark in

the third fynger of thy richt hand, quhilk thow hes yit to schaw. Siclyk, thow affermis that the Quene of Elphen hes a grip of all the craft, bot Christsondy is the gudeman, and hes all power vnder God, and that thow kennis sindrie deid men in thair cumpanie, and that the kyng that deit in Flowdoun and Thomas Rymour is their.

Item, Vpon the Ruidday in harvest, in this present yeir, quhilk fell on ane Wedinsday, thow confessis and affermis, thow saw Christsonday cum owt of the snaw in liknes of a staig, and that the Quene of Elphen was their, and vtheris with hir, rydand vpon quhyt haiknayes, and that thay com to the Binhill, and Binlocht, quhair thay vse commonlie to convene, and that all thay quha convenis with thame kissis Christsonday and the Quene of Elphenis airss, as thow did thy selff, and gif thow gatt leiff to have kepit the conventioun on All-Hallow Evin last was, thow wald have tauld of all thame, that suld have bene their in cumpanie with thame. 8.

Item, Thow affermis that the elphis hes schapes and claythis lyk men, and that thay will have fair coverit taiblis, and that thay ar bot schaddowis, bot ar starker nor men, and that thay have playing and dansing quhen thay pleas; and als that the quene is verray plesand, and wilbe auld and young quhen scho pleissis; scho mackis any kyng quhom scho pleisis, and lyis with any scho lykis. 9.

Item, Thow affermis thow can tak avay a kowis milk quhen thow pleissis, and thow promesed to Alexander Symsoun to do the same. 10.

Item, Thow grantis and affermis, that the fruict of the cornes is takin avay, be stryping of the crop of the stray, and casting it amang the rest of the corne, be saying thir wordis, The dirt to the, and the crop to me, nyn sindrie tymes, and gif the pleuch irnes be dippit in lax watter, the oxin will nocht rin avay. 11.

Item, That at the day of judgement, the fyre will burne the watter and the earth, and mak all plain, and that Christsonday wilbe cassin in the fyre becaus he dissavis wardlingis men: And this yeir to cum salbe a deir yeir, and that thair salbe tuyis sevin gude yeris therefter, and this intelligence thow hed be Christsonday, thy maister, quhilk is plane witchcraft and devilrie. Lykas, thow affermis, and allowis plainlie, gif thow on a mannis hand, thow sall tell him quhat ane wyff he sall gett. 12.

Item, Thow grantis the elphis will mak the appeir to be in a fair and yit thow will find thy selff in a moss on the morne; and tha appeir to have candlis, and licht, and swordis, quhilk wilbe nothi

[illegible] ...

ITEM. How [illegible] ...

ITEM. How [illegible] ...

XIII.

ASSIZE IN ABERDEEN, &c.

The Court of Justiciary holden at the Tolbuith of Aberdeen, the 1st day of January, 1666 years, by Alexander Gibson of Durie, younger of Pentland, Thomas Dalyell, younger of Binns, Mr Peter Blackburne and Master Robert Brown, ministers, Justices in that part to our sovereign Lord, by virtue of his Majesty's commission, underwritten, for holding of justice in Aberdeen, &c., produced by [illegible] the commission of the date at Edinburgh the 10th of December, 1667. The court [illegible] and affirm.

Jone Sinclair, Robert Garvock, servitors [illegible]

Notorious Thieves.

Thomas Gregour, in Pennaille.	[illegible]
David Wood, there	[illegible]
Alexander Anderson, in the Hill of Aquarne.	[illegible]
Alexander Ord, in the Newtoun of Ord.	[illegible]

James Coupar.
Christell Ord, in Culphin.
Alexander Moresoun, in Durne.
Alexander Symsoun, in Fordyce.
James Stewart, elder, burges of Aberdene.
Willeam Thomson, burges.
Dauid Castell, vobster.
Alexander Schand.
Stevin Smyth.
Robert Stewart.
Eduard Donaldson.

Absentes.

Alexander Gordoun, in Nather Buckie.
Dauid Mackie, at the Newmyln.
John Moreson, in Hilsyd.
James Lyg, in Dykheid.
Harie Innes, in Newmyln.
Thomas Guthrie, in Ordinghuiffis.
Andro Hocquet, in Auchannachie.
Robert Fordyce, in Ronneiss.
Alexander Ross.
Robert Gray.
Andro Knowes.
Alexander Alshenour.
Mr. George Body.
Gilbert Henrie.

Decernis everie ane of the absentis in ane vnlaw of fourtie lib.
The assise chesis James Stewart chancellar.

The said day, Andro Man, sumtyme duelling in Tarbruicht, was accusit as a manifest and notorious witche and sorcerar, in vsing and practising dyveris sortis of witchcraft and sorcerie, conforme to his particular dittay and accusatioun red in judgement; quhilk being denyit be the said Andro, was referrit to the tryall of the assise abouewrittin, chosin, sworne, and admittit.

The haill assise, be the mouth off James Stewart, chancellar, convictis and fyllis the said Andro Man, in nyn or ten poyntis of witchcraft and sorcerie, contenit in his dittay, and as a manifest vitche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

XIV.

CONFESSION OF ANDREW MAN.

The xxi daye of October, 1597 years.

The quhilk daye, in presens of the Lard of Drume; Patrik Stevert, in Lettaris; Mathow Stewart, in Ordingis; Sanders Mengzeis, burges of

Aberdene; James Inglis, notar; Thomas Gregour; Henrie Andersone; and George Smart; with sindrie and dyuerse vtheris; Androw Man, being accusit and examinat, grantit and confessit befor the forsaid personis, the first, secund, and third poyntis of his dittaye.

Lykwayis confessis the fourt poynt of dyttanth, affermes the feift and sext poynt of dyttanth; and also he grantit that he helit Elspat Boyne, Alexander Ord, in [ ], Alexander Symsoune, in [ ], and ane callit Henderson, in the Knok. And siclyk, he grantit that he helit Allexander Gordonis nolt, in Nather Byikye, Patrik Lythis nolt, Dauid Wodis nolt, with sindrie vther mennis gudis. Syclyk, he grantit that Chrystsondaye schew him the gryt fyre of hell, and that he suld get ane tuich therof, and that Chrystsondaye suld be put thairin him self. And also he grantit that this word *Benedicite* rasit the Dewill, and *Maikpeblis* laid him againe, strikin him on the faice with ane deice with the left hand. He confessis that thair is ane woman in Deskfurd, callit Elspet Graye, quha [ ] in Deskfurd. *Item*, Thair is ane auld agit woman in Fyndlatter, callit Gray, quha is ane waraye gryt weiche. *Item*, Moress wyf in the Hill of Auchattye, ane gryt witche; and hir gudman hes na thing but it that his wyf lerit him, and he is ane weiche in lykmanner. *Item*, He grantis all thing that euir he spaik to the laird, and that he hes in wret, is waraye trew, and all that he hes in wret.

Item, He grantis that he lay with the Quen of Elphen.

Item, He grantis that at the convention of the wiches, that thair rysis ane blak beist amangis thame and vaxis grit; and the said vechis kissis the beist ars, and, in speciall, Moress Elderis vyif, in the Hill of Catte, and the haill remanent forsaidis.

Thomas Menzes.
Patrik Stevert, vetness.
Mathou Stewart, wettness.
Alexander Menzes, vitnes.
Thomas Robertson, witnes.
James Ingliss, notar publict, vitnes in the premissis.

Item, The said Androw Man grantit that the said Quene of Elfane come to tham, about threttе yeris syne, in lyknes off [ ] his awin houss, quhar he conversit with hir bodely.

Item, The said Androw confessis that Crystsunday cum to hym in liknes of ane fair angell, and clad in quhyt claythis, and said that he was ane angell, and that he suld put hys trust in hym, and call hym hys lord and kyng, and markit hym on the thrid fynger, quhilk mark he beris as yitt.

Item, Also the said Andro confessis that Crystsunday rydis all the me that he is in thair cumpanie, and hes carnall daill with thame, and that ll honest men and wemen, and he hym self, kissit his arss; also, that the nen that cumis with thame, hes do with the Quene of Elfane.

Item, Also, he confessis that Maige Saythe, hes bein this sex yeris in cumpany with the weychis with Cryistsunday, and that scho is alss ewill as ony wthir.

Thomas Menzes.
Thomas Robertson, vitnes.
James Ingliss, notar publict, vitnes in the premissis.
Alexander Menzes, witnes.

XV.

ASSIZE AND DITTAY OF ELLEN GRAY.

The Court of Justiciare, be wertew of our soueran lordis commissioun, haldin at the stabillis of Slanis, the xxix day of Januar, in the yeir of God J^m^ V^c^ fourscoir sewin[tene], be ane nobill and potent lord, Frances Erll of Erroll, Lord Hay, and grit constabill of Scotland, justice haldar; and in name and behalff of Alexander Hay, in Ardmakorne, and Harie Drummond, justice deputis, coniunctlie and seueralie constitut; the suittis callit, and the court lauchtfullie fencit and affirmit; the memberis of court, Mr. John Robertsone, notarie clerk of courtt, Dauid Sym, officer, and Johne Hay, dempster, *etc.*

Assys admittit and sworne in the action and caus followinge.

Williame Lesk of that Ilk.
Williame Barclay, of Petdoulsye.
Robert Hay, in Ardmakorne.
Gilbert Sym, in Slanis.
James Wilgus, in Furwy.
Androw Wilgus, in Furwy.
Gilbert Stewin thair.
Thomas Wilgus, in Slanis.
Johne Stewin thair.
Williame Waus, in Brogan.
Thomas Gibsone, in Brogane.
Johne Bissat thair.
Johne Sym, at the Myln
Johne Smyth, in the S[t]
Alexander Hay, at the
Johne Craib, in Furv
Thomas Kemp, in B[r]

Ellen Grayis DITTAY giffin to the assis aboue wretin.

Convictis. Ellen Gray, thow art delatit and indytit for ane commound weiehe, wsing of socerie, charmes, and wechecraft, quhilk thow can nocht deny; and in takin thairof, thow weichit, be thy socerie and deuilrie, Thomas Reddell, greiff in Slanis, that his wand lay nevir doune, quhill he deitt; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis. ITEM, Helen Gray, thow art delatit for ane commound weiche, for be thy socerie, dewilrie, and weichecraft, thow tuk the haill substance of the mylk, of my lordis ky and youis, that quhen the same was milkit, it wrocht our the lumes[1] lyk new aill. The quhilk mylk being cassin furtht, Sir Alexander Traillis dogis wald nocht preive the same; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis. ITEM, Thow, Ellen Gray, is indytit and delatit for ane commound weiche, vsing of socerie, charmes, and weichecraft, and sua haldin and reput; and in takin thairof, the deywyff, efter hir mylk was tane away in maner forsaid, yeid and sperit at wtheris wys wemen, thair opinioun and consell, be quhat remedie or way scho mycht hawe hir mylk agane, quha commandit hir to gange the tyme of the mylkings of hir guids, in presens of thame that was thair, and reprowe the said Helen Gray oppinlie, for the away taking of hir mylk; and thairefter ask hir mylk agane fra hir, thre tymes on hir kneis, for Godis saik; swa be that way the mylk was restorit agane, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis. ITEM, mair, Ellen Gray, thow art delatit for ane commond weiche, quhilk thow can nocht deny; in takin thairof, ane John Hay, wobster, slew to the ane sow, and thow said to him, that thow suld gar him repent that ewir he kendit the, and fra thynfurtht he culd newir red him self, on [without] doing sum ewill or wickit turn, quhill he spendit his haill geir, and was banessit the Barony of Slanis; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

The assys within wretin, be Williame Lesk of that ilk, chancellar, chosin and admittit be the assys, convictis Ellen Gray in the haill pointis of the dittay within and aboue wretin, to be ane commond weiche, vsar of socerie and witchecraft. In respect quhairof, the gugis deputis within wretin, continewit the dovmegiffing on hir, to ane new warning; and ordanit hir to be keipit in prisoun to the said day. Vpon the quhilks, the chanceller, in name of the assys within wretin, tuk act of courtt and instrument, *etc.* Extract, *etc.*

Ita est Magister Joannes Robertsone, notarius publicus, ac scriba dicte curie, manu propria.

(1) [Lume, a tub or vessel of any kind.]

ITEM, mair, sene thow was convictit now laitlie the last yeir, thow com to William Chalmeris hous in Clochtow, on the nicht, the durris being clos, and yeid vp and doun the fluir, and thaireftir past out at the window in the lyknes of ane dog, quhilk the said William ratefies, and apprewis on his consciens, that he saw the same.

ITEM, mair, thow art indyttit as a vitche and sorcerar, in that thow confessis thy selff, quhen thow was in prisone in Slanis, the Devill, thy maister, apperit to the in the scheap of ane agit man, beirdit, with a quhyt gown and a thrummit hatt, and said to the, Thou art ane evill trublit woman, forgif all creature, and tak the to God and a gude assise. Convictis.

ITEM, siclyk, thow confessis, that halff a yer sensyn or thairby, the Devill, thy maister, apperit to the siclyk in the lyknes of a man, and bad the be a gude servand to him. Convictis.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious viche and sorcerar, quhilk thow can not deny, in sa far that all this yeir bypast thow wes sene ganging with ane Mergie, thy consort, quha is fugitive for vitchcraft, the ane of you in the liknes of a dog, and the vther in the liknes of a catt, about the locht betuixt thy hous and the hous of the said Mergie.

ITEM, Quhen thow was laitlie apprehendit, and brocht in to this town, quhen thow com over the watter of Ithen, thow luikit over thy schulder, and said, Is thair na mair folowand me; quhairbe it is maist evident, that thow art a manifest witche, and hed sum consortis with the in thy devilische practizes, quhom thow wald have had brocht in with the.

The JUSTICE COURT hauldin in the Tolbuht of Abirdene the xxvii of Aprill, 1597, be Alexander Rutherfurd, prouest of Abirdene, and Maister Thomas Leslye, shiref deput of Abirdene, justices, lauchtfullie constitut be our soueran Lord, for hauldin of Justice Courtis vpon all persons delatit and suspect of vitchcraft within the Diocie and Shirefdom of Abirdene. The Court lauchtfullie fencit and affermit.

Nomina assise.

Johne Bisset, in Nather Leysk; [ ] Gray, in Balnatuthill; Thomas Gibsone, in Brogan; [James] Wilgus, in Furvie; Williame Waus, thair; [ ] Bodie, in Slanis; Johne Stevin, in Slanis; Thomas Wilgous their; Thomas Craig, thair; Williame Sym, thair; Alexander Leysk, in Ernhill; George Blak, in Hardslakis; Gilbert Stevinson,

in Ogston; Andro Horne, burges of Abirdene; Gilbert Henrie, burges thair; James Stewart, burges of Abirdene; Thomas Cristall, burges thair; Williame Robertsone, burges thair; Patrik Smytht, burges thair.

The haill Assise chesis Alexander Lesk chancellar.

The haill Assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of the said Alexander Lesk, chancellar, convictis and fyllis Helene Gray in sex poyntis of witchcraft, contenit in hir dictay, and as ane commoun viche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

ALEXANDER LESK, Chancellar.

XVI.

DITTAY AGAINST AGNES WOBSTER.

The dettay aganes Agnes Wobster, now delaitit and gewin wp, witche, as followes:

Provin. In the FIRST, the said Agnes heiring woord off the cruell and painefull deithe, that the reist off the witches was putt to, feiring hir selff, quha being giltie, did flee out off hir awin hous, and disponit all hir guidis and geir.

Convictis. SECUNDLY, The said Agnes Wobster confessit to Robert Innes, in Elrik, that scho and Catarein Gib, be thair develische witchcraft and inchantmentis, was the deid off Charles Elrik.

Convictis. THIRDLY, The said Agnes Woobster brocht ane dische off develische potage, alleging it to be bram and geill, to Meriorie Dauidsoun, spous to James Fraser, in Yockeishill, quha, strenthnit be the spreitt off God, refuisit it, quhilk giw scho had nocht doon, scho had deeit, as scho confessit thairefter. Testefeit be James Fraser in Yockieshill.

Convictis. FOWRTHLY, The said Agnes Wobster com to Issobell Dauidsoun, spous to James Dauidsoun, in Coynieyak, quha being milkand hir cow, crawit and askit milk off hir, and scho refuisit to gew hir milk, quhairfor scho tuik away the milk fra the kow be hir develische witchcraft and sosserie.

Convictis. FYFTLY, Thow being himeland[1] coirne into Ludquhairne, in the hous off Gilbert Dauidsone, his sonn schott the ouer amanges the coirne, quhair at

(1) [To himmel or hummel, to separate the grain from the husk.]

thow grew angrie, and said to him, that he suld repent it; and immediattly he past hame, quha somtymes burning as the fyir, and sumtymes deing for cauld, the space of ane yeir, throw thy [develische witchcraft and sosserie], departit this lyff.

SEXTLY, John Elrik, seruand to Thomas Wat, at the Milne of Ludquhairne, gangand out off the milne to his awin hous, at alevin houres off the nicht, in winter, did find the, or than ane devill in thy liknes, sitang at ane stein, and thow gaipit and glowirit vpon him, and did vomeit and spew out fyrie brunndes out off thy mouthe, quhair throw he feirit exceidingly, and tuik seiknes, and was forst to gang bak againe, and was nocht abill to gang to his awin hous that nycht.

SEVINTLY, Thow, Agnes Wobster, cumand to George Mitchellis houss, in Auchtidonald, quha haid ane lamb keddie, and, at thy incumming, the keddie lap vpon the, quhom to thow said, in Deuillis name, that it was so wantoun, for it supit mair milk nor thow did; and immediatly efter thy furth going off the houss doir, the keddie deeit. Provin.

AUCHTLIE, Thow art indyttit for passing thryis fra thy awin houss to a stane callit the Cur-stane, within the space of half ane hour, in Maij last was, befoir sone rysing. Testifeit be William Foular. Provin. Convictis.

NYNTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a witche, in samekle as in winter, in tyme of a great snaw, thow tuik fyre out of a cauld frostie dyk, and careit the sam to thy houss. Testifeit be Thomas Wod.

TENTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, in samikle as thow confessit thy selff, sen thow was apprehendit, befoir the prouest and ministerie off this burght, and certan vtheris, that Sathan apperit to the, sextene yeiris sensyne, in the liknes of a lamb, quhom thow callis thy God, and bletit on the, and thairefter spak to the, and [baid the] be his servand, and thow suld never want. Convictis.

ITEM, Thow confessis that thairefter Satan apperit to the in the liknes of a calff, and spak to the in manner forsaid, and baid the be a gude servand to him, and thow suld never want. Convictis.

ITEM, The sam nicht that thow was apprehendit, thow confessit that Satan apperit in [ ] and baid the be his [ ]. Convictis.

XVII.

ASSISE ON AGNES WOBSTER.

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxviij of Aprill, 1597, be Mr. Thomas Leslye, syref deput of Abirdene, and Mr. Alexander Cullen, ane of the baillies of Abirdene, justices in that pairt, lauchfullie constitut be vertew of his hienes commission, for haulding of Justice Courtis vpon all persones delatit of vitchcraft, within the diocie and syrefdome of Abirdene. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

Nomina assise.

Willeam Daniell, in Trahendrie.
James Angous, in Achidoir.
James Slesour, in Waschinpuill.
Gilbert Fergusin, in Nather Kynmvndie.
Thomas Dauidsoun thair.
Willeam Laurence, in Conyeik.
Gilbert Kelo thair.
Gilbert Ogstoun, in Mylbrek.
Patrik Ogstoun, in Yockieshill.
Gilbert Dauidsone, in Innerquhomrie.
Thomas Robertsone, in Nather Kynmvndie.
Johne Sym, in Karnegall.
Willeam Karll, in Langsyd.
Gilbert Cok, at the Mylne of Innerquhomrie.
Alexander Kid in Conyeik.
Adame Dauidsone, in Innerquhomrie.
Alexander Walker thair.
Gilbert Dauidsoun, in Lenabo.
John Crouden, in Auquhiltrie.

The assise chesis Gilbert Dauidson, in Lennabo [thair Chancellar].

The haill assise in ane voce, be the mouth of Gilbert Dauidsoun, in Lennabo, convictis and fyllis Agnes Wobster, in Ludquhairne, in aucht poyntis of witchcraft, contenit in hir dittay, and as a notorious vitche, be oppin voce and commoun faime, quhairfoir the said Agnes was condemnit to be brint.

XVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST MERIORIE MUTCHE.

The dittey and accusatioune of Meriorie Mutche, in Corstane, spous to Williame Robertson, for the vseing, frequenting, and practizeing of the deuilische airte of socerie and witchecraft, be inspiratioune and instigatioune of the Deuill, thy maister, quhilk thow vsit this dyueris yeiris bygane.

Thow art indytit and accusit as ane manifest and notorious wiche and 1.
socerar: in signe and takin therof, at Ruiddey, bygane ane yeir, thow being in the mekill milne of Esselmonthe, grinding sum meill, wmquhill William Cowpar being siclyk thair, grinding meill, he and thow discordit for the rowme of the myll; the said Williame raklaslie gaive the ane schott with his hand by him fra the happer. Thow said, and promeist thir wordis, Clengis.
thow suld put ane schot in his syde, within xlviij houris, that suld do him gryter harme nor that schot did the: ffor fulfilling of the quhilk deuilische promeis and wow maid be the, thow keist thy socerie and witchecraft on him; immediatly thairefter, he contractis sic ane deidlie seiknes, be ane schot in his syde vnder his oxtar, the taikynnis thereof wes lyk ane blak jrne pott, and daylie grew gryter and gryter, that the ane half of the day he waxit cauld lik jis; the wther half of the day sueting and melting away lyk ane fyrie furneis, with ane vehement flux and braking, and swa contenvit until the tyme he departit this present lyff; quhilk thow can nocht denye. To be testifeit be Alexander Maye, John and James Williamsonis.

Item, Thow art indytit and accusit for the vsing and practizeing of the 2.
said devilische airte of witchecraft, speciale, be the space of ten yeir sence or thairby; Williame Smithe, in Tarserhill, and thow, haueing discordit for sum alledgit wrangis he did ye, ffor revenge of the quhilk, thow come to his pleuche, scho being gangand and teilling the land, as vse is, and than Clengis.
thow keist thy socerie and witchecraft on his oxin, quhairthrow thay instantly ran all wod, brak the pleuche, tua therof ran ouer the hills to Deir, and wther tua therof wpe Ithan syde, quhilk culd neuer be tane nor apprehendit agane; quhilk thow did, and can nocht deny. To be testifeit by William Smithe.

3. Thow art indytit for the vseing of sic vngodlie and devilische formes of socerie, inchantmentis, and wichecraft, quhan as thow contractit ane haitrent,(1) ewill will, and deuilische mynd, againes Alexander Maye, in Bourhillis, about the space of thrie yeir sensyne or therby, thow keist thy cantrapis and wichecraft on his guidis, be the quhilk, sum of thame immediatly contractit ane seiknes, and deit; and the maist pairt ran wod, and went awaye, that they war newir tane nor apprehendit agane; quhilk thow can nocht deny. Testefeit be the said Alexander Maye. (Mensis.

4. Thow art indytit and accusit for the bewicheing Johne Liggertwodes guidis, in Corstane, be the space of twa yeir syne or thairby, for sum ewill will thow bore to him, thow, be thy devilische forme of witchecraft and sorcerie, causit his haill guidis vrack and die; and pairt therof ran wode, and the rest deit, sua that he newir resauit profeit nor gude therof therefter; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be John Liggerwode. (Mensis.

5. Item, Be the space of twa yeir sence or therby, thow haueing conceavit ane rancour and mallice in thy hart aganis James Willicok and his wyff, in Fechill, keist thy devilische forme of wichecraft and socerie wpone thame; be the quhilk occasune the said James Willicok, and his wyf, contractit ane deidlie seiknes, that the ane half of the dey thay waxit cauld, and the wther half of the dey brint and meltit away, lyk wax in ane fyrie furneis, and swa contenvit untill the tyme they depairtit this present lyf, and thair haill guidis and geir wrakit and decayit; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testefeit be Alexander Willicok. (Mensis.

6. Item, Thrie yeir sence or therby, Alexander Willicok and thow, haueing discordit, wpone sum particuleris betuixt the and his wmquhile brotheris wyf, and him self, thow bewichit the said Alexanderis haill guidis and geir, be laying of thy cantrapis and incantationis within his stable, byris, chalmeris, and war [ ], quhairthrow his haill bestiall deit, his haill guidis and geir wraket and consowmit, and him self reducit to [ ], he being of befor ane man of gryt substance and riches, and swa decayit daylie be thi wichecraft and socerie, quhill he left the country for pouertie, and come to Aberdeen; and in signe and taikin therof, thow promeist that he, his guidis, nor geir, suld newir prosper nor gang fordwart. Testifeit be the said Alexander. (Mensis.

7. Item, Twa yeir sensyne or therby, wpone sum particuler discord fallin

(1) [Hatrent, heytrent, hatred.]

out betuixt the and Patrik Irnesyde, in Tarnehill, thow promest than instantly to do him ane ewill turne, and suld do guid will thairefter, that he suld newir be able to do ye ony harme; immediatly therefter, thow keist thy devilische cantrapis and socerie vpone him, be the quhilk, be thy deuilische wichecraft, he is becum altogidder criple, lemit, and impotent of his hand and syde, being ane gude helthe of body befor thow maid thy promeis and wow. Testifeit be the said Patrick. Clengis.

ITEM, In harvest last was, thow and Jonat Leang, at the Milne of Esselmonthe, being grindand yowr cornis at the said milne, thow wpone sum discord fallin out betuixt yow for ane seiff, thow promest till hir self, that scho suld newir be able to sift ony agane with that siff, or bruik the same; immediatly efter the quhilk promeis, thow past fra hir, and returnit agane, and come and turnit thy self thryise bakwartis about, and tuichit hir with thy hand, at the quhilk tyme scho immediatly contractit ane deidly seiknes, quhair scho presently lyis bedfast, newir able to conveless; the ane half day sueting, birning, and suelling, with ane vnsatiable drouthe, swa that albeit ane burne of watter war at hir head, it culd nocht satisfie her drouthe; and the vther half day in ane contenvall flux and womatine, with ane gryit swelling, swa that nather meit nor drink abydis on hir stomak, quhairthrow, be thy wichecraft and socerie, promist as said is, scho is altogidder conswmit away; and na mediciane nor phisitian that will tak on hand to cure, nor knawis the nature of hir diseace. Testifeit be [ ] Williamson, pikyman at the Miln of Essilmont, and James Williamson. 8. Clengis.

ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane comoun and notorious wiche and socerar, be oppin voce and comoun fame, vsing the tred thairof, bayth aganis man and best, thir dyueris yeris bygane, keeping the haill conventionis with wiches, at thair plaice of conventionis, in kirk yeardis, corse gettis, lawis, hillis, kearnis, and watters; quhilk thow can nocht denye. Clengis.

ITEM, Thow being confrontit be William May, withein the howss of William Brown, in Portsoy, he declarit in thy face, that thow was ane manifest wiche; in taikin therof, he schew thy mark vnder thy left lug, in thy crag, and ane prein being input therin, be the Laird of Essilmonthe, thow culd nocht feill the same. Clengis.

XIX.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT LEISK.

The Dittay and Accusatioun of Jonat Leisk, at Fortriefurde, gevin in aganis hir, for the vsing, frequenting, and practizeing of the deuilische airte of socerie and witchecraft, be the inspiratioun and instigatioun of the Deuill, thy maister.

1. In the first, thow art indytit and accuseit for the consulting with the Deuill, this dywers yeyrs bygane, be quhais instigatioun thow bewichit
Clengis. vmquhile Walter Cruikshank, in [ ], quha, haueing obtenit of Patrick Cheyne, of Essilmounthe, hir maister, ane tak in Taartie, occupeit than abefor, and as yit, be Thomas Cattow, thy sone; quhowsoone thow gat knavlege thairof, thow in thy deuilische furie, and accustomat forme of wraith, said opinlie, in Alexander Thomisonis pantrie, at the cobill of Lowgie, Weill, has Walter Crukshank taine my sones tak ouir his heid, I sall do quhat ane guide scholar may do to put the said vmquhile Walter out of the way, or ewir my sones taks war rwn furthe; quhilk words thow spak immediatlle befoir the Ruidday last. Efter the quhilk words spokin be the, thy promeis and wow maid to the Deuill, thy maister, the said vmquhile Walter Cruikshank, be thy wichecraft and socerie promiest as said is, contractit ane vehement deidlie seiknes and daseas, quhairin he deit, be ane contenvall sweating and breaking; the ane half of the day melting away with ane vnnaturall burning heat, rosting as in ane fyrie furneis, melting away lyk wax; the vther half of the day continvalie breaking and casting of his hart blude, with vehement flux, and swa contenvit daylie vnto he departit this present lyf; and in takin that this was the trewthe, he laid his deid on the, and departit thairwith. To be testifeit be James Proctour, in Ellone, Thomas Couper.

2. Thow art indytit for the vsing of thy socerie and wichecraft, this dyuers yeirs bygane, practizeing and vsing the same at all tymes thow pleisit, at command of the Deuill, thy maister; speceallie, sextein yeir sence or thairby,
Clengis. thow haueing sum linning claithe bleaching at the blecheing hillok of Taartie, within thy awin mailling, thy sister, Issobell Leisks scheip, come ouir thy claithe, and fyillit ane pairt thairof with thair feit, ffor the quhilk, thow

and thy sister enteris in flytting togidder, calling vther commoun wichis (as thow ar), thow said opinlie, thow suld gar hir repent that ewir hir scheip come thair, and that thow suld do guidwill, that they suld newir cum ouir thy claithe agane to fyill it.

For accomplischeing of the quhilk deuilsche promeis, maid at command of thy maister, thow past immediatly away fra thy said sister to hir scheip, and keist thy wichecraft and socerie on thame, in sic forme, that euerie ane of thame, les and mair, raid wther contenvallie, quhill thay deid; ran furious and wod, that na man durst come nar quhair thay war, and strak baithe man and beist thay micht ouirtak to the ground, contenvallie, quhill they all deid; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be Duncane Fuddes, Dauid Awden, Thomas Cowper.

ITEM, At that same tyme, Thomas Cowpar, in [ ], haueing certaine scheip in companie withe the said Isobell Leisk, thi sisters scheip, the said Thomas Cowpars scheip siclyk, raid ilk ane wthers, ran wode and furious, that na man durst luik on thame, for feir and danger of thair lyiffis, be thy deuilische form of socerie and wichecraft, cassin on thy said sisters scheip, and thame quha is in companie, and swa contenvit ane space, quhill euerie ane of thame deit. To be testifeit be the forsaid personis. 3. Clengis.

ITEM, For the mair revenge and wrak that thow wald haue done to thy said sister, for the fyilling of hir [thy] claithe, scho haueing the number of thriescoir of geis, thow cumis to ane of the said geis, and plucks thrie fedders aff of hir, laid thame on the luif of thy hand, immediatlie thairefter, be thy socerie, hir haill geis deit; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be Dauid Awden, in Taartie; Duncane Fuddes thair; Gilbert Fuddes thair; and be the said Thomas Cowper. 4. Clengis.

ITEM, Thow confessit that at the Feist of Witsondey last bypast, the tyme quhan thow removit fra thy duelling in Deip Hedder to the Furde of Fortrie, thow, at thy passing away, tuik thy awin houss cok, slew him, and transportit him deid to thy said tak of Fortrie, for quhat pretens thow knavis; as also, thair being tua myills or thairby in distance betuixt Deip Hedder, quhair thow duelt, and the said tak in Fortrie, thow tuik ane coill of fyre with the, and careit to the Furde of Fortrie to thy intrant duelling, thair being fyre in houssis narar be ane myill and ane half nor thy houss was; quhilk tua factis may be estemit and is speceall poynts of wichecraft, as thow confessit. 5. Clengis.

ITEM, Thow art accusit for the vseing and practizeing, at all tymes and 6.

Clengis. occasiones, of thy said deuilische airt of wichecraft, speciallie at sic tymes as thy ky calfis, thow takis ane reid threid and knetis the same about thy kyis taill, quhilk is also ane speceall poynt of wichecraft.

7. Clengis. ITEM, Thow art indytit for the vseing of thy said deuilische airte of wichecraft on Johne Wilkie, thy sone in law; for sum euill will thow bure to him, thow tuik the powstar of his members fra him, quhilk he wantit ane lang tyme, quhill thow was better disposit, and be thy forme of wichecraft gaive him the powster of the same agane. Testifeit be the said Johne Wilkie.

8. Clengis. ITEM, Thomas Con and his complices being transportand the to Aberden, thow and Henrie Cattow, thy sone, in thy name, enterit in secreit conferance with him be the way, and desyrit him to lat the frie, and it suld nocht stand for gold nor siluer, and promesit that scho suld neuir be sene agane; be the quhilk, thow hes tane the cryme of wichecraft wpone the, being prickit with ane giltie conscience, be offering of the said gold and siluer to put the to libertie, quhilk, give thow haid bene innocent, thow wald neuir haue offerit.

9. Clengis. ITEM, At Lowrane dey last or thairby, thow perceauing that thy former wichecraft and socerie cassin on the said vmquhile Walter Cruikshank culd not wirk, nor tak his lyff with sic diligence as thow wald haue crauit, thow maid his picture in walx, within thy awin houss at the Furde of Fortrie, and pat the same on ane spitt nichtly, fra four hours eftirnvne quhill ten hours at ewin, or thairby, twrning the same at the fyre, melting the samen awey; and as the wax meltit, at that same tyme and hour, sua his body meltit be sueting; and betuixt thrie hours in the morning and ten hours at ewyne, he cuilit. And, according to the nature of his picture, quhilk thow deuisit, the said wmquhile Walter, fra thrie hours in the morning quhill ix hours in the day, daylie till his deing day, and quhill his picture of wax meltit, he tuik agane ane extreme sweting, with ane extraordiner birnand heat at his hart and luiffar, lyk ane fyrie furneis, with ane schot in his syde, and ane extreme drowthe and womatine daylie till he deit. And be the space of xxiiii hours befor he inlaikit, be vertew of thy deuilsche witchecraft laid vpon him sa mony wayis, he drank mair than xxiiii gallownis of wyne, aill, and watter, and wissit at [ ] he haid abilitie to haue gane to ane cauld wall, that he micht haue gottn watter to haue queneit his birning heat; and befor and at the hour of his deid, he laid his deid vpone the, and said that thow was his onlie deid. Testefeit be William Chisholme, Androw Man, wiche, quha hes already confrontit her.

ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commoun and notorius wiche, vseing the tred thairof, baytht aganis man and beist, thir xx yeirs bygane, and keiping the haill conventionis with wiches, at thair place of conventione, thir xx yers, in kirk yeards, corss getts, lawis, hills, kearnes, and watters, quhilk thow can not deny. 10. Clengis.

ITEM, Thow being brocht afor Andro Man, wiche, to be tryit be him, in the houss of William Beyne, in Portsoy, he declairit, in thy face, that thow hes beine ane wiche thir xxx yeirs syn or thairby, and verifeit and affermit in thy face, that thow mad the picture of wax, to the effect forsaid, and had the Deuills mark vnder thy left pap. Clengis.

XX.

DITTAY AGAINST GILBERT FIDLAR.

The dittey and accusatioun gewin in aganis Gilbert Fidlar, in Auchmacoy, for the vseing and frequenting of witchcraft, and keiping companie and consulting with thame.

In the first, thow, tua yeir befor the Brig Raid[1] or thairby, thow maid ane pair of double sollit shoone to vmquhile my Ladie Erroll, within the quhilk thow pat in wichecraft; and immediatly efter thow put the sam on hir feit, the samen self day, the said Lady tuik ane extreme seiknes, quhairbe scho wes compellit to gang to hir bed, and allegit that scho haid contractit ane deidly seiknes in hir feit and about hir hart, and lay contenvaly thairefter be the space of xx dayis or thairby; the ane half dey melting and birning as in ane fornace, the vther half day with ane extreme cauld, quhilk na fyre culd quenche, with ane vehement flux and ane contenval womatine, quhilk wes bot plane wichecraft and socerie done be the. And immediatly efter thow had put the said shune on hir feit, thow, knaveing thy self giltie, fled awye aff of the countreye, and was fugitiue thrie quarteris of ane yeir, and thairefter thow returnit quyetly, and keipit thy self in desert places onvisible bot vpon the nicht; and quhen thow wnderstude that thair wes sum of my [Lord] Errolls folkis wes seikand the, thow fled into thy awin pantrie, and commandit thy wyf refuiss the; yit, nochtwithstanding, be diligent Clengis.

[1] [The Raid of the Bridge of Dee, in April, 1589.]

serching, thow was apprehendit and haid to the Place of Slanis, quhair thow was cassin in pressoun, quhair thow lay yeir and dey, and suld haue sufferit for the same, and ane assyis summond on the, give my Lord Eroll haid bene peceable.(1)

2. Clensis. ITEM, Thow was in companie and at conventioune with Jonat Leisk, thy moder in law, at the tyme of the bewitching of vmquhile Walter Cruikshank, and was airt and pairt of the wiching of him, inventit be the, and concludit betuixt yow, in Alexander Thomesonis howss, at the Cobill of Logie.

ITEM, Thow being tryit be Andro Man, wiche, he opinly declarit to the, that thow was ane wiche, and vsit the craft of wichcraft, and in company with thame, and wes airt and pairt of the detht of Walter Crukshank.

XXI.

CLENGING OF JONET LEYSK, MARIORIE MUTCHE, AND GILBERT FIDLAR, OF WICHCRAFT, XXI NOVEMBRIS, 1597.

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxi day of November, the yeir of God J^m. V^c. fourscoir sevintene yeris, be honourabill men, Alexander Chalmer of Cultis, prouest of Abirdene, and Mr. Thomas Leslye, shiref deput of Abirdene, Justices in that pairt coniunctle, lauchfullie constitut be his hienes commission, for haulding of Justice Courtis, on all persones delatit and suspect of witchcraft, within the diocie and sherifdome of Abirdene, for a certan space mentionat in the said commissioun, as the sam beris. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

Hugone Ros, adiudicatore.

The said day, Mariore Mutche, spous of William Ross, in Corstane; Jonet Leysk, in Fortriefurd; and Gilbert Fidlar, in Auchmakoy; war accusit as notorious witches and sorceraris, conforme to the particular dittay gevin in aganis tham, be Patrik Crukshank, in Ardiffrie, and George Crukshank, his brither. Comperit sicklyk, the said Patrik, and tuik instrumentis, that Alexander Leysk, in Ardmoir, and Patrik Leysk, of Littell Haddo, comperit to defend for the persones abouewrittin, accusit of witchcraft.

(1) [Allusion is made to Lord Errol's engagement in the affair of the Spanish Blanks.]

Nomina assise.

James Hay, in Fechill.
Thomas Hay, in Gask.
Alexander Huchone, in Auchlochrie.
Johne Merser, burges of Abirdene.
Johne Pettindreicht, at the Over-Mylne of Cruden.
George Blak, in Hardslakis.
James Buchan, in Vlaw.
George Annand, in Braidintye.
Alexander Hardie, at the Kirk of Foveren.
Johne Smyth, in Kipla.
Gilbert Jaffry, in Culter-Cullean.
Andro Jaffry thair.
Patrik Irnesyd, in Kunniehill.
William Forsyth, burges of Abirdene.
Robert Mershall, burges thair.
Alexander Ronaldsoun, baxter, burges thair.
Patrik Drum, burges thair.
George Annand, in Brunthill.
Andro Hill, in Mynnes.
James Forbes thair.
Johne Legertvod, in Corstane.
Arthour Wedonsoun, in Fuddesbeg.
Thomas Forsyth thair.
Gilbert Ranye, in Burnehill.
Robert Gardyn, in Balgerso.

The haill assise chesis Robert Gairdyne, in Balgerso, chancellar.

The haill assise, in ane voce, acquyttis and clengis Jonet Leysk, of the haill poyntis of dittay laid to hir charge; and siclyk, acquyttis and clengis Mariorie Mutche, of the haill poyntis of dittay gevin in aganis hir; and inlykmaner, clengis and absoluis Gilbert Fidler, of the haill poyntis of witchcraft laid to his charge.

Robert Gardyne, Chansiller.

And Patrik Crukschank protestis for wilfull errour.

The said day, Alexander Wod, of Colpnay, becom actit as cautiounair for Alexander Buchan of Auchmakoy; and the said Alexander Buchan becom actit as cautionar for the said Alexander Wod, that thay sall nocht trubill the town nor shirefdom in tyme cuming, nor persew Patrik Crukschank, in Ardiffrie, nor ony of his complices, for thair persute this day of Mariorie Mutche, Jonet Leysk, and Gilbert Fydler, of witchcraft, vthervyes nor be ordour of law, vnder the panis contenit in the actis of Parliament, and ather of tham actit tham to releve the vther; and siclyk, the said Alexander Wod becom actit as cautionar for Alexander Leysk, of that ilk; Patrik Leysk, in Littill Haddo; Alexander Leysk, in Ardmoir; Mr. James Leysk, and Walter Leysk, apperand of that ilk, that the said Patrik Crukschank, nor any his freyndis or servandis salbe trublit nor per-

aewit be tham in tyme cuming, nor any vther quhom they may stop or lat, vnder the panis contenit in the saidis actis of Parliament, and they actit tham to relewe thair cautionar; and siclyk, William Crukschank, of Tullimorgvn, becom actit as cautionar for Patrik Crukschank, that he sall nocht trubill the town, nor ony of the persones aboue vrittin, in tym cuming, vnder the said payne; and the said Patrik actis him to relewe his cautiounar.

XXII.

DITTAY ONE ISSOBELL RICHIE, SPOUS TO [JOHNE BAYNE.]

1. Thow art indyttit as ane commond notorius witche and socerer, and vser of witchecraft, thir dyuers yeiris bygane; and in special, thow art indyttit for the passing to Jonet Grant, quho was brint for withecraft, and receauit syndrie iniunctiounes off witchecraft fro the said Jonet, and brocht the same bak to Cloack, and thair thow, be the instigatioune of sum evill personis, mowit thairto be the Devill, bewitchit vmquhile Thomas Forbes, of Cloack; and for the mair verificatioune thairof, efter thy returne, the said Thomas contractit sic ane cruell diseis, be thy dewilrie and witheraft, that he was the ane half of the day birning, as gif he haid bene rostit in ane oyne, and the vther half of the day in ane cauld trimbling sweitt, sua that he brunt and meltit away lyk wax, till he deit maist cruelly thairby.

Contenit the bringing of ane pig.

2. Secundlie, Thow art indyttit for taking of twa coddis[1] within Thomas Forbes, of Cloacks howss, putting of thame in ane pair of ballance, and wying of the same; in thy inchanting maner, appoynting the ane cod to be said Thomas, and the vther Elspet Forbes, his dochter: and becaus the said Thomas cod was lichtest be thy witchecraft, he deit.

3. Tertiolie, Thow art indyttit for the cumming with Spaldarge, to the guidwyf of [ ], and thair, in hir presence, the said Spaldarge, quho was burnt in Edinbrughe for ane witche, delyuerit to the ane belt, and said, gif thow tyne this belt, birdit[2] men will dee for it: and said, all that ganglis within this belt is the Deuillis: quhilk belt thow receauit, and vsit thi wichtcraft and socerie with, and was the deathe of syndrie personis thairby.

4. Fourtlie, Thow art indyttit for the passing with Isobel Forbes, in

(1) [Pillows.] (2) [Bearded.]

Cloack, to Jonet Grant, quho was brunt in Edinbrughe for wichecraift, being send be Elizabeth Burnet, guidwyf of Cloack, to seik remeid be witchecraft and deuilrie to Elspet Forbes, hir dochter, thow receauit ane stick with certane reid birssie yarne thairone, quhilk thow brocht till Cloack, and, be thy devilrie and witchecraft, releiwit the said Elspet Forbes, and kist the witcheraft one syndrie persones in Cloack, quho deit thairthrow, and specialie Gilbert Malcum.

Fyftlie, Thow art indyttit for the passing, at the desyr of the guidwyf of Cloack, and Elspet Forbes hir dochter, to Jonet Grant, to dewys, be your art of witchcraft, that the said Elspet suld beir laddis; and efter that ye haid consultit, the said Jonet and thow tuk in hand, that the said Elspet suld beir ladds; and thairefter sho bure sex ladds, bot becaus thay war conceauit be your deuillishe art of witchcraft, thay departit immediatlie efter that thay war borne. 5.

Sextlie, Thow art indyttit for the ganging, at the command and desyre of the auld guidwyff of Cloack, to Jonett Grant, vitche in Cromar, thair ressauing fra the said Jonett ane lytill pig full of devylische confectionis of sorcerie, maid betuixt the Devill thy maister, the said Jonet thy consort, and thy selff, for curing and helping of Elspet Forbes, dochter to the said guidwyf of Cloack; quhilk pig thow brocht hame, and being forbiddin to luik thairin be the Dewill, and the said Jonet to oppin the same or luik thairin be the way, thow said to the said Jonet, luik that this vytschraft lycht not one me; and the said Jonett forbad the lykwyis to enter within the howss of the said guidwyf of Cloak, xxiiii hours efter thow delyuerit the said inchantment; and in swa doing, the Devill and the said Jonett assurit the, it suld licht vpone levir[1] to the guidwyf of Cloak nor the; and within ane schort space thairefter, by the devilrie and vsing of said pig, and inchantment thairin, the guidman of Cloak deit furiowslie, *etc.;* quhilk thow confessit, being tormentit, *etc.;* and was confessit one be Margrat Bane, befor she was brint. 6.

Item, Thow art indyttit for the bringing of Margerat Bane, quha wes brint for ane notorius vytche, to Cloak mony and sundrie tymes, and thair conferring with hir in your devylische practesis with the guidwyf of Cloak, and hir dochter, quhair ye devysed the death and destruction of sindrie honest and famous personis, your nychtbours; and to borrow the said Elspet 7.

(1) [Rather.]

Forbes lyff, dochter to the said guidvyf of Cloak, quha wes ther bevytchit, and redy to die; and in speciall, [ ] Forbes, of Mylne of Melgvm; Robert Forbes, of Boig, husband to the said Elspett; [ ] Forbes, thair brother; Gilbert Malcome, with sindrie vtheris; and in takin thairoff, quhen the guidvyf of Cloak and hir dochter wald haue haid the vytchcraft cassin on fremmit men, thow said thair wes no releif for the said Elspett, except the vytchcraft wer cassin vpon the levest of hir freinds.

Confessit.

8. ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the being at the twa devylische dances betuixt Lumfannand and Cragleauche, with vmquhill Margerat Bane, vpon Alhallowewin last, quhair thow conferrit with the Dewill; and at that tyme thow ressauit thy honours fra the Dewyll, thy maister, and wer appoynted be him in all tymes thairefter, his speciall domestick seruand and furriour; quhilk thow can nocht denye.

XXIII.

DITTAY AGAINST MARGRAT OG.

The dittay and accusatioun gevin in aganis Margrat Og, spous to Johne Robbie, in Mariewell, for hir being a vitche and sorcerar, and vsing the craft therof, be the inspiratioun of the Devill, thir dyvers yeris bygane, as folowis.

1. In the first, thou art indyttit as a notorious wiche, in sa far as Archibauld Schives, burges of Abirdene, having causit poynd sum of thy gudis and geir, for a certain dett, quherin thou was adettit to him, thow said to him, thow suld gar him repent it; and immediatlie therefter, be thy witchcraft and devilrie, thow keist ane heavie seiknes and disease vpon him, quherin he continewit a lang space, the ane halff of the day birning as it war in a fyrie fornace, and the vther half of the day consuming away in a cauld sweyt. And this thow can nocht deny.

2. SECUNDLIE, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, for the bevitching of vmquhill Agnes Ross, Lady Auchinhuiff, in maner folowing, to vit: The said vmquhill Agnes hauing bocht a schowder of muttoun, fra Johne Duged, at the Mylne of Auchinhuiff, in the moneth of Merche, fourscoir fyftene yeris; and the said vmquhill Agnes having brocht the said schulder

to the houss of Beatrix Robbie, thy dochter, compartner with the in all thy devilische practizes, quhair the said vmquhill Agnes tareit all that nicht, thow and thy said dochter tuik out thrie grippis out of the middist of the said schulder, and causit rost the same vpon the morne, quhilk being rostit, and the said vmquhill Agnes eating therof, scho instantlie contractis a deidlie disease, quhairin scho continowit be the space of thrie quarteris of a yere, the ane halff of the day birning as giff it had bene in a fyrie fornace, and the vther halff of the day melting avay in a cauld sweyt, quhill scho at last depairtis this lyff. And this thou can nocht deny, for the said vmquhill Agnes, immediatlie befoir hir depairture, left hir dead on the, and thy said dochter. Testefeit be the said John Duged. Provin.

THIRDLIE, Thou art indyttit as a manifest witche, in sa far, as be the space of sex yeris sensyn or theirby, thow tuik thy awin heidleas, and cuttit the same in nyne peces, and than laid the same secreitlie vnder the eard, vnder the byr dur of Villeam Ross, in Bogloch, and efter thy inchantment mad theron, be thy witchcraft, thou causit the same yeir, ten or tuelff of his ky and oxen die. And this thou can nocht deny. Testefeit be a testimoniall of Mr. John Ross, minister. 3.

FOURTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in that, be the space of sex yeris sensyn or therby, erlie in the morning, on the first Mounday of the raith, thou com to the burne of Boglocht, and ther thou keist the watter of the burne over thy heid, and tuik ane blankett, and therwith, vpon the grene of Bogloch, drew vpvart to thy awin houss the haill dew aff the grass of the said grene, quhilk man be accomptit plane witchcraft and devilrie, and is ane of the cheiff ceremonies therof. Testefeit be the said minister. 4.

FYFTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in that, be the space of xii yeris sensyn or therby, thow having a kow laitlie calffitt, thow passit to the lone of Bogloch, and keist a grene truff or scherard, and laid the new calffit calff theirvpon, and mett the calff theirwith, and than laid the same grene truff in the place quhar thow tuik it out, sua that nane culd knaw the place quhar that truff was cassin vp. And this thou can nocht deny. Testefeit be the said minister. 5.

SEXTLIE, Thou art indyttit as a manifest witche, in that, be the space of a yeirsyn or theirby, thy kow being in bulling, and James Farquhar, thy awin gude sone haulding the kow, thow stuid on the ane syd of the kow, and thy dochter, Batrix Robbie, on the vther syd, and quhen the bull was 6. Provin.

lowping the kow, thow tuik a knyff and keist ower the kow, and thy dochter keapit the sam, and keist it over to the agane, and this ye did thryiss, quhilk thou can nocht deny. Testefeit be Robert Ross.

7. Provin. SEVENTLIE, Thow art indyttit for the bevitching of Margrat Ross, spous to William Ross, in Boglocht, in that about the moneth of Januair last, the said Margrat cumming to thy houss, to borow sum grene yarne from the, thow refussit to len hir yarne, and tuik a grene clew, and blew aff of the clew in the said Margrattis face; and incontinentlie therefter, the said Margrat contractis a deidlie diseas, quherin as yit scho continewis heavilie tormentit; the ane half day consuming and melting lyk wax afoir a fyre, and the vther halff birning as in ane fyrie foruace; and this thow can nocht deny. Testefeit by Robert Ross.

8. AUCTHLIE, Thow art indyttit for the cuming to Craigleauch, betuixt Warthill and Lochmanss, on Hallow evin last, and their, accumpaniet with vmquhill Margrat Bean, quha was brint as a witche, thy awin twa dochteris, and certan vtheris, your devilische adherentis and companyeounis, ye dansit all togidder, about a gryt stane, vnder the conduct of Sathan, your maister, a lang space; and this thow can nocht deny, for the said vmquhill Margrat Bean, at the hour of death, confessit thow and thy dochteris was with her at that devilische danss.

9. NYNTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, be oppin voce and commoun fame, vsing and exercing the craft theirof, be the inspiration of Sathan, thir mony yeris bygane, sua reput and hauldin, and delatit be the said vmquhill Margrat Bean; and this thow can nocht deny.

Secund, Margerat Oge, 4 Aprilis, 1597, *ad assissam.*

CERTIFICATE BY THE MINISTER OF LUMPHANAN, OF THE SICKNESS OF ONE OF THE WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL OF MARGRET OG.

Be it kend till all men to quhome it effeiris, and chiefle to the shirreff, prowest, and bailzeis of Aberdeine, that William Ros, in Bogloch, within the paroch of Lumphannane, is presentlie diseased and wisited be the hand off God, swa that he may not trauell, nether wpon fit nor hors, except he cast himselff in manifest dainger of his lyff; bot willing to beir record to the trewth, in the actione and caws for the quhilk he was summonit, that the kingdome of Sathane may be owerthrawine, testifiis and declaris, that Margrat Og, ane of thais quha ar to suffer assyise, the space of sex yeiris

sence or therabowt, cuttit hir awine headles in nyne partis, and layit the same secretlie in the earth, wnder the said William his byr duir, the quhilk yeir, ten or twell ky and oxine died to him; siclyk, that the said Margrat, abowt the yeir foirsaid, in ane morning earlie, twik ane blanket, and thairwith drew the dew of the haill greine circumiacent the said William his howss, upwart to hir awin howss; siclyk, scho tuik ane grein trwff owt of the loane (hir kow being laitlie calffit), and thairone layit the yong calff for ane certane spaice, and thairefter placit the trwff in that same plaice owt of the quhilk scho twik it. As to the rest of the weimen quha ar in handis, he knawis no thing, bot thay haif bein ewill bruittit all thair dayis; the quhilk the said William testifiis of trewth; and gif his seiknes mycht haiff permittit him, wald haiff willinglie, be his awin presence, testifiit the same. And this to be of trewth, I testifie be my testimoniall, wryttine with my hand, the third of Apryll, 1597.

Mr. Jhone Ros,
Minister of Goddis word at Lumphannane.

XXIV.

DITTAY AGAINST HELENE ROGIE.

The dittey and accusatioune, gewin in agains Helene Rogie in Finderak, dochter to vmquhile Margaret Baine, spous to Johne Straquhan, in Finderak, for being ane notorius wiche, pracktezeing and vseing the craft therof, thir dyueris yeris bygane.

In the first, thow art indytit and accusit for [being] airt and pairt, priuie and in consall, of all the deuilische socereis, wichecraftis, and inchantmentis, vsit and practizeit be vmquhile Margaret Bayne thy mother, quha was ane odious and notorious wiche, brint for hir wichecraft, and dyueris and odious murtheris commitit be hir thairby: In that thow knew and vnderstuid perfitlie all hir socereis vsit be hir, and wald nawayis reveill the samen. And this thow can nocht deny. 1.

Item, Thow art accusit for leirning of all sortis off wichecraft and socerie at the said Margaret Bayne thi mother, to quhome thow was ane con- 2.

sort in all hir deuilisch inchantmentis and dailie hants, and resortit to hir as thow fand occasioune. And this thow can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit as ane, weill experimentit in wichecraft, and leirnit be thy said mother and the Deuill, in the bewicheing of the oxin of George Forbes in Finderak, nichtbour to the in ane toun, on quhais oxin thow keist thy inchantmentis and wichecraftis, and causit manie of thame ryn wod, and [thair] deit sewin thairof within fyve or sax oulkis thairefter; and at that sam tyme, thow keist thy wichecraft on his hors, quha, be thy inchantment cassin vpone him, deit be the space of four yeris sen syne or thairby. And this thow can nocht deny.

4. Item, Thow art accusit and indytit for thy deuilische practizeis of wichecraft, vsit and excercesit be the, vpon Bessie Straquhan, thy awin dochter in law, on quhom thow keist thy wichecraft about Alhallowmes last bypast or thairby, and causit hir than ryne wode; and contenvaly sensyne, the said Bessie Straquhan is daylie dwyning awaye, the ane half day rostin and brint vpe, with ane exceiding gryt fewar, the vther half day alss cauld as iss, and sum tyme occupeit be ane gryit rageing fewar, that scho can nocht be hauldin in ane bed; and this thy deuilische inchantment thow keist on the said Bessie, be the persuasioune of Satan thy maister, and thy vmquhile mother, be bringing to the said Bessie, fra thy mother, of milk in ane stope, quhairof thow causit hir drink, and efter scho drank thairof, scho tuik the rage, and contenwaly hes dwynit awey sensyne, in maner forsaid; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Testefeit be Johne Ross.

5. Item, Thow art indytit as ane notorious and manifest wiche, weill expert thairin, be the doctrine of thy mother, and techit of hir in all the poyntis, wantand na [ ], and specialie for haueing in thy purss, the pictour and image of ane man, ingravit in soft leid, quhilk instrument of wichecraft thow vsit in all thy deuilische socereis; and be that forme of pictour, thow rostit sindrie tymeis, the pictouris of men quhome thow murtherit; rosting thame at the fyre in pictouris of wax. And this thow can nocht deny.

6. Item, Thow art indytit for thy deuilishe forme, vsit and practizeit be the, thrie yeir sen syne or thairby, in mesuring and meting of land, be biging and puting vpe wpone the land of Cragtoun, betuixt it and Kincardin, besyde ane wall, of carines of stane, thy selff allane, and making thair thy inchantmentis and responsis to the Deuill thy maister, and thair casting ouer thy shulderis yerd and stane; and quhen yow was speirit and demandit quhat

thow was doand thair thy selff, biging the saidis carnes and meting the land in forme forsaid, be Johne Chapman in Cragtoun, thow gaive him na ansyr, bot be thy secreit inchantment and socerie cassin on him, quha seing the in maner forsaid, he instantly passand hame to his awin houss, tuik bed, and was occupeit be ane extreme feuar and rage, rosin and birning in ane gryt hait the ane half of the dey, and the vther half cauld as iss, and deit throw thy said wichecraft; and befor his deceis, confessit that thow haid wichit him in maner forsaid, and that he was weill aneuche quhan he saw the. And forther mair, contenvaly thairefter his haill gudis and geir wrakit. And this thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be George Forbes.

ITEM, Thow art indytit for being at the deuilische dance, with thy vmquhile mother Margaret Baine, vpone Alhallow ewin last bypast, at the Hill of Cragleauche, with the rest of your consortis, the Deuill your maister, beand present. Testifeit be thy vmquhile mother, befor hir deceis. 7.

ITEM, Thow art indytit as ane commoun wiche, be oppin voce and commoun fame. 8.

ITEM, In signe and taikin that thow [art] art and pairt of all the wichecraftis and soceris, vsit be thy vmquhill mother, quha was brint as ane wiche; the tyme that scho was apprehendit and brocht to this burght, thow knaveing thy self giltie and culpable, for feir of the lawis, and that thow suld be apprehendit, thow fled awaye to the Hill of Layrnie, and thair hid thie self be the space of thrie deyis in ane crage. 9.

Helene Rodgie *ad assisam*, 4 *Aprilis*, 1597.

XXV.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT LUCAS.

The dittay and accusatioun, gewin in aganis Jonat Lucas in Petmurchie, for being ane wiche and socerar, and vseing the craft therof, this diuers yeiris bygane, as followis:

In the first, thow art accusit as ane notorious and manifest wiche, in vseing of thy deuilische inchantmentis and socereis, thir dyueris and mony yeiris bygane, be taking of ane womanis sleiff, and putting ane threid thair 1.

about, quhilk is ane of the speciall reittis and seremoneis of thy wichecraft, quhilk thow vsit to dyuers and sindrie personis; grantit be the, saying, that it was bot ane commone charme vsit in the countrey. And this thow can nocht denye.

2. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit for vseing of the sleif and threid, and cuming to the guidwyf of Petmurchie, [ ] syne, scho being seik, and saying to hir, beand inspyrit be the Deuill thy maister, of quhome thow leirnit all thy craft, I sall tell yow quhat seiknes ye haue, and gif ye may be remeidit thairof; and than taking of the said guidwyf of Petmurcheis awin sleiff, and puting ane threid thairabout, and thairefter puting of the said sleiff, haueing the threid round about it knet be the, quhilk sleif thow tuik furthe vnder hir oxster, haueing the threid quhilk was without the sleif than, be thyn inchantment and socerie, drawin within the sleif; and than thow said to hir, seing the threid was within the sleif, quhilk thow pat out with the same, that the said gudwyf was nather bewichit, nor yit had the fewaris. And this thow confessit, and can nocht deny.

To be verifeit be Mr. Thomas Lesly and Alexander Joffray.

3. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit for being withe Jonat Wode, guidwyf of Petmurchie, in winter last bypast, in hir hous in Petmurchie, scho and hir husband lyand in ane chalmer, and thow lyand in the same chalmer in ane vther bed, nane beand in the hous bot the thrie, the Deuill thy maister, come to the, and thow, be his instigatioune and thy inchantment, the gudwyf beand lyand seik, the parpan wall of the hous schuik and trymblit, and made sic ane dwne and noyis as the same haid bene halelie fallin; and thairthrow the gudwyf and the gudman was so affrayit, they culd nocht be contenit within thair bedis, for feir and dredour that the wall suld fall on thame, albeit thair fell nocht ane stane thairof. And this thow did, beand inspyrit be thy maister, as said is, and this thow confessit the schaking and trymbling of the wall, alledging onlie it was dogis and cattis that ran on the wall. To be testifeit be Petmurchie.

Confessit the wall schuik, bot thair was nather dogis nor cattis.

4. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit, at this same nicht that the wall trimblit and schuik be thy deuilische inchantmentis, the Deuill thy maister, appeirit to the in the said gudwyf of Petmurcheis chalmer, quhair the gudman him self was lyand, in the forme of ane four futit beist, and speciallie lyk ane futret, and sum tyme lyk ane catt, and ran about the said gudman of Petmurcheis beid claithis, quhair he was lyand, quhairby he was so terrifeit that he cryit, and thow speirit at him quhat movit or trublit him;

and he ansyrit the agane, I trow the Deuill is in this hous, for I can nocht lye in my bed for feir. And he incontinently raise, lichtit ane candill to sie give thar war ony catt, dog, futherit, or vther four futit beist in the hous, quha, finding the duris and windowis all fast, culd sie nathing, to quhome thow ansuerit and said than agane, Gudeman, be godlie, give ye have tane ony vther menis geir, restor the same agane, and than the Deuill will nocht appeir. And this thow can nocht deny. Testifeit be the said Petmurchie.

ITEM, Thow art accusit and indytit for vseing of all the reulis and seremoneis vsit be wichis and inchantaris, in that, commounlie and at all tymes, thow haid in thy purss meir witchecraft, [whilk] daylie thow vsit be the inspiratioune of the Deuill thi maister, to witt, all sort of thrwmis and threidis cutit, of all cullouris, with ane peice cruickit weir, quhairwith thow bewichit mony and dyueris personis; and, speciallie, thair was found in thy purss, the tyme that thow was apprehendit in the kirk of Lumphannand, thrwmis, and cullouris of all sortis of threidis, with ane peice cruikit weir, lyk ane fische huik, quhilk thow vsit as thy wichecraft. And this thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be John Chane. 5.

ITEM, Thow art indytit and accusit for being in companie and societie with thy maister the Deuill, of quhome thow leirnit all thy socerie, at ane dance, quhair thair was with the aucht vther personis, at ane gray stane at the fute of the Hill of Cragleauche, quhair thow and thay was vnder the conduct of thy maister the Deuill, danceing in ane ring, and he playing melodiously vpone ane instrument, albeit invisibilie to yow: Quhilk dance yow had vpone Alhallowewin last, quhairin vmquhill Margaret Bane was ane, quha deit and brunt as ane wiche, confessit the being thair, and thow to be in companie, and that the Deuill your maister, causit ilkane of yow kiss his arse, and the Deuill your maister, beand in liknes of ane beist, haid carnall [deall] with ilk ane of yow. And this thow can nocht deny. 6.

Jonet Lucas, 4 *Aprilis*, 1597, *ad assisam*.

XXVI.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT DAUIDSONE.

The dittey and accusatioune gewin in aganis Jonat Dauidsone in Stoundayiswall, spous to Johne Findley in Collestoune, for being ane witche and socerar, and practizeing and vseing the craft therof, thir dyueris yeiris bygane.

1. In the first, Thow art indytit and accusit for vseing of thy wichecraft, and practizeing the same, at dyueris and syndrie tymes, haueing all the formes and instrumentis vsit be wichis in all thair inchantmentis; and specialie, quhen thow duelt with Patrick Hunter in Torphinnis, thair was found vnder thy howss dure, dyueris peceis of claithe, of dyueris hewis and cullouris; in sum thair was found herbis, in sum, peces of naillis, in sum, peices of cullourit [ ], quhilkis thow vsit in thy wichecraftis, and hid the same thair, till thow had ado thairwithe. And this thow can nocht deny.

2. Item, Thow art accusit and indytit for casting of thy wichecraft, and deuilische inchantmentis, on vmquhile Patrik Hunter in Torphinnis, quha deit be thy wichecraft, as efter followis: Thy husband Johne Findley, beand castand fewaill to the said vmquhile Patrik, thair fell fra thy husband ane wreiting, quhilk the said Patrik Hunter tuik vpe, and quhan he culd nocht reid nor vnderstand the same, schawand it to sic as culd reid, it was than declairit be thame that red the same, that it contenit lessonis and instructionis of meir wichecraft; and efter that the said vmquhile Patrick haid vptakin the said letter that fell from thy husband, thair beand meir socerie in that, as was euidently declairit be pruif and practik, the said vmquhile Patrick, be handling and vptaking of the said letter, be the quhilk he was bewichit, the said vmquhill Patrick instantlie contractit ane seiknes, and was occupeit be ane lang space therefter, with ane birning hait the ane half of the dey, the vther half alse cauld as snaw or iss, and contenvit in that forme ane lang space, dwyning away be thy wichecraft and socerie, quhilk he gat be vptaking of the said letter, and depairtit this lyff. This thow can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit for the deuilische being in companie with vmquhile Margaret Baine, and sindrie vtheris, at Alhallowmes last

was, at the Hill of Cragleauche, quhair thow and thay, accompaneit with the Deuill thy maister, dancit ane deuilische danse, he onvisibill, playing on instrumendis, and at that tyme he causit the kiss his arss, and had deil with the in forme of ane beist; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commoun wiche and socerar, in vsing of the poyntis of wichecraft and socerie, be the space of this xxx yeris bygane; quhilk thow can nocht deny. 4.

Ad assissam.

XXVII.

DITTAY AGAINST ISSOBELL OIGE.

The dittey and accusatioune gewin in aganis Issobell Oige, spous to Johne Dauidsone in Blelak, for being ane notorious wiche and socerar, practizeing and vseing the craft therof, thir dyueris yeris bygane.

ITEM, Thow art indytit and accusit as ane commoun and notorious wiche, in practizeing the airt therof, be thy deuilische formes and inchantmentis, leirnit be the of thy maister the Deuill, quhome thow hes seruit thir dyueris yeiris bygane. 1.

ITEM, Thow art indytit and accusit, for practizeing of thy wichecraft in laying of the wind, and making of it to becumin calme and lowdin, a speciall poynt, techit to the be thy maister Satan; quhilk thow did in this forme, taking of ane beitill, in the Cragtoun of Lumphanand, and hinging vpe of the beitill be ane string or threid, and quhispering theron thy deuilische orisonis be a certane space, throw the quhilk thy deuilische wichecraft, sa vsit be the, the wind that blew leoud, the quhilk na man, for the grytnes and vehemencie therof, culd hauld his feit vpoun the ground, become calme and low. And this thow can nocht deny. 2.

ITEM, Thow art accusit for a manifest poynt off wichecraft, vsit and practizeit be [the] in forme subsequent, to witt, thow promeisit to Kathering Frasser and Meriorie Ross, in the Milntoun of Auchinhuif, quha haueing than a certane quantitie of claithe to haue withe thame to Banquhorie [mercat] to be sauld, thay spering at the, Quhat will thow do to this that we may get ane gude [mercat] for our claithe? To quhome thow ansyrit, I 3.

[sall] gar your claithe sell with the first that [is in] the mercat; and wtheris wemen and menis claithe tha[t they] haid to thair said mercat stand on sau[ld, quhill] youris be first sauld; quhilk promes thow keipit [gude]. And befor thay past to the said m[ercat with] thair clayth, thow keist thy inchantment and deuilische socerie thairon, and pat on thy deuilische [mark] vpon the claithe with ane peice greyne threid [quhilk] haid sewit abefoir ane winding scheit. And thay cuming to the said mercat with the claithe, merkit withe thy mark, the same sauld verray weill in the first entrie of the mercat, quhan vther mens claithe, that was better nor thairis, stuid in the merkat onsellit. And this thow confessit sen thy apprehensioun and cuming to this toun.

4. ITEM, Thow art indytit for the being at the deuilische dance about ane gray stane, at the Hill of Cragleauche, accompaneit with vmquhill Margaret Bayne, and the Deuill thy maister, he being playing to the and thame, onvisabill; and at that tyme he had deill with the, in forme of ane beist, and causit the and thame all kiss his arse, *etc.*; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

5. ITEM, Thow art indytit as ane commoun and notorious wiche and socerar, practizeing and vseing the same this dyveris yeiris bygane; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Ad assisam.

XXVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST BEATRIX ROBBIE.

The Dittay and Accusatioun of Beatrix Robbie, commoun vitche, dochter to Margrat Og, vitche.

In the first, Thow art indyttit as a manifest notorious witche, in bevitching of vmquhill Agnes Ross, Ladye Auchinhuiff, quha, in the moneth of Merche or thairby, fourscoir fyftene yeris, having bocht a schoulder of muttoun, and bringing the sam to thy houss, quhair scho tareit all that nicht, thow and thy mother, compairtneris in all your vickett and devilische [u]ttit out thrie grippis out of the schulder, quhilk being rostit on [a]nd the said vmquhill Agnes eating therof, scho incontinenthe

contractis a deidlie tormenting seiknes, quherin scho continewit be the space of thrie quarteris of a yer; the ane half day rosting as it was afoir a fyre, the vther half day melting avay lyk hett wax, quhill scho depairtis this lyff; and this thow can nocht deny. Lykas, the said vmquhill Agnes left hir deid on the and thy mother, and thow the cheiff doar therof.

Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in cumming, vnder the conduct of the Devill thy maister, with Margrat Og thy mother, Issobell Robbie thy sister, vmquhill Margrat Bean, and certan vtheris, thy devillische adherentis, vpon Allhallow ewin last, to Craigleauche, and their dansing altogidder, about a gryt stane, a lang space, and the Devill your maister, playing afoir you. And this thow can nocht deny, for vmquhill Margrat Bayn yeid to death, that thow was als worthie of the fyre as scho was, and was at the sam danss with hir.

Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, compartiner, airt and pairtacker with Margrat Og thy mother, in all hir witchcraftis, inchantmentis, and devilische practizes befoir rehersit, in the casting of the knyff thryiss over thy motheris kow, quhen scho was in bulling, and assisting hir in all hir soceries forsaidis, particularlie befoir expremit; and as a manifest witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir dyveris yeris bygane; quhilk thow can nocht deny, as the said vmquhill Margrat Bayne confessit at hir death.

Third, Beatrix Robbie, *ad assissam, quinto Aprilis*, 1597.

XXIX.

ASSIZE ON THE PERSONS ACCUSED IN THE SEVEN PRECEDING DITTAYS.

Curia Justiciarij, xx quarto Aprilis, 1597, *per honorabiles viros Joannem Leslie de Balquhane, vicecomitem de Aberdene; Magistrum Thomam Leslie, eius deputatum; Alexandrum Rutherfurd de Robislaw, prepositum dicti burgi.*

The said dey, Issobell Richie, spous to [Johne Bayne in Cloak] Margaret Og, spous to Johne Robie in Marywall; Helene Rogie in Finderak, dochter to vmquhile Margaret Bayne, spous to John Straquhan, in Finderak; Jonat Lucas, in Petmurchie; Jonat Dauidsone, in Soundayeswall,

spous to Johne Findley in Collestoun; Issobell Og, spous to Johne Dauidsone in Blelak; Beatrix Robie, dochter to Margaret Og, being pannallit, and accusit for wichecraft, gewin in dittey aganis thame, quhilk being denyit be thame, wes remitit to the tryell of the assyis following.

Presentes assise.

Robart Deuguid of Auchinhuif.
Johne Irving of Petmurchie.
Alexander Chalmer of Balnacraig.
Johne Deuguid, at the Miln of Auchinhuif.
Alexander Coban, at the Miln of Auchinhuif.
Alexander Gibboun, in Warthill.
Patrick Byrnie thair.
Alexander Cultis, at the Miln of Auchlossin.
Andrew Ross, in Carnbawdie.
Andrew Farquhar thair.
George Forbes, in Finderak.
Vestall Scott thair.
Alexander Miln, in Balnacrag.
Andrew George, in Petmurchie.
William Coban, in Wester Beltie.
Alexander Edy, in Wester Beltie.
Johne Johnestoun, in Torphinnis.
Alexander Greyne, at the Walkmyln of Midbeltie.
Thomas Tait, in Midbeltie.
Robert Reid, in Ennettis.
Walter Clerk, in Tolmadis.
Walter Stewin, in Boginchappell.
Lay Smithe, in Camphell.
James Steuart, elder, merchand.
Androw Stewin, in Verthill.

Absentes.

John Forbes of Camphell.
Alexander Stewin, in Verthill.
Androw Stewin, his brother.
John Ross, portioner of Cragtoune.
William Stewin, in Wester Beltie.
William Ray thair.

The haill assyis cheissis Johne Irving, of Petmurchie, chancellar of the assyis.

The haill assyis, in ane voce, [for the maist pairt,][1] convictis and fyllis Issobell Richie, spous to Johne Bayne in Cloak, in four poyntis of wichecraft and socerie, and as ane commoun wiche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

The haill assyis, for the maist pairt, convictis and fyllis Margaret Oig in sex pointis of dittey, for wichecraft and socerie contenit in thair ditteyis.

The haill assyis, for the maist pairt, findis that Beatrix Robie is ane suspitious persone, dochter to Margaret Og convict for wichecraft, in that

(1) [The words within brackets are interlined in the MS.]

scho hes resortit in hir motheris companie, and that scho is nocht of ane gude lyf and conversatioun, and therfor referrit hir ponishment to the modificatioune and discretioune of the justice. To be baneist the shirrefdom of Aberdene.

The haill assyis, for the maist pairt, convictis and fyillis Helene Rogie in sax pointis of dittey, contenit in hir dittay.

The haill assyis findis it sufficiently verifeit and provin, that Issobell Og hes vnlauchfullie vsit the hinging vpe of ane beittill, in the Cragtoun and Lumphannane, for laying of the wind, and for sewing and marking of Margaret Rossand Kathering Frasseris clayth, with ane greyne threid, that haid sewit ane wynding sheit; and thir tua pointis only convictis hir, nocht finding the same, be thair knawlege, mereiting deyth, bot referris the punishment of hir to the discretioun of the justice.

The assyis, for the maist, findis that Jonat Dauidsone is ane euill nichtbour, be opin voce and commoun fame, nocht meit to duell within [ ] myillis to the shirrefdome of Aberdene; and that scho suld be baneist the said shirrefdome.

The assyis, for the maist pairt, convictis Jonat Lucas in Petmurchie, for the vnlauchfull vseing of the sleff and the threid, trying therby, give ane woman beand seik haid the fevaris or nocht; and thinkis the same mereittis nocht deyth, but referris the ponishment to the juge; and absoluis hir fra the remanent poyntis of the dittey.

JOHNN IRVING, of Petmurchy, Chancellar.

The justice, be reasoun of the convictioun of Issobell Richie, in four poyntis of vytchcraft and sorcerie, and of the convictioun off Mergerat Og, in sex poyntis of vytchcraft and sorcerie contenit in hir dittay, and of the convictioun of Helene Rogie, in sex poyntis of vytchcraft contenit in hir dittay, and of the convictioun of Issobell Oge, of twa poyntis of hir dittay, be the assyis aboue writtin, ordanit the saidis four persounis to be haid owt betuixt the hillis, at efternowne, bund to ane staik, virreit thairat quhill thaj be deid, and thaireftir brint in asches; and that wes gevin for dome, be the mouth of Hutcheoun, adiudicator and dempster. Ogie, Richie, Rogie, Oge, condempnit to be brint as vytches.

The justice forsaidis ordanit Beatrix Robie, being convict be the assyse aboue wrettin as ane suspicious persone, dochter to Mergerat Oge convict this dey, and condempnit to be brint, in that scho has resortit in companie with hir mother, and is not of guid lyff and conversatioun, quhais punish- Robie baneist.

ment therfor wes referrit be the assyse to the modificatioune of the juges, ordanit thairfor the said Beatrix to be baneschit besowth the schyre of Aberdene, xij myllis [ ] thairfor, and nocht to returne, *etc.*

Lucas. And forder, the justice, in respect of the convictioun of Jonat Lucas, be the assyse aboue wrettin, only for the vnlauchfull vsing of the sleif and threid, trying thairby, giff ane voman being seik haid the fevaris or nocht, becaus it may be that scho did the samen be imitatioun, and nocht be arte, albeit ane forme of abusing of the pepill, ordainit hir, in respect scho wes convict bot of that ane poynt, and absoluit fra the remanent poyntis of hir dittay, be the said assyse, to be [ ], and baneschit besouth the scherefdome of Aberdene perpetuallie, and not returne therin, nor within xii myllis to the samen; and giffis scho beis fund, to be brint as ane vytche.

To be rememberit, that the advyse of the haill ministerie, being convenit at the provinciall assemblie, wes takin, be the prouest, anent the dome to be pronuncit aganis Issobell Oge, quha ves convict in twa poyntis, to wit, of the beittill, and marking of the clayth, and anent the dome to be pronuncit aganis the said Jonet Lucas, and [ ].

Dauidsoun baneschit. The justice forsaidis, in respect of the delyverance of the assyse, finding that Jonet Dauidsone is ane evil nychtbour, be oppin voce and commoun fame, nocht vorthie to dwell within the schirrefdome of Aberdene, ordanit the said Jonet to be baneschit, in all tyme cumming, owt of the shirrefdome foirsaid, and not to returne therto. And incace scho be fund within the samen, to be brint as ane vytche, without ony forder dome or law.

XXX.

DITTAY AGAINST MARGERAT CLERK OR BANE.

Followis the particular dittey and accusatioun, with the delatioun of vytchcraft, socerie, inchantment, and murdouris, gevin wp againis the, Margerat Clerk *alias* Bane, in Lumfannand, practesit be the, as folowis:

Imprimis, Sex yeiris sensyne or thairby, Elizabeth Sang, sumtym spows [illegible]hnne Jamesoun in Auchinhuiff, and now spows to Thomas

Rey in Kincardin, being lying in hir chyld bed lair onedelyuerit, thow being present than, as medwyff with hir, thow, be thy wytchcraft and socerie, keist hir haill panes, dolouris, and tormentis vpone the said John Jamesoun, hir spows, and be thy devylische vytchcraft, the said John Jamesoun continewlie thaireftir, be the space of [ ] yeiris, wes occupeit with sic ane furie and madnes, that he ran vod, till he deit and depairtit this present lyff, quhom thow murderit be thy said sorcerie, cassin one him at the tyme forsaid; and throche the said devylische vytchcraft he deit. And this thow can not deny.

ITEM, Fyve yeiris sence or thairby, James Ros, sone to Johnne Ros of Aucholossin, hawing, as thow alledgit, strikin and dunge Duncan Gardyn, thy sone, thow keist thy vytchcraft, cantrepis, and inchantment, vpoun the said James Ros, for revenge of that dinging, insafar as the said, vmquhill James tuik bed, and ley be the space of [ ], the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he haid bene rossin in ane owne, with ane extreme birning drowth, sa that he culd neuer be satisfeit of drink, the vther half of the day melting awy his bodye, in extraordiner cauld sweatt, throw the quhilk he depairtit this lyff: Quhilk thow oppinlie promesit to do, efter the allegit dinging of thy said sone, saying, thow suld gar him repent it that euer he dung him. And quhen thow hard that the said James wes depairtit this lyff, thow vaunted publictlie, saying that thy promeise was cum to pas, and that thow had gottin thy hartis desyr and assythment of the said James. And this thow can nocht deny. 2.

ITEM, The wyff of Alexander Chalmer of Balnacraige, being lying in hir chyld bed lair, thow wes send for be hir to cum to Tillihing; and ane Androw Mar cuming for the, the Devill thy maister, quhome thow seruis, and quha techis the all this vytchcraft and sorcerie, apperit to the, in the licknes of ane horss, betuix Tulliheine and Lumphannand, in ane how and den, and spak and conferrit with the a lang speace, at the quhilk the said Andro Mar was terrifiet and mekle affrayit. And this thow can nocht deny. 3. Provin.

ITEM, In the yeir of God fourscoir fyveteine yeiris, about the monethe of Apryle or thairby, thow being send for be the wyiff of Nicoll Ros, fier of Auchlossin; scho being than lyand in hir cheild bed lair, and cuming to hir, thow caist the haill dolouris, seiknes, and panes, quhilkis scho suld haue sustenit, vpon Andro Harper, quha, during all the tyme of hir traweling, was excedinglie and mervelouslie trublit, in ane furie and madnes as it war, and could nocht be hauldin; and quho sone the said gentlewoman was delyver 4.

of hir birth, the panes departit from the said [Andro]. And this thow can nocht deny.

5. Item, Thow art accusit, that being desyrit be Alexander Cultis, att the Mylne of Auchlossin, to cum to him, quha haid than ane cow caffit, and the said cow wald na wayes suffer hir calff to sowk hir, nether wald the cow taik with the calff, bot continewlie repynit and strak the samen, thow said than to the said Alexander, I sall remeid this, and sall gar the cow tak with the calff, and the calff swik the cow. And immediatlie therefter thow passit secretlie in the byre quhair the calff and cow was, and wald not suffer the said Alexander nor his wyff gang in the byre with the, nor no vther, bot pat thame all out except thy selff allone, and thair, be thy devilische socerie and inchantement, efter thow haid sittin downe in the staw, befoir the cowis heid, thow gaue ane devilische low, and terible voice, quhairthrow the haill houss trimblit and schuik, and immediatlie thairefter the cow tuik with the calff, and the calff with gryt feircenes to the cow, and sowkit hir; and throw the quhilk terrible cry and develische [ ], gevyn be the at the tyme foirsaid, the wyiff of the said Alexander, being exceidinglie affrayit and terrefiet, tuik and contractit immediatlie ane deidlie seiknes be thy socerie and witcheraft, and was neuir coyt thairof quhill scho depairtit this lyiff. And this thow can nocht deny.

6. Item, Vmquhile Jonet Spaldarg, quha was thy sister, and the mother of all vitches, maist expert in the devilische socerie and inchantmentis, and thy teacher and instructor vndir thy maister Satane, scho and thow, be his instigatioune, devyseit the death of vmquhile Thomas Forbes of Cloack, in the Boig of Cromar, in sa far as thow confessit, and can nocht deny, that thow mett the said vmquhile Thomas cuming out at his awin yett, as appeirit to the and thy said sister, ane heidles man, and caist your crantrumpis and inchantment vpone him, that, efter he returnit hame to his houss, he contractit sic ane seiknes quhairof he departit and deit: the ane halff of the day, rostin, in his body as giff he haid bene rostin in ane wne, with ane extreme burning and drwth, sua that he could neuer be satisfiet of drink, the vther halff of the day melting away his bodie, with ane extraordiner cald sweitt. And this thow can nocht deny.

7. Item, Vpone Nwrisday [ ] yeiris sensyne, thow was att the loche syid besyid Boigloche, and thair thow pudlit be ane lang speace, thy [illegible], in ane deip holl amongis the watter, castand watter, erd, and [illegible] howlderis, and thair was besyid the thy maister the Deuill.

quhome thow seruis, in the licknes of ane hen flichtering, with quhome thow was thane consultand, and quhais directiounis than thow was taikand; and thairefter thow com to the housse of Willeam Ros, in Boigloche, and tuik ane fyre peitt out of the samen with the, and cariet the same to thy awin houss, and schortlie and immediatlie therefter, be thy devilische witchecraft and [ ] to the said Willeam Ros, and [ ] dochter to Jonett Beithack, depairt and discesit this lyiff, be thy witchcraft castin on thame, and lyikwayes ane cow of the said Jonett Bethack. And this thow can nocht deny. Provin.

ITEM, James Braibner in Eister Beltie, his wyiff being in traweling, thre or four yeiris sensyne, the said James come to the, and said, I am send to yow be the Laidie of Beltie, to cume to hir dochtir, quha was than lyand in hir cheild bed lair; the said James knawing that thow wald cum the rather, he said to the that it was ane of the dochteris of the said Ladie Beltie, albeit that it was trew, that it was to cum to his awin wyiff; and than thow ansyrit the said James Braibner, It is nocht ane of the Ladie Belties dochteris that is lyand in hir cheild bed lair, it is thy awin wyiff; thow neidis nocht to haue me to hir, scho was delyuerit of ane sone befoir thow come to me, and befoir thow war halffe ane myll fra thy awin howss; quhilk intelligence and knawledge thow haid be thy maister the Dewill. 8. Confessit. Provin.

ITEM, Thow art accusit for the crewell murder, be thy witchcraft and socerie, of vmquhile John Burnett, in Tammaud, quha cuming ryding in the landis of Cragtowne, [ ] yeiris sensyn or thairby, thow met him, thy selff allone, and wald na wayis speik to him, nor giff him ony Cristian salutatioun, nether yit salute him. Efter he was riddin by the, thow luikit back agane towardis him, and cuist vp thy handis, and mumlit sum of thy devilische prayeris, be the quhilk inchantement of thyne, the said Johnne Burnett, efter his cuming to his awin houss, tuik bed, ley bedfast continewalie, and deit be the witchcraft, and immediatlie befoir his deceise, and at the hour of his death, he left his death vpone the, saying, that sens thow mett him, and wald nocht salute him, he was never weill, bot continewallie dwynit away. And this thow can nocht deny. 9. Grantis the meting of him.

ITEM, Within this four or fyve yeiris, thow being send for be the wyiff of Patrik Gordoune of Kincragie, to cum to hir to be medwyiff, and the said guidman of Kincragie sendand his awin best horss, with ane boy of his awin, to bring the to his wyiff; and the said boy on horse cuming to the, and 10.

thow beand on the horss behind the boy, att thy awin dure, thy maister Satane, the Dewill, apperit in the licknes of ane gray staig, and convoyit the and the boy fra thy awin houss to Kincragie, and keipit cumpanie all the way with yow, with quhome thow haid thy secreitt conference; and in signe and takine heirof, quhen the boy come hame with his maisteris horss, his maister said to him, pas and luik quhow my horse is, quha answyrit his maister, I wische I had nocht seine your horse this day; he is weyll anewche, for the Dewill is standing [ ] the stable dure besyid him, in liknes of ane gray staig.

11. Item, Thow art art and pairt of all the kyndis and speces off vichecraft and socerie, and of inchantmentis, committit be Spaldarg thy sister, quha teichit the all thy airt, and thow was privie of all the witchcraft vsit be hir, quha diet and was brint for a witche in Edinburgh, and confessit that thow knew als mekle as scho did, and that thow revelit nocht the witchcraft vsit be hir quhilk thow knew. And this thow can nocht deny.

12. Item, Thow art accusit as ane commoun witche and socerar, in all the particular poyntis aboue specifeit; and forder mair, in that ye ar mwrderer, be thy witchcraft and socerie, quhairin thow ar weill expert, of ane sone of Johnne Dugeit, at the Mylne of Auchinhuiff, sen Michealmes last by past, quhome thow witcheit, in so far as the barne being of the aig of thre or four yeiris or thairby, cuming out at his awin father dure, meting the, thow tuicht baith thy awin cheikis with thy awin towis and handis, onspeckand ane word to the barne; and immediatlie thairefter, the barne past in to the houss, tuik bed, ley thairin bedfast seik, be thy vitchecraft and inchantement castin vpone him, be the speace of fyve dayes or thairby, dwyning away, rostin as in ane wne, and deit. And this thow can nocht deny.

13. Item, In signe and taikin that thow ar a commoun witche and socerare, thow, att all justices courts that hes bene hauldin this threttie yeir, beand chargeit to cum and vndirly the law, as giffin vp for ane witche, thow was ewer fugitive from the law, and comperit nocht, findand thy selff giltie. And this thow confessit, and can nocht deny.

14. Forder, thow being callit and chargeit, in the moneth of Junij last bypast, to compeir at Kincardyne, in the Justice Court hauldin thair, to byid tryall and assyse for witchecraft, comperand, thow maid thy moyen with the clerk, and sum vther memberis of that court, and causit obscure and extract the gryt dittey that was to be gewin in vpone the; and quhairof that day thow sauld haue beine accusit specialle, of all the poyntis of the

witchecraft, socerie, and mwrdowris, vsit and committit be the; and than thow gave to obscure thy said dittey, and to gett the clengit of the twa poyntis only gevin in aganis the than, at the leist causit the Laidy Auchlossin gif, ten merkis to the clerkis, and otheris, to obscure the said dittey; and this to be trew sen thow wes takin and apprehendit, and efter thy cuming to the toun, in presens of the minister, and dyveris vtheris nychtbouris, in the cessioun howss, thow confessit the same, and said thir wordis, It is trew that ten merkis wes gevin be the Lady Auchlossin for the caus forsaid; it matteris nocht, my awin geir hes payit it agane. And this thow can nocht denye. Confessit.

ITEM, At the same tyme, in Kinkardyn, in Junij last or thairby, thow being entring within the kirkyaird of Kinkardin, gangin in at the kirk dur thairoff, vmquhill Alexander Burnett, sone to James Burnett in Larguye, ane young able man, meitting the, and seing that thow wes going to offer thy selff to byd ane tryall for vytchcraft, he knawing, be oppin voce and commoun fame, that thow wes ane vytche, said mirile to the, Gett fyre to the, vytche carling. Than thow ansuerit the said Allexander, being instructit at the present be thj maister Sathan, Thow sall be first drownd or I be brint; and trew it is, that than thy dittay being obscurit be the reasoun forsaid, continewallie fra that furth, the said Allexander being in his flowris, and cuming bot to his abilitie, be thy vytchcraft and socerie then cassin on him, neuer seasit, till that he, rydand in companie with the Laird of Muchellis, and dyuerss vtheris gentilmen, in the watter of Done, to wesche thair horsis in ane haitt symmeris day, the said Allexander drownd, and the rest wes saiff, and swa that inspiratioune quhilk thow haid of thy maister the Dewill, cam verrelle and trewlie to pas, and tuik effect, in that he first drownit befoir thow wes brynt for thy vytchcraft. And to verefie this to be trew, or euir ony word cam to Lumphannane, quhair thow duell, of the drowning of the said Allexander Burnet, or euir ony man or woman in these pairtis knew or hard thairoff, thow past to Kincraigie, and said to the guidman, guidwyiff, and thair famelie, I haue gottin my hertis desyre and vish vpone ane, that is Allexander Burnnet [quho] is drownd befoir I be brint. And this thow can nocht denye. 15. Confessit.

LAST, Thow airt accusit as ane commoun and notorious vytche, sa reput and haldin, sen thow wes fyftene yeiris of age, and hes continewit in thy devylische practesis continewale sensyne, and wes airt and pairt of all vychcraftis and sorceries, committit and done be thi vmquhile sister Spaldarge, [illegible]ha wes brint in Edinburghe for the sam; quhilk thow can nocht denye. 16.

XXXI.

ASSISE ON MARGARET CLERK.

The Court of Justiciarie hauldin within the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxv day of Merche, 1597, be honorabill men, Alexander Rutherfurd of Rubislaw, prouest of the said burgh, and Mr. Thomas Lesly, shirref deput of the samen, justices in that pairt, lauchfullie constitut be his Maiestie, to hauld justice courtis vpoun all vytches, sorceraris, inchanteris, and all personis suspect of the samen, within the shirrefdome and dyocie of Aberden, be vertew of his Maiesties commissioun, grantit to thame to the effect foirsaid. The court lauchfullie fensit, *etc.*

Assissa.

Robert Irwing, of Tilliturk.
Allexander Burnet, of Cowcardye.
Allexander Hunter, in Cragtoun of Kincardin.
Robert Downye, at the Myln in Stranduff.
William Downye, in Stranduff.
Allexander Chalmer, apperand of Ballogie.
Thomas Triniat, in Larguye.
Patrik Jeffry thair.
Patrik Ettirshank thair.
John Red, portioner of Cragtoun in Lumfannand.
James Brabner, in Eister Beltye.
Androw Mar, in Banchorye Trinitie.
Allexander Cultis, at the Mylne of Aichlossin.
John Rob, in Kinkardyne.
James Stewart, burges of Aberdeen.
Robert Stewart thair.
Thomas Strachin thair.
Allexander Ros thair.
Patrik Ros thair.
Androw Williamsone.
Thomas Gordoun.

The said day, Margerat Clerk, *alias* Bain, being accusit of vytchcraft and sorcerie, conforme to the perticuler dittaye gevin in agane hir this day, quha comperit personallie within the Tolbuyth, and thair pannellit, denyit the samen haill contentis thairoff, quhilk mater wes referrit to the assyse aboue writtin.

The haill assyis, in ane voce, cheissis James Stewart, chanceller of the assyis.

The haill assyis, in ane voce, but contradictioune, convictis and fyllis Margaret Clerk, *alias* Bane, in ten poyntis of wichecraft, and [to be ane] socerer, and practe[izar], and ane commoun wiche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

XXXII.

EXEMPTIOUN OF THE GUDWYFE OF CLOAK, AND HIR DOCHTER.

James, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, To our louittis Gilbert Guthrie younger, messinger, oure shirreffis in that pairt, coniunctlie and seueralie, specialie constitute, greting: fforsamekle as it is humlie menit and schawin to ws, be our louittis Issobell Burnett, relict of vmquhile Thomas Forbes of Cloack, and Elspett Forbes hir dochter, That quhair sum persones thair vnfreindis, mynding, be detracting and misreporting of thame, to bring thame in disgrace and contempt, and vtherwayes to hasard and perrell thair lyffis, hes causit delaitt the saidis compleneris, of witchecraft, to our shirreff off Aberdene, prowest and baillies of our burght of Aberdene, or sum vtheris, constitute commissioneris and justices be ws, for trying and punishing of witches, quha hes alreddie, or intendis to call and convene the saidis compleneris, and, be the informatioun of thair delaiteris, to proceid aganis thame, albeit it be of veritie, that they ar innocent of the said cryme, abhorring and detesting the same as a cryme maist diuillsche and damnable; and the speciall poynt obiectit aganis thame, is their alledgit consultatioun with Margarett Bane maidwyiff, quhairin they did na thing bot, at the tyme of thair visitatioun and seikness, and thair trauell to birth, they vsit hir ordinare confort and supple, as the haill remanent wemen of all estatis in the countrey did, without ony forder melling or consulting with hir. Lyikas, scho being suspect and dilatit of withecraft, efter the said compleneris alledgit consultatioun with hir, and presentit to justice thairfoir, scho was be ane condigne and honest assise acquate and clengeit. And sua seing the said compleineris dilatioun proceidis upone ane alledgit consultatioun with the said Margarett Bane, quha is declarit and tryit innocent, they aucht nocht to be querrellit nor persewit thairfoir. And yet, for forder testificatioun of thair innocencie, they haue fund cautioun, for thair comperance befoir our justice and his deputis, the third day of the next

justice air off our sherriffdome, quhair they duell, or sonner, vpone a fyftein dayes warning, and vnderly our lawis for the said cryme of witchcraft, vnder the panes contenit in our actis of parliament: Oure wil is heirfoir, and we charge yow straitlie and commandis, that, incontinent, thir our letteris seine, ye pas, and in our name and auctoritie command and charge our sherriff of Abirdene, and his deputtis, the prowest and baillies of the burgh of Abirdene, and all vtheris personis constitute judges or commissioneris be ws, within the said boundis, for trying of witchecraft, to desist and ceise fra all calling, accusing, atteching, arresting, or onnawayis proceiding aganis the saidis compleineris, for the crymis foirsaidis, or ony thing folowing thairvpone; dischargeing thame thairoff, and of thair offices in that pairt, *simpliciter*, be thir presentis, becaus the saidis compleneris hes fund cautioun, as ane act maid thairvpone bearis. The quhilk to do, we committ to yow coniunctlie and seueralie, our full power, be thir our lettres, delyvering thame be yow dewlie execute and indorsate agane to the berare. Gevin vnder our signett, at Haliruidhouse, the xiiij day of Aprile, and of our regne, the xxxi yeir, 1597.

Ex deliberatione dominorum consilii.

XXXIII.

DITTAY AGAINST CHRISTEN MICHELL.

Folowis the particular dittay and accusatioun, confessit be Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, litster, burges of Abirdene, quhairvpon the said Christen is accusit as a notorious witche and sorcerar, in vsing the craft and tred therof, be the inspiration of Sathan, thir many yeris bypast, as folowis:

1. In the first, thow Christen Michell, ar accusit for a commoun notorious witche, in sa far as thow confessis thy selff, that the same yeir that the Erll of Huntlies cannoun com to Abirdene, Sathan apperit to the in Lammyntownis yaird, within this burght, in the lyknes of a littill crippill man: vmquhill Margrat Innes, mother to Andro Gray, measoun, being with him for the tyme, and said to the, Will thou cum in my band with the rest, and all hame geir aneuch, and sall nocht want sa lang as thow levis; and

that thou ansuerit, I will enter in thy band, bot I will nocht byd thairin; and thairefter that the Devill gawe the a wisk, and thow fell on thy face one the dyk of that yaird, quhairof thow lay bedfast for the space of twyis fourtie dayes thairefter, or thow recoverit that fall. And this thow can nocht deny. Confessis.

ITEM, Thow art accusit for the vnnaturall and shamefull murthour of vmquhill Andro Dwn, thy awin sone, in sa far as thow confessis, that thow bevitchit the said Andro, and causit vmquhill Jonet Wischert, ane of thy companyeounis, gif him a drink, quhilk quhen he had drunkin, he immediatlie thairefter contractis a deidlie seiknes, quhairof he depairtit this lyff. And this siclyk thow can nocht deny. 2.

ITEM, In lykmaner, thow art accusit for the bevitching of vmquhill Maray Johnstoun, thy awin dochter in law, be causing gif a drink to hir, quhairthrow, scho in lykmaner, contractis a deidlie diseas, and dies, and that thow confessis thy self; quhilk thow can nocht deny. 3.

ITEM, Thow confessis that, thrie yeris sensyn, vpon the Ruidday, airlie in the morning, thow, accumpaniet with vmquhill Jonet Wischert, Isobell Manteith, Bessie Thom, Issobell Barroun, and certan vtheris witchis, thy deuilische adherentis, convenit vpon Sanct Katherines Hill, at the head of Androw Gawis Close, in the yard of vmquhill James Thomsoun, vohster, and thair, vnder the conduct of Sathan, present with yow, playing befoir yow, efter his forme, ye all dansit a deuilische danse, rydand on treis, be a lang space. And this thow can nocht deny. 4.

ITEM, Vpon Allhallowevin last bypast, at xii houris at evin or thairby, thow, accumpaniet with the said vmquhill Jonet Wischert, vmquhill Isobell Manteath, vmquhile Thomas Leis, Bessie Thom, Isobell Barroun, with a certan of vther witches and sorceraris, com to the Fische Croce of this burght, vnder the conduct of Sathan, present than with yow, playing on his forme of instrumentis befoir yow, ye all dansit about the Fische Croce and about the Meillmercat a lang space, the said vmquhile Thomas Leis, being ringleader of that devilische danse. And this thow can nocht deny. In signe quhairof, the Devill gaf the a nip on the bak of thy richt hand, for a mark that thow was ane of his numer. 5.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as ane commoun witche and sorcerar, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and haldin thir xxviij yeris bygane, be vsing of witchecraft and sorcerie, be the inspiratioun of the Devill, in forme and maner as is above rehersit; quhilk thow can nocht deny. 6.

XXXIV.

DITTAY AGAINST BESSIE THOM.

Folowis the particular dittay and accusatioun gevin in agains Bessie Thom, relict of vmquhill [ ] Coull, induellar in this burght, for hir being ane witche, vsing and exercing the craft theirof, be the persuasioun of the Devill, thir dyvers yeris bypast:

1. In the first, thow art indyttit for the crewell, vnmercifull, and vnnaturall bevitching of vmquhill Patrik Coull, thy awin husband, be casting sum of thy sorcerie and witchcraft on him, be a drink or sum vther devilische ingyne, for sum disdane thow tuik of him, quhairthrow, he contractit a deidlie disease, and duynit continewallie, quhill he depairtit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

Provin.

2. Item, Thow art indyttit siclyk, for the bevitching of vmquhill Alexander Robertsone, litster, in the Grene of this burght, be macking of a quantitie of slaik, with thy devilische inchantment and sorcerie, at the instigatioun and sute of Elspett Jak, his spous, and causing the said Elspett gif him the said slaik, quhairthrow he contractis incontinentlie a deidlie disease, and dwynit continewallie thairin quhill he deit; and in takin heirof, that this is maist trew, quhen the said Elspett and thow was atteichit, to vnderly the law for the murthour and bevitching of that innocent man, ye war bayth fugitive, and wald nocht enter to vnderly the law. And this thow can nocht deny. Testefeit be Charlis Schilgrene, Willeam Ronaldson, walker.(1)

Provin.

3. Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, in sa far as thow com to Issobell Irvyng, spous to vmquhill Robert Patersone, thay being than at sum variance, and said to the said Issobell, Ye ar evill trublit and dung with your husband, quhat will ye gif me and I sall mak yow quyt of him, as I maid Elspet Jak quyt of Alexander Robersone, hir husband? and the said Issobell ansuering, Quhat sall I gif the? thow said xx merkis, and at last thow grantit to the said Issobell, gif scho wald gif the fourtie s[hillingis], and a mease of beiff, thow suld mak hir quyt of hir husband: quhilk man of force be accomptit plaine witcheeraft and devilrie. Lykas, thow being challangit vpon this poynt in the kirk, befoir the prouest, ministrie, and sessioun of this burght, thow sayd, gif the said Issobell Irvyng wald avow that

Provin.

(1) [Walker, wauker, a fuller.]

accusatioun in thy face, thow sald be content to die theirfor; and incontinentlie, the said Issobell being brocht in befoir the, confrontit the in thy face that the premiss was of treuth; quhilk than thow culd nocht deny, saying, God revard hir, that was the bountay thow gat of hir for thy gudwill.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in sa far as vpon the Ruidday, thrie yeris sensyn bygane, airlie in the morning, befoir sone rysing, thow convenit vpon Sanct Katherines Hill, in the yard of vmquhill James Thomsoun, vobster, and thair, accumpaniet with a numer of thy devilische factioun and band, ye all dansit a lang space, rydand on treis, and the Devill your maister, in cumpanie with yow, playing on his forme of instrumentis. And in takin that this is maist trew, Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, quha was present with the at that same devilische danse, awowit and confrontit the same in thy face, befor the prouest, ministrie, and sessioun of this burght, in the kirk theirof; and, in lykmaner, vmquhill Jonett Wischert, and vmquhill Thomas Leis, hir son, quha lykwayes war at the said danse with the, yeid to death that thow was ane of thair numer. And thairfor this thow can nocht deny. 4. Provin.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in sa mekill as vpon Allhallowevin last bypast, at xij houris in the nicht, or thairby, thow com to the Fische Croce of this burght, vnder the conduct of Sathan thy maister, playing befoir the on his forme of instrumentis, and thair, accumpaniet with thy devilische companyeounis and factioun, transfformit in vther lyknesse, sum in haris, sum in cattis, and sum in vther similitudes, ye all dansit about the Fische Croce and Meillmercat for a long space; of the quhilk danse vmquhill Thomas Leis was ringleader, quhilk he confessit himselff befoir his death, and that thow was ane of the numer; and siclyk, vmquhill Jonet Wischert yeid to death that thow was at the same danse, and was als worthie of the fyre as scho was; lykas alsua, Christen Michell, quha was siclyk with the at that devilische danse, awowis in thy face that thow was their and dansit with the rest; sua that this thow can nocht deny. 5. Provin.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as ane commoun vitche and sorcerar, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir many yeris bygane, be vsing of witchcraft and sorcerie, be the inspiratioun of the Devill, as thy practezis particularlie aboue rehersit, declaris. And in signe and takin that this is maist trew, quhensoever any justice air occurrit, thow was continewallie fugitive fra the law, and durst never enter. And this thow can nocht deny, and speciallie quhen thow was atteichit for and [ ]. 6. Provin.

XXXV.

DITTAY AGAINST ISSOBEL BARROUN.

Folowis the dittay and accusatioun of Issobell Barroun, vitche:

In the first, thow art indyttit as a manifest and notorious witche, quhilk thow can nocht deny, in sa far as thow hauing discordit with vmquhill Elspett Cullen, spous to Charlis Mar, becaus scho gart poynd a kist of thyne at hir instance, thrie yeris sensyn or thairby, thow said to hir in hir awin howss, thow suld do hir a displesure, and immediatlie therefter, the said Elspet passing to the kirk, weill in hir helth, com hame agane sair seik, and tuik bed, and lay fyftene vlkis bedfast; the ane half of the day hett and rossin as it war befoir a fyre, and the vther halff day consuming with a canld sweit, and than depairtit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

2. Item, Twa yeirs sensyn or thairby, vpon sum discord fallin out betuixt John Barbouris bairnis and Mathou Guyldis wyff, thow promesit to gar the said Mathou repent that ever he discordit with thame; within thrie or four dayes therefter, the said Mathou tuik ane heavie seiknes and diseas; the ane halff day burnand as in ane fyrie forness, with ane extreme drouth, that he culd navayes be satiat, the vther halff day melting avay lyk ane burnand quhyt candill, and swa continewit, be thy witchecraft cassin on him, aucht vlkis or therby, according to thy promeis. Testifeit be the said Mathou and his wyff.

Item, Thow findand that the said witchecraft tuik nocht effect, and wrocht nocht on him, and that thou gatt not his lyff, thow keist thy witchecraft on his geir, quhairthrow that, be thy witchecraft cassin on him, in ane halff yeir, his geir wrackit mair nor the valour of ane thousand pundis.

Item, On the Ruidday, in the morning befoir the sonerysing, thow com to the Nather Mylne Burne of this burght, and gadderit ane gryt quantitie of stanes in thy lap, and keist ane pairt therof befoir the in the said burne, and ane vther pairt over thy schulder, behind thy bak, in the samen burne, and tuik thrie suppis of watter furth of the burne in ane dische, and spewit it furth agane out of thy mouth, and therby, be thy witchecraft, thow stayit the watter onrun directlie to the mylne, sua that the mylne lead culd neuer contene the watter, bot yeid out at the bred syd. To be provin be Andro Gaw and his wyff.

ITEM, The dans of Sanct Katherines Hill, conforme to Bessie Thom, with this eik, and thow being confrontit be the said Christen, thow ansuerit, Gif I was at that danse, thow com for me, and had me their; and this thow can nocht deny. To be provin be Andro Gaw, Mr. Andro Clerk, and Alexander Vareak.

ITEM, The danse at the croce, conforme to Bessie Thom. Provin.

ITEM, Opin voce and commoun fame.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the crewall and schamfull murthour of vmquhill Christen Knowis, spous to Robert Kelo, in sa far as, be thy devilrie and witchecraft, for sum desdane thow had of hir, thow meting hir ganging to the kirk, thow spak some of thy devilische wourdis vnto hir, swa that scho was forcit to returne bak fra the kirk, and tuk bed, and contractis ane heavie disease, the ane halff day burnand as it war in ane fyrie forness, with ane extreme drouth, that hir thrist culd nocht be sloknit; the vther halff day melting avay in a cauld sweyet, quhill at last scho consumit avay, and depairtit this lyff; and during the said Christenis seiknes, remeid being socht to hir, it was tauld hir the disease was incurabill, for scho was witchit. And this thow can nocht deny.

XXXVI.

ASSIZE ON CHRISTIAN MITCHELL, BESSIE THOM, AND ISOBELL BARRON.

The Court of Justiciare, hauldin in the Tolbuyth off Aberdene, the nynt day of Marche, 1597, be ane honourabill man Alexander Rutherfurd, prouest of the said burght, and Mr. Thomas Leslye, shireff deput of Aberden, justices in that pairt coniunctlie, be vertew of our souran lords commission, laufullie constitut for hauldin of justice courts, vpon all witches within the diocie and shirefdome of Aberden, for the space of fyve yeris to cum. The court laufullie fencit and affirmit.

The said day, Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, litster, burges of Abirdene; Bessie Thom, relict of vmquhill [ ] Coull, induellar thair; and Issobell Barroun, war accusit be the procurator fischall, as manifest and notorious witches and sorceraris, be vsing of sorcerie and Michell, Thom, Barroun, accusit as witches.

witchcraft thir many yeris bygane, as at gryt lenth is contenit in thair particular dictay, gevin in aganis thame thairanent, quhilks persones entering on pannell, the said Christen Michell confessit the haill poyntis of dictay gevin in aganis hir, and the said Bessie Thome and Issobell Barrown denyit thair accusatioun, quhilk was referrit to the knaulege of the assise vndervrittin chosin, sworne, and admittit in judgement.

Nomina assise.

Edward Donaldsoun; Alexander Stevin; Thomas Fynnie; James Stewart; Dauid Castell; John Robertson, flescher; William Mar, elder; Duncan Donaldsoun; William Thomsoun; Robert Donaldsoun; John Fergussoun, younger; Alexander Thomsone, mariner; Andro Williamsoun, vobster; Andro Forbes, litster; Walter Watsoun; Andro Leslye; Dauid Leslye; Gilbert Henrie; Charlis Schilgrein; William Mar, younger; John Fergussoun, elder; William Skeyne; Alexander Williamsoun.

The assise chesis James Stewart chancellar.

The haill assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of James Stewart chancellar, convictis and fyllis Christen Michell, Bessie Thom, and Issobell Barroun, as commoun notorious witches, in the haill poyntis of dictay laid to thair charge.

XXXVII.

DITTAY AGAINST MARIOUN GRANT.

The dictay quhairbe, thow Marion Grant, relict of vmquhile John Huchoun in Auchedlie, within the parochin of Meythlik, art accusit as a manifest rank witche and sorcerar, exercit and vsit be the thir dyvers yeris bygane, be the intyisment of the Devill thy maister, as efter folowis:

1. Imprimis, Thow art indyttit as a commoun manifest witche and sorcerar, in sa far as that day, thow being examinit in the paroche kirk of this burght, in presence of the prouest and bailleis thairof, and of the ministris of the said [burght] thow confessit that, tuelf yeris sensyn or thairby, the Devill thy maister, com to the, quhom thow calis Christsonday, in the scheap of a

Confessit.

man, and baid the call him lord, and becom his servand, and thow suld nocht want, and callit the dame; and at that same tyme, had carnall deall with the, and thow becom than his servand, in quhais service thow hes still yit continewit sensyn. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow confessit that ance everie moneth sensyn, the Devill apperit to the, sumtyme in a hous, and sumtyme in the fieldis, in dyvers scheappis and liknes; sumtyme in the scheap of a beist, and sumtyme in the scheap of a man, and causit the kis him in dyvers pairtis, and worship him on thy kneis as thy lord. 2. Confessit.

ITEM, Thow confessit that the Devill thy maister, quhome thow termes Christsonday, causit the dans sindrie tymes with him and with Our Ladye, quha, as thow sayes, was a fine woman, cled in a quhyt walicot, and sindrie vtheris of Christsondayes servands with the, quhais names thow knawis not, and that the Devill played on his forme of instrumentis verray pleasandlie vnto you. 3. Confessit.

ITEM, Thow confessit thow can charme a sword in sic sort that the awner therof sall nocht gett his bluid drawin, nor reap ony skayth, sa lang as he hes that sword, quhilk charme, as thow confessit, is efter this forme, to caus the man that aucht the sword tak it nakit in his richt hand, and kis the gairdis thairof, and than mak thrie corss in the gett thairwith, in the name of the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Chrystsonday. And this lesson thow confessis thow leirnit at thy maister Crystsondy. 4. Confessit.

ITEM, Thow confessit that thow baid William Innes of Edingeith tak the croce of a raintrie and put on his richt schulder, and turne him thryis about, and beteich him to the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Chrystsonday, and na evill wald dar vpon him. And this thow confessis thow leirnit of Christsonday thy maister. 5. Confess.

ITEM, Thow confessit that thow culd help seik cattell, be saying of ane oration to tham, quhilk thow repetit this day in the kirk, quhairin thair was a pairt in thir wordis, nyn tymes God swarbett betuene me and thame, and be casting south rynnen watter on thame, in the name of the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Christisonday, quhairbe thay wald recover their seikness. 6. Confess.

ITEM, Thow confessit thow weische James Cheyn in Peine, tuentie dayes sensyn or thairby, with south rynnand watter, in his awin houss, and causit his awin hyre woman bring in the watter vnspokin, and quhen he was waschin thairwith, thow causit the said woman cast it in the sam place quhair scho tuik it out, and baid hir keip the sam fra the cattell. 7. Confess.

8. ITEM, On Sonday last, thow confessit the Devill thy maister, quhom thow callis Chrystissonday, com to the, in the hous of the said James Cheyn, about xii hours in the nicht, in the liknes of a blak staig, and baid the be his servand, with quhom thow consultit a lang space.

9. ITEM, Thow confessit, in presence of Mr. Thomas Leslie, shiref deput, and sindrie vtheris, that the Deuill appeirit to the, within this auchteine dayis or thairby, quhome thow callis thy god, within the said James Cheynis pantrie, about ane hour in the nicht, and apperit to the in ane gryte man his lickness, in silkin abuilzeament, withe ane quhyt candill in his hand, and than gave the thy iniunctionis to vse thy deuilische practizeis and socereis.

Confess.

10. ITEM, Sicklyk, thow confessit that, about the space of tuentie-ane yeirs or thairby, the Deuill, whom thow callis Crystissounday, appeirit to the in ane blak man his lyknes, and gaive the his taikin in thy left hand, withe ane vehement nip in the thik of [thy] hand, at the schakill bean, and than seducit with the, and assurit the, thow suld newir want, obeyand his deuilische iniunctionis and consalls.

XXXVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST CHRISTIAN REID.

The dittay and accusatioun, gevin in aganis Christen Reid, vagabund, apprehendit as ane notorious witche and sorcerar, and vsing the airt theirof, thir many yeiris bygane, be the inspiratioun of Sathan, as efter folowis:

1. In the first, thow the said Christen Reid, ar indyttit as a manifest and notorious witche and sorcerar, in that thow com to Walter Innes, myller, at the Mylne of Fedderett, he being standand at the said mylne, and said to him, Ye ar bevitchit and your mylne also, and gif ye will gif me any geir, I sall get yow remeid bayth for the and for the vther; and as to your mylne gif ye satisfie me, I sall get hir remedit presentlie at hame; bot as to yow self, ye man gang fourtie myllis or ye gett yowr awin helth. And the sa Walter Innes answyrit the, I cair nocht samekill for my awin disease a

Confess.

cair for my mylne; and gif thow presentlie will remeid my mylne, I will recompence the therfor. And this thow can nocht deny, for thow hes confessit this poynt alreddie in the kirk of this burght, befoir the prouest, ministrie, and dyvers vtheris.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in sa far that, in the moneth of Merche last bypast, fourtene dayes or theirby afoir Pasche last, efter thow had spokin in this forme with the said Walter Innes, thow past to ane Katherine Gerard, spous to Craufurd in Irnesyd, and dochter to ane Hellie Pennie, that was brint for witchcraft obefoir in Slanis, quha, as thow alledgit, desyrit the to speik the afoirmentionat wordis to the said Walter, and said to the said Katherine, I have spokin with Watt Innes, quha sayes he will gif sum of his geir to remeid his mylne; and the said Katherine answyrit the, Weill than, gif sua be, ye man do a litill thing for me at this tyme, and I sall do als mekill for yow agane, quhilk is this; ye sall gang to the Mylne of Fedderet, and tak vp a litill sand at the wast cheik of the north dur of the said mylne, and cast the same vpon the stanes and quheillis, in the name of God and Chrystisonday, and than the mylne salbe in the auld maner. And vpon this, thow immediatlie theirefter, at the directioun of the said Katherine, past to the said mylne, and did as is afoir said; and than the said mylne, quhilk obefoir, be thy witchcraft, and be the witchcraft and devilrie of the said Katherine, was vnhabill to gang, and the quheillis quhairof culd nocht be put about be aucht men, grund efter hir auld forme, and made gude meill and scheiling. And this thow can nocht deny, for thow confessit the same befoir the prouest of this burght, and the ministrie, being posit thervpon; lykas, alsua thow confessit at the same tyme, that thow convenit with the said Katherine Gerard at the scheling hill of the said mylne; and efter your devilische deliberatioun and consultatioun, thow tuik the featour in hand, and keist on the said witchcraft on the said mylne. 2. Confessis.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in sa far as thow confessis thy selff, that albeit Katherine Gerard keist on the witchcraft on the mylne, scho culd nocht tak it aff hir selff; bot it behuvit ane vther witche to tak it aff, for scho culd nocht tak aff the witchcraft quhilk scho keist on. And, theirfor, seing thow tak aff that devilrie and inchantment aff that mylne, be thy devilrie and witchcraft, thow can nocht be clengit fra witchcraft, for nane can tak it aff bot witches. And this thow can nocht deny. 3. Confessit.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, be oppin voce and com- 4.

moun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir many yeiris bygane, and airt and pairt with the said Katherine Gerard in all hir devilische practizis befoir mentionat, and with sindrie vtheris vitches. And this thow can nocht deny.

XXXIX.

THE DITTAY AND ACCUSATIOUN OF KATHERINE GERARD, WITCHE.

1. In the first, Thow art indyttit as a notorious and manifest witche and sorcerar, in that thow, vpon sum deviliche consait thow tuik in mynd, thow cum to the schilling hill of the Mylne of Fedderet, and thow, efter thy devilsche consultatioun a certane space with Christen Reid, thy callan, quhom thow imployit at all tymes, to execut and put in practise thy mischevous and devilische devyssis, thow keist thy cantrapis on the said mylne, and bewitchet the same, quhairthrow scho wald grind nane, nor the quheillis wald nocht gang about, no for aucht men, swa that the myller theirof was grytumlie interest and damnefeit; quhill, be thy devilrie and witchcraft, thow causit the said Christen Reid tak off the said witchcraft agane off that mylne, as followis.

2. Item, Thow art indyttit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in that in the moneth of Merche last bypast, the said Christen Reid thy callan, and executor of thy devilische deweittis,(1) having past to Walter Innes, myller of the Mylne of Fedderet, and schawing him that he himselff and his mylne war baith bevitchet, and that scho culd remeid therof, gif he wald satisfie hir therfor; and he promesing to satisfie the said Christen, scho returnit his answyir to the; and becaus that thow keist on the witchecraft, thow culd nocht tak it aff agane, therfor thow imployit the said Christen, thy callan, ane of thy devilische leage and band, and causit hir tak aff the said witchcraft aff the said mylne, be casting on a litell quantitie of sand on the quheilles therof, swa that fra that tyme furth, scho grund and scheillit efter hir wountit forme. And this thow can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indyttit for the bevitching of the said Walter Innes, be casting of sum of thy inchantment on him, quhairthrow he contractis a heavie disease and seiknes, quhairin he continewit a lang space: the ane half

(1) [Devices.]

of the day birning as it wer in a fyrie fornace, and the vther half day melting away in a cauld sweyt. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche and sorcerar, in the bevitching and creawell murthuring of vmquhill Mariore Goak, and Barbara Andersoun, spous to Robert Crystie in Quhythill, in sa far as in the moneth of Merche last past, thow having gottin a leaff in the place of Fedderet, thow tackis that leaff, and efter thy devilische inchantmentis and poysoun laid theron, thow send the same with Elspet Bedie thy dochter, to the said vmquhill Mariore Goak and Barbara Andersoun, the sam being cuttit in twa equall halffis, thow causit gif the ane halff to the said vmquhill Mariorie, and the vther halff to the said vmquhill Barbara, to eatt; and efter they had eattin therof, they instantlie contract a deadlie diseas and sciknes, quherof, schortlie therefter they depertit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny. 4.

ITEM, Thow ar indyttit as a rank witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame, swa reput and hauldin be all that kend the, thir mony yeiris bypast, in sa far as thow war airt and pairt, ressett and entertaineit manifest vitches and soceraris, quhilkis war sua reput and hauldin, and in speciall, thy vmquhill mother, callit Hellie Pennie, quha was brint at Slanis as a witche, of quhom thow leirnit that airt; and siclyk, vmquhill Erss Elspett Moinneas, Christen Miller, and Janet Degeddes, quha war all rank witches, and Margrat Smyth, spous to vmquhill Lamb, quhom thow affermit thyself to be a witche. And this thow can nocht deny. 5.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the devilische murdering of vmquhile John Lamb, servand to the Laird Drum, quhilk Margrat Grant heir present hes presently confessit on the, for sum iniuries and wrangis he did to the, as thow alledgit, and that thow was ane commoun witche and euill brutit this lang tyme bygane,

ITEM, Thow art indyttit and accusit for the devilische murthering of thy awin husband.

XL.

ASSISE ON KATHERINE GERARD, CHRISTIAN REID, MARIOUN WOD, AND MARIOUN GRANT.

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the fyftene day of Aprill, 1597, be Alexander Rutherfurd, prouest of Abirdene,

and Mr. Thomas Leslye, syreff deput of Abirdene, justices in that pairt to our soueran lord, lauchfullie constitut be his hienes, for haulding of Justice Courtis vpone all persones suspect and apprehendit as witches, within the diocie and syrefdom of Abirdene. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

Nomina assise.

Hew Craufuird, of Quhythill.
Andro Chalmer, in Irnesyd.
Andro Symsone, in Auquhaithy.
Andro Jaffray, in Doghillok.
Thomas Will, in Mekill Achoth.
Johne Daniell thair.
Charles Craufurd, in Littill Awquhorht.
Andro Massie, younger, in Schevado.
Willeam Goak, in Quhytcarnes.
George Dauidsoun, in Quhytstanes.
Willeam Craufurd, in Allathin.
James Hendersoun, in Culsche.
Mathow Symsoun thair.
Willeam Craufurd, in Irnesyd.
James Crystie, in Quhythill.
Robert Crystie, in Quhythill.
Johne Smyth, in the Hill of Tarquhat.
Patrik Warrender, in Strechyn.
Andro Innes, in Saythlie.
Thomas Murray, at the Mylne of Adiell.
Andro Low, in Craigmylne.
James Smyth, in Atherb.
Walter Innes, at the Mylne of Fedderet.
John Youngsoun, in Auchmaledie.
George Tailyeour, in Auchtamfurd.

Witches accusit.

The quhilk day, Katherine Gerard, spous of Willeam Byris in Irnesyd; Christen Reid, vagabund; Marioun Wod, *alias* Erss Marioun, vtherwayes callit the Catnes norische; and Marioun Grant, relict off vmquhill Johne Huchoun in Achedlie, within the parochin of Methlik; war all four accusit as manifest witches and sorceraris, conforme to thair particular dittayes, red out this day in judgement. Quhilkis Marioun Grant, and Christen Reid, confessit the haill poyntis of thair dittay, and referrit tham in the mercies of God; and the said Katherine Gerard and Marioun Wod, denyit thair haill dittay, quhilk was thairfoir referrit to the knawledge of the assise abouewrittin, chosin, sworne, and admittit in judgement.

The haill assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of Hew Craufurd, chancellar, convictis Marioun Grant, relict of wmquhill Johne Huchoun in Auchledie, in sevin poyntis of witchcraft and sorcerie, confessit be hir selff, and as ane commoun witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

The haill assise, siclyk, convictis and fyllis Christen Read, in the haill poyntis of witchcraft laid to hir charge.

The haill assise convictis and fyllis Katherine Gerard, in fyve poyntis of witchcraft, contenit in hir dittay, *viz.* the murthour of hir husband, the witching of the Mylne of Fedderet, the geving of a truff to Robert Crysties wyff, the tacking avay of the barme, and the geving of the leaff, and as ane manifest witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

HEW CRAUFURD, Chansler of the Asise.

The justices, in respect of the convictioun of Katherine Gerard, Christen Reid, and Marioun Grant, in the poyntis of witchcraft and sorcerie contenit in thair dittay, orderis tham to be hed out betuixt the hillis, bund to a staik, and wirreit thairat quhill thay be deid, and than to be brint in assis.

XLI.

DITTAY GIFFIN VP TO THE SESSIOUN OF DYCE, BE THE PEROCHINARIS THAIROFF, VPONE ISOBELL STRAUTHAQUHIN, *ALIAS* SCUDDER, AND HIR DOCHTER, THE XXVJ OF JANUARIJ, 1597.

IMPRIMIS, The haill parochin, and in speciall brousteris, smythis, and mylwardis, deponis (being suorne all), that thei neuer hard ony guid taill tauld vpone hir, bot all ewill, and mony haid gottin harme be hir, and siclyk be hir dochter, quha wes als ewill sclanderit to be ane witche as hir self, and thei to quhom thei promisit ane ewill turne (as they did to mony), thei war sicker of it.

Theye depone that hir self confessis, that quhat skill so ever scho hes, scho hed it of hir mother; and hir mother learnit at ane elf man quha lay with hir. 2.

They hard it aledgit, that Walter Ronaldsone haid vse to strik his wyff, quha tuik consultatioun with Scudder, and scho did tak peaceis off paper, and sew tham thik with threid off dyverss colouris, and did put tham in the barne amang the corne, and from hence furthe the said Walter did never strik his wyff, nather yit onis fund fault with hir, quhat sumever scho did, althocht scho wes ane westour. And this the said Walter deponis. 3.

Ronald Ronaldsone did oft and dyverse tymeis find hir amang his nolt, 4.

and in his byris, be quhais witchcraft, sevin heid off his horsis and nolt deit in ane yeir and les.

5. Hir dochter said to James Crukscank, that scho suld gar him for think it fra the bottum of his hart, becaus he fillit ane laid off muik, quhilk scho suld haiff don, and so, schortlie thairefter, the said James, be hir vitchcraft, takis seiknes and deis.

6. William Logan being on his deid bed, and asking at Scudder giff scho culd help him, scho said nay, and till ane vther that he wes passit remede, for it wes cassin on him on ane Sonday, in the morneing, quhilk yeid befoir him lyk mousswobis, and culd nocht be helpit.

7. Scho said to Alexander Walcar his wyff, that scho suld be suire of ane ewill turne, becaus hir lass did bring ane turff or tua, quhilk pertenit hir, fra the feddel[1] quhill flytting, [quhilk] quhen William Walcar, brother to the said Alexander, hard, he commandit hir to the dure, and threatnit to strik hir, and scho ansyrit, sum of tham suld be suire of it; and schortlie thairefter, William Walcar takis bed and deis.

8. Scho cam to William Reid his wyff, and said, Giff me tua off thy chikkinis, and I wil giff the fuid to the rest; and haiffing gottin ane, and craiving the vther, quhilk was denyit, scho said to William Reid, becaus thy wyff hes nocht keipit hir promeiss, I sall gar the forthink it from the hart, quha immediatlie tuik bed and deit, and left his deyth on Scudder, becaus his wyff wald nocht giff hir the vther chekin. And this the said William his wyff deponis to be trew.

9. Scho came to Margaret Cruikschank, lying in chyldbed, in Peltichie, and tuik vp the barne, and turneit it thryss ouer and ouer, and haistelie the barne deis.

10. That scho, be hir vitchcraft, causit George Barclay marie ane puire husse, quhairat all men wonderit, seing he wes ane man so guidlyk and ritche, and cum off honest parentis, and scho ane vgle harlot quyne, cum off so baise degre, quha now hes depauperat bayth.

11. Janet Mylne deponis, that Scudder cam to hir, and said, Thow knawis quhat guid I haiff done in this perochine to sindrie, in caussing tham marie quhom thei wald nocht vtherwayis haif done, and so will I do to the, and cause thy purtie[2] marie the, and mak the guidwyiff of the threid pairt of Standand Steanis; but becaus scho haid nothing to giff hir, fra that tyme

(1) [Field.] (2) [Purtye, Poortith, Poverty.]

furthe, the said Janet thrueff never, bot wes cassin out of service, and became ane miserable begger, quha abefoir wes ane abil servand.

That scho wes ane commond mariage maker, betuix quhatsumever per- 12.
sonis, and that be sewing ane penny in ane clout, and hanging it about the craige, and syne to twitche quhom thei pleasit to marie.

Mr. D. VALCAR, Minister at Dyce.

XLII.

INFORMATIOUN OF DYCE AND FINTRAY FOR SKUDDAR AND HIR DOCHTERIS DITTAY.

The Sessioune haldin at the Kirk of Fyntrey, the xxii day of Februar, 1597 yeris.

IMPRIMIS, Comperit the said day the haill brousteris, smythis, and milwartis within the parochin of Fintrey, being summonitt to the said day, for the wp gifting of dittay aganis Isobell Straquhan, *alias* Skuddar; and the foirsaidis personis being sworne to declair quhat they knew of the lyff of the foirsaid Isobell, declarit as efter followis:

IMPRIMIS, The said Isobell, as was deletit, cam to Thomas Bauerleyis chalmer dur, in Wodheid, and wsit hir inchantmentis and witchcraft in the said dur, and Alexander Cruschank in Garthie, (nocht knawand of the foirsaid witchcraft), befoir Thomas Bauerley raise, cam to the dur, and in continent was strikin with ane wehement seiknes the spaice of ane yeir thairefter.

It was deletit be the foirsaidis, that the said Isobell passit to Krichie, to 2.
haill ane young womane that was seik, and in curing of the said woman, scho tuik tua oxin, and band in on seill,(1) and wsit hir inchantmentis thairon, and in the morning ane of the cotteris of Krichie cumand to the byr, and seing tua oxin bund in on seill, passit rudlie to louss the oxin, and in doing thairof was strukin deid, as is notoriuslie knawin.

The said Isobeil cam to Elspet Mutray in Wodheid, scho beand ane widow, and askit of hir if scho had ane pennie to len hir, and the said

(1) 'A collar for binding cattle in the stall.'

Elspet gaif hir the pennie; and the said Isobell tuik the pennie and bowit it, and tuik ane clout and ane peice reid wax, and sewit the cloutt with ane threid, the wax and the pennie beand within the clout, and inchantit the clout, and gaif it to the said Elspett Multrey, commanding hir to wss the said cloutt to hing about hir crag, and quhane scho saw the mane quhome scho lowit best, tak the cloutt, with the pennie and the wax, and straik hir faice thairwith, and scho so doing, scho suld attein in to the mariage of that mane quhome scho luiffit, and the said Elspet tuik the clout and keist it into the fyr, and it hed almaist burnt all hir house.

4. It was deletit that scho com to Jhone Clark, in Haltoune of Fyntrey, and bewitchit him becaus he dang hir.

5. It was deletit that the said Isobel passit to the Kirk of Dyce, and gatherit ane number of deid folkis baines, and seyndit[1] thame in water, and tuik the water and weische Willeam Symmer in Haltoune of Fyntrey (he beand seik), and thairefter causit the said Willeamis guidmother tak the said beanis, and cast tham in the water of Don, and quhen they war cassin in the watter, the watter rumlit as all the hilles hed fallin thairin.

6. The said Isbell bewitchit Dauid Glennie ewin to the dethe.

7. The said Isobel com to the Mill of Kaskiben, and askit meill from the milwart, and he refusit to giff hir ony, and for the rewenge thairof, scho passit to the millquheillis, and with hir witchcraft, causit both the quheillis of the mill to brak.

8. The said Isobell com to the dame of the Mill of Fyntrey, and wsit hir witchcraft in sic sort, [that be] the spaice of ane yeir thairefter it culd nocht be haddin in nor hald watter.

9. Alexander Cruschankis scheip, in Gartlie, being diseasit, that ewerie scheip raid wpone ane wther, the said Isobell com and curitt thame of the disease, as the said Alexander Cruschank confessis.

10. The said Isobell com to Alexander Cruschankis houss, and wsit hir witchcraft in his durris, and his swyne hapnitt first to gang furthe, and in the furthe ganging rinnis wod, and lap wp as if he wald haiff lopin in the air, to the feir and terror of mony, and so it continowit till he diet.

(1) [To synd, to wash slightly.]

XLIII.

THE NAMES OF THE ASSYS TO BE SUMMONIT AGAINIS ISSOBELL STRACHEIN, *ALIAS* SCUDDER, AND HER DOCHTER.

Jesus.

In Kyntor, John Leslie, reidder; Thomas Makie and Dinneis Chalmer ther; George Malles, at the Myll of Kyntor; Andro Chalmer in Kintor.

In Kyneller, John Moir and William Huntter ther.

In Bandaucht, Thomas Smyth.

In Meikill Kynaldie, John Fullertoun, and William Fyndlla ther, myll-wart.

In Clinttertie, Mr. Willeam Fraser.

Johne Jonstoun off Corshill.

Johne Blakhall, in Chappeltown of Staniwode.

In Wodland, Andro Aberden, Johne Moir, and Androw Moir ther.

In Petmedden, Ronald Chalmer, Willeam Chalmer, Alexander Chalmer, Thomas Clark, Ronald Clark, Johne Ronaldsoun, and Arthour Ronaldson ther.

Barthill Leslie, at the Mill of Dyce.

Alexander Leslie, in the Reisttis.

Willeam Ronaldsoun, Walter Ronaldsoun, Ronald Ronaldsoun, and Willeam Chalmer, in the Kirkton of Dyce.

Thomas Scherrer, elder, and Willeam Yongsoun, in Nather Dyce.

Willeam Gordoun, in the Glen of Dyce.

Dauid Walkar and Johne Chalmer, in the Mylhill of Skletie.

Alexander Makie, at the Mill of Waltertoun.

THE PERROCHEIN OF FYNTREY.

Johne Chalmer, laird, in Waster Fyntrie; Andro Chalmer, elder; and Willeam Cuming, brouster ther.

Johne Wode, of the Myll of Fyntrey, and Adam Bauerlay, his servand, in Wanttones.

Alexander Smyth, in the Haltoun of Fyntrey; and lyttill Willeam Symmer, in the Halwynd ther.

Alexander Cruikschank, in Garthie.

Thomas Bauerlay and Alexander Bauerlay, in the Wodheid of Logye Fyntrey.

Walter Thomeon, at the Walkmill of Logye.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFURD, Prowest.

Johne Mercer, brouster, in the Haltoun of Fyntrey.

XLIV.

DITTAYES AND ROLMENT OF CLENGING OF ISSOBELL FORBES AND MARGRAT CLERAUCHT, ACCUSIT AS WITCHES, XXV APRILIS, 1597; WITH THE ROLMENT OF CONVICTIOUN OF KATHERINE M'FERRIES, FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Dait of the Commission, fourt of Merche, 1598.

The Justice Court, hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxv of Aprill, 1597, be Alexander Rutherfuird, prouest of Abirdene, and Mr. Thomas Lealye, syref depute of Abirden, justices lauchfullie constitute be our soueran lord for haulding of Justice Courtis vpone all personeS apprehendit and delatit as witches, within the diocie and syrefdom of Abirdene. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

The said day, Andro Paull, burges of Aberden, becom actit for the entrie of Bessie Paull, spous of Thomas Ego in Blelak, befoir the syref of Abirden and prouest thairof, vpon sex dayes warning nixt efter sho beis chargit, and that within the Tolbuyth of Aberden, vnder the pane of v^c merkis.

Ego declarit fugitive.

The said day, Thomas Ego being lauchfullie summondit and attechit to this day, to vnderly the law for vsing witchcraft and sorcerie, oftymes callit and nocht compeirand, the justices declairis the said Thomas fugitive, and ordainis his haill guidis to be escheat, *etc.*

The samen day, the justices decernis and declaris Elspett Strathauchyn, in Warthill, vnder the laird of Auchinhuiff, and Beak Taiss, at the Burne syd of Logye, vnder the laird of Lesmoir, fugitives fra the law, they being chit to this day as witches, and nocht comperand: and ordanis thair idis to be escheat.

The haill assise quytis and absoluis Issobell Forbes, in Glenmullocht, within the parochin of Lumphannand, of the bevecbing of Gilbert Malcum, and of the vther twa poyntis.

Nomina assise.

Johne Ross of Auchlossin.
Alexander Chalmer of Balnacraig.
Johne Irvyng of Petmurchie.
Johne Forbes of Camphell.
Alexander Mylne, at the Mylne of Balnacrag.
Johne Roray, in Kintocher.
Johne Merser thair.
Johne Ross of Craigtown.
Arthour Adam, in Lumphannand.
William Dauidsoun, in Quhythous.
Johne Dugude, at the Mylne of Auchinhuiff.
Thomas Strathauchyn, in Hillok.
John Richie, in Auldtown.
Andro Ross, in Carnebadie.
Alexander Coban, in Mylnetoun of Auchinhuiff.
James Stevin thair.
Alexander Couttis, in the Mylnetown of Auchlossin.
Patrick Irvyng, servand to the Lard of Auchinhuiff.
Thomas Elmislie, in Grodie.

This assise servis for Margrat Clerach, and Issobell Forbes.
To caus try out Jonet Cleraucht, sister to the said Margrat.
The haill assyis cheissis John Irving of Petmurchie chanceller.

The haill assyis quytis and absoluis Issobell Forbes, in Glenmullocht, of the bevecbing of Gilbert Malcoum, in Glenmullocht, and of the vther twa poyntis of her dittay, this day gevin in aganis her; and quytit and absoluit Margaret Cleranche of the hail dittay.

JOHN IRVING, Chancellar.

The said day, Johne Ross, portioner of Cragtoun, become cautioner for the entrie of Elspet Findley in Blelak, vnder Auchinhuif, befor the justice, vnder the pane of tua hundreyth merkis, vpon six dayis warning.

The said day, comperit Johne Ross of Auchlossin, and become cautioun for the entrie of Agnes Frame, vnder the pane of v^c^ merkis, vpoun sex dayis warning.

Thir persones folowing, chosin to pas vpon the assise of Katherine Ferries, spouse to Alexander Macklagan, in Auchmeran.

William Forbes, in Kynadie.
William Smyth, in the Smyddie thair.
William Reid, in Coldstane.
Alexander Ingrame thair.
Patrik Reid, in Migvie.
Johne Forbes, at the Mylne of Melgvm.
Johnne Mackonnaucht, in Ferrar.
James Ogg thair.
Andro Gordone, in Brumhill.
George Gordoun, in Wretoun.
George Glas, in Ballastraid.
George Measone, in Over Ruthven.
George Mackome, in Nather Ruthven.
John Blak, in Corrachrie.
Robert Fyff, at the Mylne of Blelak.

The assise chessis Patrick Reid, in Migvie, chancellar.

The haill assise, in ane voice, but contradictioun, be the mouth of the said Patrik Reid, chancellar, convictis and fyllis Katherine Ferreis, in the aucht poyntis of witchcraft contenit in her dittay, and as a rank witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame. *Nota.*—This delyuerance of the assise is subscrivit be the chancellar vpon the dittay roll.

XLV.

PRECEPTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE TRIAL OF WITCHES.

To all and sindrie ministeris of Godis word, eldaris, and deaconis of the parochine quhair the personis efter specifeit duellis, and makis thair residence, visheing grace and pace euirlesting; ffor samekill as it is nocht onknawine vnto your wosdomes, the commissioune grauntit vnto ws be his Maiestie, for tacking and apprehending of vitches, soceraris, consultaris and traffiquaris with witchis, and airt and pair thairof, within the sherifdome of Aberdene, to the quhilk wark weill and happalie begun, we mon earnistlie requeist your guid concurrance and ayde, for tryell of the personis vnderwrittine; and to that effect, to convein your selffis with the eldaris and deaconis of your parochine, and tak vp dittay, be the maist honest persounes,

and sict as hes best knawledge of the lyiff and behauiour of the persounes delaittit and gevin vp as witchis and soceraris, be the personis laitlie execuit heir for the said cryme of witchcraft; and sict as ye find, to deliuer to this berare, subscriuit be the minister, and ane certane [number] of the eldaris and deconis; and the dittay being fund, that ye will siclike aduise and consult on the nomer of ane condigne assise, to be summondit for tryell of the persounes efter mentionat, *viz.* Elspet Smithe, spous to Alexander Cultis in Tillilair; Margrat Sherare, spous to Johne Leithe in Kincardyne; Agnes Forbes, spous to Johne Sange in Waster Kincardyne; Bessie Paull in Blelak, and Thomas Ego hir husband; Jannet Smithe in Cushnie; Jannet Guisset; [Margrat] Reauche in Wodfeidill; Issobell Robie.

The quhilk persones being delaittit as said is, we can do na less for the advancement of Godis glory, and doune thraw of the kingdome of Sathan, then to do quhat lyis in ws, eftir your guid informatioun, diligence, and iust tryell, to put tham to the knawledge of ane condigne assise. At Abirdene, the sext day of Appryill, 1597.

ALLEXANDER RUTHERFURD, Prowest.
Mr. THOMAS LESLIE, Commissioner Depute.

Johne Thayne, messinger, ye sall charge the lairdis of the ground to tak and apprehend the particular persones efter following, keip thame in sure firmance, upon thair awin geir and expenssis, quhill the tuentie third day of Aprill instant, at quhilk day thay sall present thame beſoir the shirreff of Aberdein, and his deputtis, prouest and baillies therof, justices and commissionaris to our soueran lord, vnder the pane of horning.

Elspet Smyth, spous to Allexander Couttis in Tillilair; Robert Irvyng to be chargit for hir and hir husband.

Margrat Scherar, spous to Johne Leith in Kincardin; to charge the said Johne for hir, and William Straquhyn.

Agnes Forbes, spous to Johne Sang in Waster Kincardin; to charge the said Johne for hir, and Robert Carnegie.

Bessie Paull in Blelak, and Thomas Ego, hir husband; to charge John Gordoun of Blelak, for thame.

Jonett Smyth, spous of [ ]; to chairg Halheid for hir.

Jonet Guissett; to charge the laird of Aberyeldie for hir.

Margret Reauch in Wodfedill; to charge James Gordone of Drumgask, for hir.

And forder, that ye croce, fence, and areist the haill guidis and geir pertening to the saidis persones, and tak inventar therof, to be furthcummand as accordis of the law. Subscryuit with our handis, at Aberdene, the sext of Apryll, 1597.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFURD, Prowest.
Mr. THOMAS LESLIE, Commissioner Depute.

XLVI.

LETTER FROM JHONE GORDOUN OF BLELAK TO THE EARL OF HUNTLY.

MY LORD, Efteir my humble commendatioun with seruice, forsamekle I haiff resauvit your lordships lettre for to bey ansuerable for ane woman off myne, callit Bessie Paull, quhilk I suld haif done one your lordships letter, quhidder I haid gottine ane charge be ane offiser or nocht, and with better will, becausse it is to your lordships justice. As to your lordships charge I gat fra your lordship, to assist your lordships officer, sic moyene as I culd do for the tyme I did, as he cane declair to your lordship, for the tyme vas schort, and he culd nocht do mekill in that turnis, quhill he had spokin sum off thame that knew thair names. Nocht forder at this present to truble your lordship with forder letter, bot the eternall God be your lordships keiper. From Blelak, the secund day of Aprill, 1597 yeris.

Be your lordship, to be commandit with seruice,

JHONE GORDOUNE of Blelak.

To my were guid
lord and maister, my lord
the Erll off Huntlye.

XLVII.

MINUTE OF MEETING AT THE KIRK OF COLDSTANE.

At the Kirk off Caldstane, the tent day off Apryle, 1597 yeiris.

In presenss off Patrik Forbess off Pittallochie; Jhonne Forbess, in Mylne [of] Melgoune; Arthour Skene off Tulloche; Alexander Forbess, in Dawauche; George Forbess, in Melgoune; Alexander Forbes ther; Willeam Forbess in Kinnaldie; Thomas Elmislie, in Litle Grodie; Willeam Reid, in Caldstane; Jonne Tun, in Balymoir, all elderis off the perroche off Caldstane: The quhilk day, being chargit be Jhonne Couttis, messingeir, in our souverane lordis name, be ane commissioune gewin and grantit to the shireffis, provest, and bailleis of Aberdeen, to giff vpe dittay vpoune all suspect persounis off wichcraft, for obedience thairoff we hawe conuinit at the Kirk off Caldstane, and tane sic tryall as we may find vpoun Kathrene Fernsche dittay, giffin vp be the elderis befoir namit. *Item*, Scho beand in James Lakiess hous, vsand the Deuillis soceris, the space off aucht yeiris sen syne, ane mane, callit Alexander Welche, come in the hous, quhilk thow keist thi socerie one and deitt. *Item*, Siclyk, thy awin sone confessit at his deid in Aberdene, that thow haid promesit hyme, be informatyoune off the Dewill, that his bluid suld neuer be drawin, and this he confessit or he was hangit. *Item*, Siclyik, thi sone and thow discordit, and thow said it suld be his best day that euer he suld leiff. *Item*, Siklyik, thow keist vpoun Robert Fyiffis wyiff, sic devilrie, quhairfoir thow was tane and haldine twa dayis bund be the said mane, quhill thow tuik it aff, and thane maid hir frie thair off. *Item*, Siklyik, George Rychie beand seik, thow come to luik him, and promest to his mother till tak off his seikness, and thow laid it one his sister, quhilk scho deitt therefter. *Item*, Quhair thow and the good wyiff off Boig being in the plaice off the Boig, thow delyuerit hir ane tabblet, makand dewellrie and socerie, and bad hir kep that tablet and hing it about hir dochteris craigis ay as thai war mariatt. *Item*, Quhar thow delyuerit hir ane ringn, and scho hes the same bayth to gidder hingand yit. *Item*, Quhar the said Elspet Forbess, guidwyiff off Boig, send to Willeam Forbess, Scheill, beand sax myle off, and brocht his bull fra his guidis, hawand ane as fair off hir awine, and held hyme aucht and fourtye houris secreitlie in ane houss, and send hyme agane, the said Willeam hawand ane bull of guidis,

thre yeir therefter haid neuer ane calf bot ane, euerye yeir, and that deit; and siklyik, his oxin, gangand in his plewis, deit thre yeir therefter. *Item*, Siclyik, Spaldairg confessit at hir being put off, that scho and Trachak receuit ane hundreth merk fra the gudwyiff off Boig, to mak wichecraft to cut away Willeam Forbess and his cornis, euerye yeir. *Item*, Siclyik, the said Elspat Forbess off Boig receuit ane belt fra Spauldairg, and the said Spauldairg said, in caise that belt war away, beirdit men suld greitt, and thair was ane spirit in that belt that spak, and thame quha euer wald put it about thame the Dewill suld haw thame. *Item*, Siclyik, the said Elspet Forbess caussit hir awine husband bring socery out off Cloak, betuixt his schukderis, quhilk was his awin deid, and the mark was reid quhair it lay alss lang as he lewit, and bruk continnuallie and turnit blak, quhill he deit, and he cryit ay to straik it with reme for the birning.

XLVIII.

MINUTE OF MEETING AT THE KIRK OF LOGIE-IN-MAR.

The x and xvij dayis of Apryll, at the Kirk of Loggymar, 1597 yeris.

The quhilk day, in the assemblie of the eldaris within the said kirk, with aduyss and concurrance of dyuerse vtheris honest and agit personis, parochenaris, and vtheris, ewiss[1] duellaris to the said parroch. The names of the eldaris are Jhone Gordoun of Blelak; James Gordoun, in Broymhill; James Ross, in Logye; George Glas, in Ballnistraid; George Masoun, in Over Ruthvane; Villiam Cowtis and George Makcomye, in Nether Ruthvan; Jhone Blak, in Corrachrie; quha being convenit, with concurrance of James Gordoun of Pronny; Alexander Gordoun, in Kenmarie; Alexander Smith, in Ballnistraid; Donald Barrie, Allan Cowttis, Auchan Glass, in Over Ruthvan; Villiam Gordoun, John and Alexander Makcomeis, Villiam Gillanderis and Villiam Vischart, in Nether Ruthvan; Jhone Turnour, in Carrow; Thome Mechell, in Vester Blelak; Robert Fyf, at the Miln thair; James Ross, Villiam Oig, and Duncan Fyf, and Robert Mill, in Corrachry. The saidis eldaris and fornamit parochenis, being also chargit be Jhone Cow[illegible] messinger, in [illegible]querane

(1) [Near

lordis name, be vertew off ane commissioun obtenit be him fra the shirref, provest, and balzeis off Abirdene, derect to the ministerie and elderis, for tryall, delatioun, and uptaking of dittay, vpon all personis delait or suspek of vichcraft, within the said parroch in generall, and in speciall tuiching the tryall, lyff, and conversatioun of Thome Ego and Bessy Paull, in Graystane, and Beak Tawis, at the Burnsyd of Logy, quhilk ar alreddy atteichit for the samen cryme of vitchcraft. The saidis elderis and vtheris fornaymit personis, being suorne the gryt aith to gif up dittay leill and trew, efter thair knavlege, and being seuerally examinat thairanent, deponis, be thair conscience and athis, that nether off thaim knawis ony of the forsaid personis alredye delait, nor vtheris within the said parroch, criminall in ony poynt of vitchcraft, sa far as thay knaw. And in respek that nane of the saidis elderis culd vryt, thai haue desyrit me to subscrywe thir presentis testimoniallis, in thair namis, at the kirk off Logy[mar], day, yeir, and place forsaid.

GEORGE GORDOUN, redar at the kirk off Logymar, with my hand.

The assyse summond to the tryall of the personis delat within the parroch of Logymar.

James Gordon, in Broymhill, absent.
James Ross, in Logie, absent.
George Glass, in Ballnistraid.
George Massoun, in Over Ruthven.
George Makcomye, in Nether Ruthven.
Jhone Blak, in Corrachrie.
Robert Fyff, at the Mill of Blelak.
William Maklagan, in Thombraik.
Androw Gordoun, Smith, in Broymhill.

GEORGE GORDOUN, reder at Logy, with my hand.
ALLEXANDER GORDOUN, off the Carnmoir, with my hand.

XLIX.

NOTES BY MR. JOHN ROS, MINISTER AT LUMPHANAN, REGARDING CERTAIN PERSONS ACCUSIT OF WITCHCRAFT.

Elspet Strachund in Warthiel, is indydtit to haue charmit Mage Clark, spows to Patrik Bunny, for the fewers, this last yeir, with ane sleipth and ane thrum.(1)

(1) [A sleeve and thread.]

ITEM, Scho is indytit, this last Halowewing, to haue broucht furth of the house, ane birning coll, and birreit the samin in hir avine yard.

ITEM, Scho is indytit to haiff bewitched vmquhill William Bunne, and to haue causit hime to die; and that becaus he wald haiff taine hir hors, being in the corne, for the said William dweyned tua dayis efter the combat fail out betuix thame for the hors, and the third day died, or tuel houris.

Margret Clerauch, scho is indytit to haue bewitched Adame Gordoune in Wark, and to haiff beine the cause of his deaith, and that becaus scho cumming out of his seruic without his leave, he deteined sum of hir geir, quhilk scho promesit to do; and eftir his death wantit that scho haid gottine assythment of him.

ITEM, Scho is indytit to haiff said to Marcus Gillaume, at the Burn of Camphil, that nane of his barnis suld leiw, becaus he wald not marrie hir, quhilk is cum to pas, for tua of thame ar deid.

Scho is indytit continually to haiff resortit to Margrat Baine hir companie.

Isbel Forbes, scho is indytit to haiff bevitched Gilbert Makime in Glen Mulloch, with ane spendil, ane rok, and ane forl; quhilk Isbel Richie lykwayis testifeit.

James Og is indytit to haue passit on Rudday, fywe yeir seine, throuch Alexander Cobaine his corne, and haue taine nyne stanes from his avine rig, and casine on the said Alexander his rig, and to have taine nyne lokis[1] of muild fra the said Alexander his rig, and cassine on his avine.

ITEM, He is indytit to haue bevitched ane kow to the said Alexander, quhilk he boucht from Kirstane Burnet of Cloak, the quhilk kow, efter his wyff had receaved milk from hir the first nycht, and the morning thairefter gaif no milk fra that tyme fuirth, bot died within half ane yeir.

He is indytit to haue passit fyff yeir sein on Lambesday, throuch the said Alexander his corne, and haueing gaine nyne space, metting the corne with ane quhyt wand, to haiff streukine the samine nyne straikis, sua na thing grew that yeir bot fichakis; the quhilk, Dauid and Thomas Duguidis saw hime doing, and Janet [ ].

ITEM, He is indyttit, that in the yeir forsaid or thairabout, haifing corne to drey, to haue borrrouit fyr from his nychtbour, haiffing of his avine than presently, and to haue taine ane birne of the corne on his bak, and careit it thrie tymmis woodersonis abowe the kill.

ITEM, He is indytit, that thrie yeir seine, Alexander Cobaine being in

(1) [Lock, a small quantity, a handful.]

Leith, with the Lard of Cors his uittual, in ane morning early, that he came wp earlly in ane morning, at the back of the said Alexander his yard, [with ane] dyisch fuil of vatter in his hand, and to haiff casine the vatter in the gait to the said Alexander his duir, and thane percawing Dauid Duguid, than servand to the said Alexander, behaulding hime, to haue fledd suddantly; quhilk the said Dauid as yit testifiis.

Agnes Fren, scho is indytit to haiff taine thrie heiris out of hir avine kawis taill, and to haiff cuittit the sam in smal peiceis, and to haue puttine it in hir kowis throuch, quha thairefter gaiff milk, and [the] nychtbouris nane. Siclyk, scho is indytit, that [scho tuik] Willame Browne his calf in hir uxter, and charmit the same; as also, thow tuik the cluis[1] from fourfeitt off it, with ane peic of euerry bing, and causit the said William his wyff to yeird the samine; quhilk the said William his wyff confessit, albeit not in this maner.

Item, Scho tuik wp Alexander Tailzier his calf, laitly efter it was calfit, and carreit it thrie tymis about the kow. Siclyk, scho was seine caistine ane hors fosser on ane kow.

Isbell Robye, scho is indytit to haue bidine hir guidmane, quhan he yeid [to] Sainct Farkis for to by ky, that gif he boucht ony befoir his haime cumming, he suld gang thrie tymis woodersonis about thame, and thane tak thrie rugges off ane dog hillack [and] fesch heime to hir.

Item, That duelling [at] Ardmair, thair came in ane puir mane craving almis, to quhome scho offerit milk, bot he refusit it, becaus, as he than presently said, scho haid thrie flokis milk and hir avine, in the panne; and quhane Elspet Makie, than present, uonderit at it, he said, Meruel not, for scho hes thy forrow kyis milk also in hir pane.

Sicklyk, scho is commonly seine in the forme of ane heir,[2] passing throw the toune; for how soone the hair vanichis out of the sicht, scho apperis.

Margrat Riauch, in Grein Cottis, scho uas seine in the dawing off the day be James Stevine, imbracing euerie nuik of Johne Donaldsone his housse thrie tymeis, quha continually thairefter uas diseade, and at last dead.

Item, Scho said to Johne Richie, quhane he tuik ane tak in the Greine Cottis, that his geir fra that day fuirth suld continualli decay, and sua it cam to pas.

Item, Scho keist ane number off stanis in ane tub, amangis watter, quhilk thairefter uar sein dansing.

(1) [Hoofs.] (2) [Hare.]

Item, Quhen scho kilpis hir scheip, scho turnis the heid of the scheir furth ymis in their mouth.

Item, James Stevine saw hir meeting John Dunaidsone ingaine in the narrow of the Greine Corsie, and casting the water out benthe hir foir. incontinent in the scheipis face, and sua thei fiest all.

Item, Scho confessit to Patrik Gordoune of Kincragie, and James Gordoune of Drumgerve confessit that the Deuil was in the bed betwix hir and William Kichie, hir barloe, and he was wpone thame baith, and that gine scho hoipid to die for witchcraft, that he suld also die, for gif scheow was ane deuil, he was ma.

Their is thrie of thir personis, Elspet Strachauchine, James Og, and Agnes Frem, quhais facta the Presbitrie of Kincardin, within quhais boundis they dwell, cownsit not sufficient, haifing dewlie considderit the haill circumstancis, alwayis remittit thame to the tryall of ane assyse, gif the judges thocht it expedient.

Mr. JHONE ROS, Minister at Lumphannane.

L.

NOTES BY THE PARSON OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL, RELATIVE TO CERTAIN PERSONS ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Janet Lucas, in Petmurche, indytet to hane tryit gifle ane woman in Petmurche haid the feaweris, be ane threide and ane slive.

Item, Being lying in the howse besyd the said diseasit woman, it apparit to her, and to all that war in the howse, that the parpan wall schuik, and maid ane noyis as thocht it had fallin, albeit in werie deid ther feall nocht ane stone theroff. *Item*, the sam nycht, the guideman of the howse was trublit with ane lycht four-futet beast, as apperit to him. cuming aboue his bed-claithis; and hawing lychtet ane candell to see quhat it suld be, could neather find cat, dog, nor na wther beast, in the house; neather was thair ony pairt, quhairbe they mycht enter in the house.

Isobell Oge, indytet for hinging wpe ane bittil in Cragtoune of Lumquhanan, for lounding of the wind.

Item, That scho promisit to Katherine Fraser and Maige Ross, in the

(1) [A hog, a sheep of a year old.]

Myltoun of Auchinhuif, gaing to Banchore merkat with claithe to sell, to put ane merk on the claithe quhilk suld caus the sam sell on ther first entre in the mercat, and ther nychtburs claithe to stand onsauld, quhilk scho did, and as scho promesit, sua it cam to pas.

Elen Rogie, dochter to Margret Bene. Andro Niccall, tealyour, fand in hir purse the picture of ane man, off soft leid.

Janet Dauidsone. Na dittay except common bruit.

Christiane Arcly was takine raschlie, wpone report that scho was giwin wpe be Margret Beine, bot finding that neather was scho in your roll, neather culd ony dittay be gottin wpone hir, bot wes estemit be all men, being sworne, ane honest woman, we thocht nocht meit to truble ane innocent persone, and sua relewit hir, wpone cautioune alwayis, that in kaice ye may find ony thing to ly to hir charge, scho sall be delyuerit vpone tuentie four houris premonitioune, for the quhilk I haue the obligatioune of responsall men to delyuer to the commissionars, as John Thean, messinger, can tell yow, to quhome ye sall wryt for apprehending the rest within your roll that ar nocht in our bowndis.

Mr. John Strathauchine.

IV.

LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR BLACKWELL, AND OTHERS, TO JOHN ROSS OF ARNAGE, PROVOST OF ABERDEEN.

M.DCC.XI.—M.DCC.XII.

LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR BLACKWELL.

M.DCC.XI.—M.DCC.XII.

I.

PRINCIPAL CARSTARES TO PROVOST ROSS.

Edinburgh, 30th July, 1711.

My Lord,

The late General Assembly haveing made choice of [you] to be one of the members of their Commission, as a ruling elder of this Church, I thought it my duty to acquaint yow thereof, and that the said Commission meets within the Assembly House here, at Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of October, and first Wednesday of March next, at ten of the clock forenoon, and have power to adjourn themselves as they shall see cause; and if you can, with conveniencie, it is earnestly entreated yow may be pleased to allow the Commission your presence and assistance, when they are considering the matters referred to them; and I hope yow shall not prosper the worse in your other affairs, that yow spare some time for the service of the Church. I am, my Lord,

Your most humble servant,

W. Carstares, Moderator.

To the much honored, John Ross of Arnage,
Lord Provost of Aberden.

II.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, November 24, 1711.

After a tedious journey of nineteen dayes, and very bad change of fresh horses, I came here in good health last

night; upon which, Mr. Carstares being so kind as to sit with me two hours, this morning we sent a letter to my Lord Treasurer,[1] shewing our desire and design in meeting with him, but he was just gone out as his porter got the letter. If the parliament sit on Teusday (as it is thought it will not), we cannot expect any time of his lordship till the feasting dayes fall in. If it doe not, then perhaps we may very quickly have accesse, with which, and the issue theirof, yow shal be acquainted.

As to the closse conference I had with Mr. Carstares, I cannot put it in write, and so yow will excuse me till meeting; only, assure your self, that nothing will be wanting (so far as proper measures shal be understood) towards doing some thing effectually, if possibly it can be obtained. As to the peace, there will be a Congresse; the real articles, called the preliminaries, are not publickly known. The Queen hath declared to the French Envoy which was here, that she will not make a separate peace. In case there be peace, the whole officers are to be keeped in pay, at leist for a considerable time. As to news of a more private nature, yow will pardon me till I have the satisfaction of drinking a dish of tea with yow, which I am already beginning to think long for, which, with my duty and kind respects to the Magistracy and all our good friends, is all at present from

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To the Lord Provost
of Aberdeen.

III.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, November 28, 1711.

My Lord,

Last night my Lord Treasurer allowed a very closse conference upon our Churches affairs, and after a very courtious introduction upon his lordships part, wherein he was pleased to give a description of all my fathers relations, which I knew little of before, his lordship granted all could be expected on the first addresse.

For, First, As to the National Fast appointed by the late Commission, he promised the civil sanction. Second, As to Mr. Burnets and Mr.

(1) [The Earl of Oxford.]

Gairns affairs, he run it down as the most unaccountable thing they can project; he askt, indeed, several questions before he spoke, with respect to the circumstances of the case, and then absolutely rejected their designs, as persons of all parties, even who are not our friends, likewise doe.

As to Mr. Dunbrecks affair, it is one great branch of the news of the city amongst all ranks, and his friends hath not been wanting to guard all posts that I can attack; for my Lord Treasurer pleaded that the Earl of Marishals house is not under the jurisdiction of the toun; however, his lordship did no wayes insist upon it, and, upon the whole, received a draught of a proclamation (which I entreated, before I left Edinburgh, my Lord Advocate to draw), which is designed as a general remedy for all our grievances, it being calculated against rablings, intrusions, and innovations, which his lordship hath given to a lawyer to consider.

How far it will passe, in the present terms its drawn in, I cannot say, for I have had closse battles already from members of parliament about it; however, it is under consideration, and Fryday next, at six a clock, my Lord Thesaurer hath appointed another conference, the issue of which yow shal know.

My Lord, I should be very ignorant not to know that I came here to read a very hard chapter, and could not but forsee that I would certainly become very famous for making opposition unto some grand designs of a strong partie, especially when matters stand so above. But, I blesse God, as I have often offered my reputation and all to him, so, though both clergymen and members of parliament are closly attacking me (by whose influence I shal not here set doun), yet I am firmly resolved, throu grace, to remember what Church I am a minister of, and to proceed to the very last, in point of means, till the wall hold me again. So that be the issue what it will, as I came up with a peacable breast, from a good conscience of my designs, so I hope to return with equal peace in coming doun.

I am shortly to be with the Bishop of Bristol, my Lord Privy Seal,(1) and with another reverend brother, of equal dignity, where, yow may be sure, I'll get a hard text to explain. But there is no doing of bussines here, till once yow allow a fair and closse reasoning; and, therefore, I must be amongst all ranks, otherwise be reckoned either fool or coward, which are names not much admired by souldiers bairns.

(1) [John Robinson, D.D., Bishop of Bristol from 1710 to 1713; of London, from 1713 to his death in 1723.]

And to help on my unluckiness in this place, my near relations (who otherwise could doe me service, and who, I hope, as it is will doe me no harm,) are all stout Churchmen, and will no doubt wonder, when they feel my pulse, which way I am degenerate.

As for news, as I wrote yow before, the parliament is put off till Fryday come eight dayes, nether is it knoun if it will sit then; as for other particulars, yow might have a sheet of paper of them, telling yow the different parties, their different springs, motions, and designs; but being about to turn a courtier, yow know such men write no news, and so, with my humble duty to all concerned, I rest your Lordships

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Our affairs will goe before the Queen previous to any final determination. Pray write me what Mr. Burnet, *etc.* are doing, and communicate this only to such as yow think fit. Shew it to my reverend colleagues, Professor Anderson and Mr. Campbel. Mr. Andersons brother, who is very obliging to me, will take care to answer his letter. And please tell my worthy colleagues they sit at much ease and more warmly, in the midst of all their work, and eats and drinks with more satisfaction, then some are like to doe, for all the money they are spending; for there is no house like home, and no cook like a good wife; and, for their subjects, I am confident mine have the most textual difficulties of the two.

To the Lord Provost.

IV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

[London], December 3d, [1711.]

My Lord,

My Lord Treasurer was pleased to allow me some time this forenoon with his lordship, who told me he had a letter from some great man in Scotland, giving a character of me. I know not as yet positively who it is; but I owe very much to Providence for the good will I meet with in this place.

I understood also, that the Episcopal partie are ashamed of Mr. Gairns and Mr. Burnets procedure, and are endevouring to make an apology for it.

Yow cannot imagine how obliging it is at court, that nether yow nor we proceeded to sentence in Mr. Dunbrecks affair. Our adversaries are much chagarined at our cautiousnes in this matter; and I cannot but say, considering what I now clearly see, that a good Providence hath guided us in it; as also my coming up in a private capacity, without having made any great noise before judicatories about our grievances, hath rendered me more acceptable at this place, then what yow can easily believe.

For, having it to say that we have done nothing, till once we should lay our grievances before the court, in order to a private redresse, they cannot but see, that we have paid all respect and reguard unto them, which goes very far with the persons I have to doe with.

My Lord Treasurer, upon Mr. Gairn and Mr. Burnets affair said, this day, in few words, but very significantly to this purpose, What! sayes he, legally put out, and not legally to be put in; strange! meaning, that he wondered which way they could ever think of getting into those places which they are claiming.

And as to Mr. Dunbrecks affair, when I came upon it, he said, that he would speak to some persons concerned in that matter, which was a proposal I could no wayes object against, seeing the taking off of some persons, may make the remedy the more easily to be obtained.

The lawyer, to whom the draught of the proclamation (which I spoke of in my last, was given) is a man of great account with my Lord Treasurer, and the person who is chiefly consulted in all our Scots affairs. When I learned who he was, I went to him, and there I got the hardest text to read of any I got since I came to this place. He stoutly denyed that we had any acts against persons of different principles being in meeting houses, and appialed to our acts of parliament, which he produced. I was no wayes on equal ground with him, however, I desired him to explain act 95,(1) against intrusion, and give me a reason why the parliament distinguished intrusion into paroches from intrusion into churches and manses (as that act expresly bears), unles, they realey intended it against intrusion into meeting houses.

To which, after reading and considering it, and being a man both of good sense and ingenuity, he persisted no longer in the debate, but read next the penalty contained in the act; and, upon the whole, my Lord Treasurer and he is to consider further upon the proclamation.

(1) [Act against intruding into Churches without a legal Call and Admission thereto. 5th July, 1695.]

... business, both because of the approach-
... which is upon my Lord Treasurers
... that there is any accesse at all to him;
... affairs, I cannot, you know, be so indis-
... lordship. He has indeed promised me
... some evening, when he is for a long
... I could have weel expected at this time.
... my Lord Marr,[1] and my Lord Loudon, who,
... Seal, have all declared that Mr. Gairn and Mr.
... unaccountable essay.
... after all, it should certainly be great weaknes and folly
... especially at such a juncture, to determine what the
... may be, and therefore, all I can promise is, diligence and
... that as I ventured my carcase in coming up, so I shal not
... hoping, when I return, you will not, like the Turks, judge
... his successe, but by his diligence.

The episcopal clergy are inexpressibly active against us at this present ... A letter hath come to my Lord Treasurers hand, from our countrey, shewing that some of our ministers are from pulpit preaching against the ... and reflecting upon his lordship for it. It was kind in my lord to shew this letter, saying, he did not value the thing, but that it would reflect upon us. You may drop a word of this to my reverend colleagues; and, for my own part, I know that my Lord Treasurer hath expressed himself most satisfyingly and obligingly upon the head of the peace.

I know my letters will not goe out of your own hand, and exspects that none of them, nether the last nor this, will be communicate to any but such as you can perfectly confide in; and as to the giving any author for your news, I know it is what you will not incline.

You must really excuse me at my colleagues hand, being truly wearied with fatigue and writing, as also at my wifes hand, shewing her I am in health. Pray mind me kindly to all our friends, and to worthy Mr. Melvill.

[redacted]

To the much honoured John Rose of Arnege,
Att Aberdeen, North

(1) [One of her Ma... of State ...

V.

MR. BLACKWELL TO GEORGE FORDYCE, ONE OF THE BAILLIES OF ABERDEEN.

London, January 1, 1712.

Kind Sir,

I am favoured with yours of the 21 of December, and finds that I am desired to make haste home, which in it self, you may depend upon it, is a very aggreeable proposal to me, providing, after friends serious consideration, it be judged adviseable as present duty; and therefore that my Lord Provost, and the rest of the Honourable Magistrats, along with Provost Allardes, and any other of our friends yow think fit, may have a clear view how matters stand at present: Please know, that our adversaries are contriving and designing to the outmost of their power, a total overthrow at once to our Church, if God permit them. And for this end, being big with hopes, they are resolving to introduce a Toleration upon Scotland, as also the Oath of Abjuration, to divide our ministery, and to put us in confusion. We are also threatned with the restoration of the Patronages, all which I hinted in my last to the Presbytrie.

To oppose these designs, there are none here but providentially two or three of us, whereas the Commission itself, to consult with every hour (could we have them) were certainly needful. So that to goe throu amongst members, and endeavour to inform and reasone with them, and next to addresse more formally my Lord Treasurer, and other leading men, and from them, in case matters be closely urged, to goe next to the Queen, and represent the unaccountablenes and fatal consequences of such proposals; I say, the doing of these things, as they are certainly present and indisputable duty, so instead of fewer, they would require moe hands then what is here at the time.

Nether dare we be too sudden in our diligence, leist we alarum and imbolden our opposite party, but must gradually, as we learn their designs, be upon our guard.

Besides, I understand that Dr. Gairden is going on in his processe against Professor Anderson, which, if it once come up here, I only wish that the stoutest of yow all had my post but a few dayes, and yow should soon know what attendance and dependance means.

Again, as for our own affairs, I have told yow before, that we are still told some remidy shal be given, and that a proclamation is what we are urging for, which we resolve to presse for to the outtermost, and particularly are resolving this week of the idle days to make it our bussiest time. And further, please consider, that there are such great designs in agitation just now, as renders it in all humane probability impossible but that some very great events must quickly appear; for on the one hand, which is not usual, the House of Lords sits down twelve dayes before the Commons; how they will improve their time, is not mine to determine; on the other hand, there is an addition of twelve new peers, all English, save my Lord Duplin. The consequences of such extraordinary measures, yow must certainly believe, will be very considerable. Besides, the Duke of Cambridge, who is the electoral Prince of Hannover, his precedency in point of peerage, notwithstanding the late date of his patent, is thought will be shortly declared. In short, such are the different contrivances and projects at present on the wheel, that were Richelew or Cardinal Mazarine upon this place, it were impossible for them solidly to determine what measures to take towards accomplishing any publick design, till once they should see some settlement and conclusion of the present motions. And therefore, upon the whole, as I came not up here upon any mean views, and as I had no bill in dependance at court, nor did the season any wayes invite me, so before there had not been some honest joynt essay made, towards the prevention of the corruption of the worship of the Church of Scotland, I would have ventured yet more then what I have done.

Although I must, at the same time, take the freedom to say, that although the journey should cost a little money, I have ventured more then what ever I reckoned money worth; and if any be losers upon the head, I shal willingly be equal losers with them. For what ever the event be, it gives me extraordinary peace, that when a church was threatned to be corrupted, which God had keept pure for so many scores of years, yea, since the Reformation, that I offered to add my mite of assistance, along with others, towards putting a stop to the same; in which I hope to have comfort in a dying hour.

However, after all, let friends consider the wholl complex case, as matters just now stand with our Church, and thereafter write their thoughts unto me about staying some little time, or coming off immediatly, and I shal endeavour to shew all due respect unto their sentiments.

At my first coming up, Mr. Carstares was afraid that my representations might make too much noise; but since that time, there hath come up such representations from all corners, that he is as weel satisfied of company (though very insignificant) as ever he was, while concerned in such affairs.

I could have lived as comfortably at home as other men, and could have had as little preaching work there as here; but there seems to be such things appearing just now, as would almost make men forget that there are any interests but the publick. Pray give my humble duty to all the Magistrats, and pardon this long scribble from

Sir, yours affectionatly,

[ ]

Ill write to my Lord Provost as soon as any thing of moment occurs. The Duke of Marlborrow is said to be out of all his places. Prince Eugen is expected every hour.

To Mr. George Fordyce, Baylie,
At Aberdeen.

VI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, January 15, [1712].

My Lord,

I received, with the last Frydays post, your packet relative to the Quakers; but, considering the peremptorines of my Lord Advocats[1] letter upon that head, it seems a thing almost in vain, for me or any other to speak to my Lord Dartmouth[2] upon that subject; more especially, seeing the only point yow contend for now, is, that they shal be obliged to swear, which (considering the allowance here granted them in England), is a proposal which would be made a jest of at court.

However, I am to give in the clossest memorial your informations affoords ground for, as soon as I can have accesse to my Lord Dartmouth. Yesterday, the parliament sat, and this is the day before our fast, so that it will

(1) [Sir David Dalrymple, Bart.] (2) [One of her Majesties Secretaries of State.]

be Thursday before I can be with him, if I can get his lordship in the morning.

Both houses sat only a short while; and, upon the Queens sending a message shewing that bodily indisposition had keept her from coming to the house, but that she hoped to be present on Thursday next, they both adjourned to that time. Her Majesty hath been ill of the gout for some dayes, so that we have not yet got her answer about our other affair.

I have written again and again, that a little time is like to determine very great affairs; for when two mighty parties are contending to the very outtermost of their ability, it cannot be long till the scale turn to the one hand or the other; and, in a word, according as the scale turns, so, of a sudden, will all dependent matters take a turn with it.

Yow may expect any material accounts as soon as possible; and next my self, as soon as I have seen whether any thing of consequence can be effectually done or not in behalf of those interests of the Church of Scotland, which I desire, throu grace, to have dearer to me than my life; and, therefore, I am loath to part till I see if God will condiscend to open some door or another for the relief of that Church for which sometimes he hath done wonders. I offer my humble duty to all the Honourable Magistrats, and to Provost Allardes. I shall be glad to know if you receive all my letters. Give my hearty respects to all my reverend and worthy collegues, whom I heartily long to be with.

I have had no money from Mr. Paterson, but the thirty guineas which you have already payed. There was five guineas since, but I gave it him back again, being to be his opposite partie at court. Please shew my family I am weel, and I entreat your lordship to pacifie an angry wife; for if yow mind the entertainment yourself got one day at the opening our door, yow will remember there is need of sympathy.

[ ]

To Mr. John Rosse of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.

VII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, January 24, [1712.]

My Lord,

Our battles are now begun in earnest, so that there is more need of forty then of one or two ministers here at the time, for there is a Bill for such a Tolleration brought in, and once read in the House of Commons, as, if it passe, it will have most lamentable effects upon our poor Church.

And, therfor, since Moonday last, Mr. Carstares and I have been running amongst the members in all arts of the city, endevouring to shew the unaccountablenes of the same; and this day we have been with the Lord Treasurer, who hath promised that some of the most effectual means shal be used towards accomplishing our desire. He was much more particular, but I cannot put the same in write. I was also advised to speak to him, that he might put a stop to my Lord Dartmouths procedure in the affair of your Quakers; and, accordingly, I spoke most particularly to his lordship, and he told me that this day he would meet with my Lord Dartmouth. I was advised to this method as the most effectual way to accomplish our design.

My lord, sometimes when I reflect on the present juncture, I have thoughtful hours about my being here at such a time. Again, at other times, considering how many mischeivous designs were intended at this time against the peace and quiet of the Church of Scotland, I cannot but adore Providence in ordering some few in this place towards informing and reasoning, in order to the prevention of some fatal lengths which matters in all probability would have been carried to, if there had been no opposition at all. In short, a little time now is like to tell us what we may expect for our Church at the time, which will let some of us know, whether we need wait any longer or not; for it is plain that according as this Bill passeth or not, so will the Queens answer be to the memorial we have given in to court, towards a redresse of our grievances. This afternoon, Mr. Carstares, Mr. Baylie, and I, have been drawing up a memorial in answer to the Bill, and are to meet to-morrow with our Scots members who are friendly, that so

the proper wayes for opposing the bill, may be joyntly concerted; and before it passe, if we see it like to goe that way, wee have thoughts of laying the matter before the Queen.

This is the sum of what I can say at present, and am sorry I have not other accounts to write; however, as I wrote before, as I resolve to spare no pains, nor neglect any proper means, for doing service to our national Church, so I not only trust to come home with a good conscience, but also may yet come to be witness unto some signal unexpected appearances of Providence, in behalf of some interests which are at this day much despised.

I forgot to tell yow that we are advised to appear, by a consel and bill, before the house, to require that our Church may be heard, before any such act passe against them. I know yow will make no noise with this letter.

In haste, I rest,

[ ]

The Duke of Marlborrows case is before the Commons just now, and they are like to sit late. I hear that several members are appearing for him who were not expected to doe so, and some of the heads, already debated, are gone in his favours; however, what turn may suddenly come, time must tell.

To Mr. John Rosse of Arnage, Merchant,
Att Aberdeen, North Britain.

VIII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, February 2, [1712].

My Lord,

I sent doun, last post, a print relative to the Tolleration Bill, which I desired might be given yow. The three ministers here, gave in a petition to the House of Commons, desiring our Church might be heard before the bill should passe, but it was rejected. Since that time, those prints are dispersed amongst the members. And it is supposed that whatever the House of Commons doe in the affair, the House of Lords will consider it more particularly, so as to make some alterations upon it; we have

also a report of a design to annex the Oath of Abjuration unto it, which is thought will, in a great measure, disappoint the ends of it as to many who are pursuing for it.

The bill, as it stands at present, is like to be of very dangerous consequence unto our discipline, doctrine, and worship; and if God doe not, by some means or other, either put a stop unto its passing, or bring about some considerable amendments of it, I greatly dread the consequences of it in our poor nation.

It is needles to trouble yow with an account of the various measures we have taken, and of others which we are yet to try, to see if possibly our enemies designs can be broke, which, if a sovereign and gracious God would condescend to do, I should reckon a journey, not only to London, but to Constantinople, weell spent.

As for my own part, since ever I understood any thing of publick affairs, I never was witnes to such a gloomy time; and as I little dreamed of any such work when I came up, so our enemies designs seem to be but a beginning, in comparison of what they are resolved, if Providence give them permission, of which yow may hear more afterwards. However, although the times be most heavy and nonplussing, not only to some who are but of yesterday, but even to such who have had the greatest experience at court, I cannot in the midst of all discouragements, think of playing the coward, or of turning the back even at such a time; and, therefore, seeing Providence hath had work which was little foreseen, all of us that are here, are resolved to stand to the last, while we possibly have accesse, to speak or act in the leist in behalf of the Church of Scotland.

Before this bill came in, we were dayly waiting for an answer from court with respect to our affairs, and, as I wrote, had given in at my Lord Treasurers desire a draught of a paper for that end. But now matters are turned into such confusion, by the working and designs of different parties, that our main work and endevours are turned, not so much about our more private grievances, as towards the preservation of our national Church.

Many a thought of heart have I had of late, what could be in Providence casting me here at such a desperate like juncture, when evry step grows darker then another, but it supports me strongly, that I came in sincerity to this place, to act and appear for God and the interests of his Church; and, therefore, though Gods steps be in the deep waters at present, who knows but the sea may divide, and Israel yet sing.

I have so much writing, and other fatigue, that yow must be so kind as excuse me at our presbytries hand for the time. I was refreshed with their letter, but can write nothing more than what is in this, which yow will be pleased to shew to my reverend collegues, Mr. Melvil, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Campbel, who will inform the presbytery of the substance of it. Yow may also allow them the inclosed print, to read to the rest of their brethren, though I conceive, unlesse it be come from other hands, that it is fittest not to let it goe too much abroad. Pardon this confused note, in haste, from

My Lord,
Your Lordships most affectionate
And much obliged servant,
[ ]

I offer my humble duty to the honorable Magistrats and Council. Let me know if Provost Allardes got a line frome me since I came here; pray let me know what Dr. Gairden is doing. As for the Quakers, their affair is depending before the parliament, so that it is much in vain to trouble private persons about it.

The Tolleration Bill hath been this day before the Committee of the House of Commons, and is to be proceeded in, Teusday or Wednesday next. As for any thing done in the Duke of Marlboroughs affair, its thought it will issue in little, except some new things be proceeded unto.

Let none of my friends be anxious about me, for, I blesse God, he is exceeding kind and gracious, both to spirit and body, and I hope yet to have ground to say that he lives and reigns, and that our rock is not like our enemies rock, they themselves being judges.

To Mr. John Ross off Arnage,
Att Aberdeen, North Britain.

IX.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, February 9th, 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

My Lord,

The Bill for Tolleration is now past the House of Commons; what the House of Lords will doe with it, as to the making of any alterations upon it, time must tell. The few ministers here are engadged in reasonings and strugglings from morning to evening, both with friends and others, about this bill, but as yet there is very little ground gained.

As we petitioned the House of Commons, so we are advised to petition the House of Lords, where we are also advised to employ council, and debate the matter in point of law.

The Commissions orders are now waited for, which I wish may not come too late. Our great strait is to know present duty in such an extraordinary case, and what measures to take, both in point of conscience and prudence.

As for some great men, who, some might think, would help us, they are so circumstantiate themselves, that, being obliged to keep in good terms with such and such persons, they cannot appear for us; so that if ever poor men were obliged to look to God, and God only, we are they.

We have stood upon no expences in point of consultation, nor will yet stand, providing we can get but accesse to have the matter fully heard and debated in parliament.

There are a great many prints already come out about the affair, and the full case, done by the ablest lawyers we can possibly find, will, I suppose, be finished this day. We have also under consideration some new measures, with respect to our making applications to persons whom we have never yet addressed, till once it be judged convenient to apply unto the Queen.

Dyers account with yow, of the bill, is most false, for it nether hath any clause in it relative to the Covenant, nor any with respect to the taking the Oath of Supremacy. The clauses we are principally contending against (in case there must be a tolleration), are those which threaten to weaken the discipline and corrupt the doctrine of our Church.

We are just going out amongst our friends in the House of Lords, where the bill is to be read a second time on Monday, so that, in a few dayes, we are

and hath desired us three to draw a bill for 100 lb. amongst us all, payable at the 15 of May; but if I had had any of them here since November, I would have caused them change their note; however, what they will doe afterwards time must tell.

As for my own part, I bless God, I am not anxious about the matter; and before any be uneasie in the leist on the account of the expences of this journey, I'll venture the burden of it myself, and firmly trust that Providence will concern itself in me.

I have inclosed this short note only as a hint, that friends might know something of the affair, and shal be heartily glad that they be no wayes losers, who so cheerfully and honestly concerned themselves for the publick interests of the Church, as what I can bear witness that yow and Provost Allardes and others have done.

However, all this is amongst ourselves, and, therefore, when yow have read it to the other two, please destroy this note. And if I return to see the Commission, I must not only charge them with publick expences, but also tell them that this is a place that no man can stay long in, but he is tempted to spend money for books and other things, that he would never have seen in other places; but I fear this article be charged back on the head of the buyer.

Yow are very unkind in your letters, I not having received any but one since I came to this place; and pray let me know if Provost Allardes had a line of mine some good while agoe. When yow have read the presbytries letter to the other two, be sure to seal it. I have sent your letter to Mr. Black, leist it had been intercepted.

XI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, March 18, [1712].

My Lord,

Yesterday I was with my Lord Treasurer, and also with my Lord Dartmoth, about the affair of the Patronages; their answers were kind and wanted not encouragment in them, but when the bill comes to a vote of the house, I suppose few here will promise much about it.

I took notice when I was at the Secretaries office, of Sir William Penn, the Quaker, his being there. So after he was gone, I took occasion to discourse my Lord Dartmouth, particularly upon the head of the Quakers affair in Aberdeen, who told me, that he thought that affair was dropt, upon which I desired, if they anywayes insisted, I might be called, which his Lordship promised to doe. I informed him how much encouragment they met with in the matter of trade, and put him in mind, that as to there being freed of swearing, the House of Commons had determined that matter.

This day, Mr. Carstares, Mr. Baylie, and I, waited again upon her Majesty, and presented a second addresse from the Commission, shewing the ministrys scruples as to the Oath of Abjuration; as also there was great plainnes used with her Majesty, as to the affair of Patronages. With respect to this last, her answer was, that it was a Parliament bussines; and as to the other, she said she was satisfied of the zeal and loyalty of the Church of Scotland, and that she would continue her protection towards us. What further we may hear when her Majesty hath thought further upon the addresse, yow may come afterwards to know; one great affair we have now to mind, is to endevour a good Commissioner to the next General Assembly, who is as yet undetermined. And in regard matters of the greatest moment is like to be before them, I would gladly have as many of our honest friends there as may be, and therefore I hope the Town Council will take care to send your lordship, or Provost Allardes, up unto them. When the Council hath made election, yow must intimate it to the Session, for their approbation; and for the peculiar form of the commission, I shal take care of that, hoping to see yow against that time. Give my service kindly to Provost Allardes, and I heartily thank yow both for your letters, and for your sympathy with me, as indeed never did man at court need it more, considering my hard beginning.

You may privatly communicate the contents to my reverend collegues, and to Professor Anderson. I heartily wish B[aillie] Orems family may get the sanctified use of his death.

The Bill for Patronages at present makes no great haste, what it will doe afterwards, time must tell. Yow may shew this to Provost Allardes, Baillie Fordyce, and whom other yow think fit. Give my service to all the honourable Magistrats. I hope the Reverend Mr. Melvill is now come.

[ ]

To John Rosse, of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.

XII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 3, [1712.]

My Lord,

We are unexpectedly detained by new bills coming in before the Parliament, and by a new and third addresse come up from the Commission, to be presented to the Queen, as also by addresses come up from the Commission, to both Houses of Parliament, all which must be taken care of. The Patronage Bill is like to passe the House of Commons. What the Queen and House of Lords will doe upon the addresses to be given in to them, I cannot determine, only, I am sure they want nether informations nor importunate applications. The addresses I speak of, came only with yesterdays post, so that I cannot as yet give yow any account of her Majesties answer. I sent a print relative to Patronages to Provost Allardes lately; I hope he hath received it. I have sent another this post, which if your lordship want, yow will have it for sending for to my house. We are all three longing earnestly to be home, but can nether for conscience nor credits sake, turn our back upon such concerning affairs, till we see the issue, which I suppose the middle of the moneth may give some account of.

There are several reports about our Commissioner to the Assembly, some speak of the Duke of Athol, others of my Lord Loudon, and more lately my Lord Rosse, begins to be mentioned; but as yet there is no determination. I wrote also that a bill relative to the resumption of publick grants, is before the House of Commons; and some think it is very much designed for the recalling the bishops rents. I have been speaking already to a great man in favour of both our Colleges, and designs to act yet more particularly in that affair.

We have considerable news reported in toun, as yet only privatly, relative to some new proposals for bringing about a peace, but yow will pardon my not writing them.

Our conferences for peace at present move slowly.

There are some alterations made upon the Patronage Bill, which I cannot put in write, but at meeting yow may hear more of them, together with

the reason of my not writing them now. Yow may shew this to friends. Give my service to my reverend collegues, and Professor Anderson, to whom yow may communicate this, and tell him I would gladly hope the Resumption Bill will not doe much harme at this time, at leist all pains shal be taken in that affair. We have a report that letters begin to be intercepted; youl pardon my not enlarging. I had a line, dated the 24 of March, from Professor Anderson, this day, for which I thank him, and shal write to him shortly.

[ ]

To Provost Rosse,
Att Aberdeen.

XIII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 8, [1712].

My Lord,

This day, the Patronage Bill came up to the Lords, wherupon we gave in a petition, which their lordships were pleased to read, and therupon hath allowed us to be heard on Saturday next, by Counsel, against which time we have been seeking two advocats this day, and preparing a second print; I sent doun one already, and the other comes with this post, in both which I suppose yow will see sufficient plainnes of speech.

When yow and I parted, I little supposed to have been in this place till now; far lesse did I expect the fatigue of body and perplexity of spirit I have met with those three moneths bygone; however, I desire to stoup unto and adore an alwise and overruling Providence. In the mean time, being keept from my work at home, I have put over some of my weary hours in this place (when our publick affairs did allow it), by writing and publishing some thoughts relative to the faithful discharge of the work of the ministry[1]; as yow will see by the inclosed print, which bears only the title page

(1) [*Methodus Evangelica:* or, A Modest Essay upon the true Scriptural-Rational Way of Preaching the Gospel. Being some Discourses upon the Homiletical, Textual, and Occasional Method of Preaching. Together with an Appendix concerning Lecturing, and an Account of the Matter, Dialect, and Frame, conceived to be most proper for Gospel-Sermons. The whole being designed to point out the great Seriousness and Wisdom which,

and the dedication; the book it self being much the bulk of the largest of the two books I was last concerned in.(1)

When I left Aberdeen, I was so far from any determination of this kind, that it was not only some moneths before I got up some notes which I had there, but after they came, the book, which consists of three parts, wanted one intire third part, and a considerable portion of another which were to be done in this place; however, all is now finished, and printed some time agoe. A copy of which to your lordship, together with some few moe to other friends, may come shortly to hand.

All which I have adventured to give yow an account of, thereby to signifie, that had I been at home, I would willingly have aimed, along with my diligent collegue, at something of the work which Providence had called me unto; and if it please a gracious God anywayes to blesse it for the reputation and successe of the gospel, I shal be more than rewarded.

Pray give my service to all the honourable Magistrats, whom I am heartily longing to see along with our other friends.

Sir William Penn is coming to catechize me at my chamber, about your Burgour Oath, and my Lord Dartmouth is to hear the conclusion. We have not yet got the Queens answer to our last addresse about the Patronage Bill; yow shal be acquainted as soon as I can let you know any thing that is material. The commissioner to the [Assembly] is to be determined to-morrow; at present [the] Duke of Athol is most spoke of, and yet it is keept so secret, that none can yet be positive.

Having been much toyled all this day, at the parliament house and throu the city, I am truly so weary, that I cannot write to my reverend collegues and Professor Anderson, but shal doe it very shortly. In the mean time, if your lordship please, acquaint them with the contents. Pray give my hearty respects to Provost Allardes, who will show you the print which I have sent to him this post.

[ ]

To the much honoured Provost Rosse,
Att Aberdeen.

especially at this Day
Gospel. By Tho. I

(1) [*Ratio Sacr*
revealed Religion.
Schema Sacrum
1710, 8vo.]

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nto th
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hing and Adorning the Glorious
8vo.]
d about the reasonableness of
led Religion. burgh:

XIV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 17, [1712].

My Lord,

These dayes bygone hath been spent in adjusting matters of the greatest consequence for our General Assembly, so that now there is no fear of an adjournment, which, at this juncture, would certainly have had very lamentable effects. As also, those things which were most likely to create disquiet and heats, I would gladly hope are now much prevented; for both day and part of the night hath been spent this week, to doe what was possible for obviating difficulties in the time of the Assembly; but I cannot, at the time, be more particular in write. The Duke of Athol, our Commissioner, will, I hope, prove friendly, and resolveth to be at Edinburgh against the time.

However, such are our Churches circumstances at present, that it was judged necessary that the Church should have one here during the sitting of the Assembly, that so there may not only be a closse correspondence by way of information on all hands, and dispatch given in delivering publick letters, and procuring an answer to the same, but also for the preventing the grosse misrepresentations of the actings of the Assembly, which our enemies might put upon them.

Accordingly, the three ministers here have been obliged to take different posts. Mr. Carstares having been Moderator of the last Assembly, stood obliged to preach and open this one, as also to give all the light in matters which might otherwise prove very intricate, these things required his going doun. Mr. Bailie, having a call from a congregation in this city, hath his affairs in dependance before the Commission; so that either there behoved to be no correspondent here, or I behooved to tarry for some dayes. I desired any of them to stay, and I would goe doun, but none of them would; thus matters stand, and, accordingly, our great men have been acquainted with our measures, and though some can doe little service here, yet it would have been a reflection upon us all, if, by an ommission of that kind, any inconveniencies should follow. Mr. Baylie went off yesterday, and Mr. Carstares this day, though I dar say none of them loves home better than my

self. The Bill for Resumption of Publick Grants, which our Church is also very much concerned in, is as yet in dependance. The diligence against the other two Bills hath cost us 144 lb. starling of expences over the table; abstract from our necessary expences otherwayes. The Assembly will be acquainted with this, and what they will doe with it a little time will now declare; only I know I have been obliged to be very troublesome to yow and other friends upon that head, though I would gladly hope what is done that way is done with a cheerful heart.

For, suppose that no more had been gotten done then what hath been accomplished within these two dayes, I must say that there hath been much of providence in Mr. Carstares and Mr. Baylie being here, who have truly acted a most conscientious and active part; and if our Assemblys proceedings come to a peacable issue, I hope enemies may come to be more disappointed then they are aware of. Yow will please communicate this to my reverend collegues and Professor Anderson, if not gone, it being the substance of what I can write at the time, only wishing that never any of them may know such a winter as I have experienced since I left yow, for our joynts have almost been pulled sundry, with driving in hackney coaches throu all corners, amongst our great men, for some weeks; to be free of which, at other times, I have often walked till I was scarce able to step further, so that they have allowed no English beef to grow upon my bones; and now, being all alone, if once the Assembly were sitten doun, I am like to have a fresh repetition of the fatigue. But if once I had gotten the last accounts from the Assembly, if there be a coachman in England that is a good whipman for stage journey, I intend to have him, for then I shal be free of the easy stones of London, and shal bring doun the bones and relicts of ane old friend to see if the Fairyhill air, and the tutory of the little wife in the Green, will give any reviving. Pray give my humble service to all the honourable Magistrats.

I suppose a bill for ten guineas will shortly come to hand. The Patronage Bill is aggreed to by both Houses, but were I with yow, yow might have an explication of it, which I cannot write, as I hinted to yow before. The state of peace and war is to be laid before the House of Commons, on the first day of May.

I hope the Reverend Mr. Melvil is now come amongst yow, so that I hope, as we have not wanted the sacrament those years bygone, we shal have it this year also; for though I have sometimes been made prissoner to

my bed, and at other times kept at Edinburgh, yet still Providence forwarded that work, and if the Lord allow any tollerable health, I shal yet heartily joyn with my collegues in any smal assistance I am capable of towards advancing that design.

[ ]

To the much honoured Provost Rosse.

XV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, May 10, [1712].

My Lord,

Since I was left alone, there hath not been wanting abundance of work, for this week there hath come two flying packets, by way of expresse, from the Assembly, to which providence hath been so kind as that not only hath the Queen dispatched her answers to the same, but also hath been favourable therein; and if God shal grant, in the midst of such threatning difficulties, such an issue to our Assembly as will disappoint our enemies, and cause them to be taken in their oun snare, I know that both yow and others will rejoyce in any insignificant trouble or pains, which publick concerns hath obliged them unto these moneths bygone.

Besides the two packets mentioned, I had a third with the ordinary post which came on yesterday, advertising that another comes with the next post, containing the doubles of the proceedings of the Assembly, which I am obliged to improve here to the best advantage in the present conjuncture. I am heart wearied of the place, and am longing for the last packet, which I expect once next week, and then, if the Lord will, I hope my work and fatigue here draws near to an end; and I heartily wish, that never any man may see our Church in such gloomy circumstances again, as what some have seen her in this winter. Some copies of the book (which was finished before I sent doun its tittle to yow) might have been at your hand before this time, some hundreds of them having gone some weeks agoe to Edinburgh, but having had so many particulars on my hand to mind, relative to

the Assembly, I hope yow will forgive me till I bring them along with myself. I offer my service to all the honourable Magistrats, and am,

My Lord,
Your Lordships most faithful
And much obliged servant,
T. B.

Please communicate this to my reverend collegues, having nothing further to write them at the time.

To my Lord Provost,
Att Aberdeen.

XVI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, June 3, [1712.]

My Lord,

I have so much writing and other work, that I must presume to referr yow to the inclosed, which will give your Lordship a full account of what detains me. Its long since I lost all patience to stay, and yet still some new piece of work relative to the publick falls in. Our great news is about the peace,(1) but whether it be so very near as what is said, time must determine.

I have just now come from my Lord Treasurer, who will not let me goe till he understand the courts mind so far, as to speak more fully unto me, upon a certain subject. I need not tell your lordship, that there are several difficult and straitning circumstances like to be the case of severals in our Church before long; and if possibly such instructions and directions from court about them could be obtained, as might prove useful, when such cases fall out, I would gladly bring doun all the light I possibly could with me.

I was never so desirous to be at Aberdeen, and at my old work, in my life, as I have been these weeks bygone; but a man interested in publick concerns is ashamed to leave them till finished.

(1) [Of U

Pray seal the letter before delivery. I give my humble service to all the honourable Magistrats.

Yours affectionatly,

T. B.

To Mr. John Ross, of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.

ACCOMPT OF MONY ADVANCED TO MR. BLACKWELL [BY PROVOST ROSS].

Nov. 1711.	To 20 Guinnes given him att Edinburgh,				£258	0	0
Dec. ,,	To his bill to Alexander Patterson, for 32 lib. 5s. st. att 3 per cent.				398	12	0
Janij. 1712.	To his bill to the order of Messrs. Drummon and Nimmo, 22 lib. st.				264	9	0
Feb. ,,	To his bill to Messrs. Drummon and Nimmo, for 26 lib. 8s. 10d. st.				317	6	0
Maij. ,,	To his bill to ditto, for 11 lib. 4d. st.				132	4	0
					£1370	11	0
		£1370	11	0			
	The first soume tacken of,	258	0	0			
	Ballence deu to John Ross,	£1112	11	0	£1112	11	0

V.

DIARY

OF

THE REVEREND WILLIAM MITCHELL, MINISTER AT EDINBURGH.

M.DCC.XVII.

DIARY OF THE REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

M.DCC.XVII.

Mr. William Hamilton and I, being sent by the Commission to endeavore redress of the grivances of the Church, came to London the 9th February, 1717.

From the 14th we waited on Roxburgh, Secretary, Argyle, Montrose, Rothes, Annandale, Yla, Sutherland, Belhaven, Jerviswood, Ross, Orknay, Sir William Gordon,(1) Sir James Campbell,(2) Buchan, Loudon, Haddington, Mr. Cockburn,(3) Secretary Stanhope, Sir William Johnston,(4) Secretary Methuen, Culloden,(5) General Ross,(6) Brigadier Grant,(7) Mr. Cunningham,(8) Sir James Cunningham,(9) Mr. Baird,(10) Mr. Pringle,(11) Stairs.

We were kindly received by each of them, and shewed our commission and instructions to Roxburgh; and to the rest, we gave account of our instructions, and sollicite their favor for redress of grivances. The Patronage Act, some hard clauses in the Tolleration, *viz.* forbidding concurrance

(1) [Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon, M.P. for Sutherlandshire, 1708—1727.]

(2) [Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, M.P. for Argyleshire, 1710—1741.]

(3) [John Cockburn, M.P. for Haddingtonshire, 1707—1741.]

(4) [Sir William Johnston, of Westerhall, M.P. for Dumfries-shire, 1713—1722.]

(5) [John Forbes, of Culloden, M.P. for Inverness, 1715—1732.]

(6) [Lieutenant-General Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, M.P. for Ross-shire, 1710—1722.]

(7) [Brigadier-General Alexander Grant, of Grant, M.P. for the County of Elgin, 1713—1719.]

(8) [Henry Cunningham, Esq. of Balquhan, M.P. for the Dumfermline Burghs, 1710—1734.]

(9) [Sir James Cunningham, of Milncraig, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, 1715—1722.]

(10) [John Baird, of Newbyth, M.P. for Edinburghshire, 1715—1722.]

(11) [John Pringle, of Haining, M.P. for Selkirkshire, 1707—1730.]

of magistrats, and want of a doctrinal test; members of our Church being obliged to communicat with the Church of England, and the act anent new erections. We also told each of them, in all these things we were unanimous, but that we were also instructed in a particular, wherein we were not so well agreed, *viz.* concerning the Abjuration, with this difference also, that we were expressly charged with all the grivances; but our instructions concerning the Abjuration was only conditional, to endeavor some explanatory clauses, providing the parliament was to appoint a new day; we also told them how that affair was managed in the Commission, that some were for taking out the reference, and that explanation would clear them, but that the Commission were only for an explanation, and several nonjurors owned themselves satisfied in that way.

Each one of them gave assurances of their friendship to the Church of Scotland, and readynes to do whatever the situation of affairs would allow.

[February] 18th. We dined with Roxburgh, where were present Montrose, Rothes, Jerviswood; we urged, by several arguments, that our grivances might be first taken into consideration, and redressed. They told us the great spring and cause of our complaints and disorders, was the difference about the Abjuration; that whatever grivances were spoken of, the Abjuration was at the bottom, and that there was a necessety of taking an effectual course as to that. And as to Patronages, they said, for their own part, they could be easy in quitting their Patronages, but were apprehensive others would not go into it, being now a law, and that many would think it was a giving the Church too much power, which she had not well used in setting elders against their masters. We insisted that grivances might be first redressed, and particularly Patronages, because our instructions as to these were positive, whereas as to the Abjuration, they were only provisional, in case the parliament was to appoint a new day, and also because we thought the redressing of grivances would give a good opinion of the parliament, and of those who promoted redress, and serve to sweeten the minds of many, to receive what might be judged necessare for the peace of the Church, and healing our unconfortable divisions, and even in that our instructions were for as full explanatory clauses as could be [illegible] and as to Patronages, we laboured to take off what was said against repealing that act, and expressed our confidence, that if Scots members were for insisting in it, it would carry.

In visitting Argyle and others, they spoke in the same way as to Patronages, and added, they were private property, which the parliament would not easely medle with. But Buchan, Ross, and some commoners, were for rescinding.

[February] 21st. We were introduced to the King in his closet, by Roxburgh; and Mr. Hamilton read the following speech to him in English, Roxburgh having told us that he understood English,(1) and that it was not fit, the custom of speaking in French should be kept up.

" May it please your Majesty,

" The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having appointed us, who, through your ro[y]al favor, have now the honor to be admitted into your presence, to represent to your Majesty the case of the Established Church in that part of your kingdome, we cheerfully embrace this opportunety to congratulat your Majesty upon your safe and happie return to Britain, being deeply sensible of the Divine goodnes in preserving a life so highly valuable and useful, upon which, under God, the happines of your subjects and the welfare of the whole Protestant interest doth so much depend.

" May it [please your Majesty], we are directed to represent to your Majesty, grivances of the Church of Scotland, arising from some Acts of Parliament in the former reign; as the Act granting so large and almost boundles Tolleration to those of the Episcopal persuasion in Scotland, and the Act restoring Patronages, whereby the legal constitution of this Church was altered in a very important point, and the right of the people in choosing those to whom they entrust the care of their souls, restrained. The zeal of the Established Church of Scotland for the Protestant succession, did expose them to the resentment of a disafected party, which had in view to exasperat your Majestys faithful subjects in that part of your kingdome, to such a degree against the union with England, as might not only alienate them from the Protestant succession that stands established by it, but likewise might provoke them to join in any attempt in favours of the Pretender. And, by means of their boundles Tolleration, their preachers took the opportunite to spread their unsound and disloyal principles through all the corners of the land, and Papists and disaffected patrons made use of

(1) [Lord Mahon says he was " utterly ignorant of the English Language." Hist. of Eng. vol. i., p. 146.]

their patronages to keep Churches vacant, whereby Popery and gross ignorance were suffered to prevaile among the people, and they were prepared to joyn in the late unnatural rebellion, which was wholly carried on by Papists and those of the tollerated party; few, if any, of your Majesty's subjects who are of the communion of the Church of Scotland having had access to it."

"May it [please your Majesty], we are directed to represent the great hardship putt upon the Church of Scotland, by obliging those of her communion who are employed in your Majesty's service in England and Ireland, to joyn in communion and conformety with the Church of England, whereas the members of that Church, when called to serve your Majesty in Scotland, do enjoy the full liberty of Dissenters.

"We are likewise appointed to represent to your Majesty that, through the largeness of parishes, and the inconvenient situation of Churches, ignorance of the principles of religion, and disaffection to your Majestys happy government, is kept up among the people."

"And the Commission of the General Assembly being earnestly concerned that suitable remedys may be provided for these things, have appointed us to lay before your Majesty more full representations thereof, which are contained in addresses presented to the late Queen, and memorials humbly offered to your Majesty by the General Assembly, 1715, and by the Commission of the last Assembly, which we now humbly beg leave to putt into your royal hands. And we encourage ourselves to hope that, under your Majestys wise and good administration, care will be taken to redress the grivances of a Church inviolably loyal and faithful to your Majesty, which ceaseth not to putt up most fervent prayers, that your Majesty may be blest with a long and prosperous reign on earth, and with eternal glory in heaven, and that one of your royal family may never be wanting, to sway the British scepter unto the end of the world."

At our admission, we had the honour to kiss his hands, and during the reading he lookt very agreably on us, and then spoke in French, as Roxburgh told us:

"I am well satesfyed of the good affection of the Church of Scotland, and I shall be glad of an occasion to serve them."

Then I putt all the papers given to us by the Commission in his Majestys hand, viz. Representation concerning Toleration and Patronages, 1712. Memorial, 1715, all in print; as also a short Memorial thereupon, and another Memorial on large parishes, both in writ.

[February] 25th, We were introduced to the Prince in his closet, by my Lord Hally, that week Lord in waiting, and the same day to the Princess, by [ ], Chamberlain to her Highness, to whom Mr. Hamilton read the following speeches, the first to the Prince:

"May it please your Royal Hig[h]nes,

"The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having full hopes that, under his Majestys wise administration, care will be taken to ease her of the hardships she came under by some Acts of Parliament in the late reign, have sent us, who by your great goodnes have the honour of acces to your presence, to use endeavours with the King and Parliament for that purpose. And we humbly presume to assure ourselves, that a Church so well affected to the Protestant succession, will not want the favour of your Royal Highnes, a Prince endewed with all royal virtues in so eminent a degree, and of such a distinguished zeal for the Protestant interest."

Answer. "I will do all I can for the interest of your Church, and of your country in general."

To the Princess.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having sent us, to use endeavours that redress of her grivances may be obtained from the King and Parliament, we accept, with most humble and thankful acknowledgment, the great honour of being admitted into your presence, and embrace the opportunity, most heartely to congratulat your Royal Highnes upon your late recovery, an event so happie to Britain, for which we can never be sufficiently thankful to Almighty God.

"That constant regard to the interest of true religion, which shines bright among the other princely virtues wherewith you are so plentifully adorned, suffer us not to doubt of your favour to a Church so zealous for the Protestant succession, and which ceaseth not to pray for Heaven's best blessings upon his Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

Answer. "I am satesfyed of the good disposition of the Church of Scotland to the Protestant succession, and I will not be wanting in what may be for its advantadge."

While these speeches were delivering, the Prince and Princess appeared with a smiling countenance, and the Princess afterwards said, "Gentlemen,

I am sorrie your Church has grivances; I hope they do not hurt you very much; but, I beg your pardon, I should have said your Kirk."

[February] 26th. After dinner in my Lord Rothes's, where were present all that had been in Roxburghs the 18th, and my Lord Haddington and Mr. Cockburn, the subject of our instructions was discoursed. They all spoke of the necessety of giving a new day for taking the Abjuration. We pleaded, if it was to be imposed, that the explanatory clauses might be full, that the penalties might be altered and lessened, and particularly spoke against the 500 pound, and depriving of the office of ministers, and alleadged that altering and lowering the penaltie would be more effectual. We proposed also that something might be done for removing what they term the logical lye, and that the preamble of the Act might be rectefyed. At the same time we told them, that these or nothing else would satesfy some, but the more was done this way, the greater number would be pleased, and if the peace of the Church were preserved, such as continued to scruple might be overlooked. But then we told the main of our busines was for the redress of common grivances, without which, we could not hope for success in any thing done in the matter of the Abjuration. They said a repeal of the Patronage Act was not to be expected; asked what we would putt in the place of it, and offered to remedy some things in the execution of it, with respect to keeping churches long vacant, and disafected patrons. We told them our instructions were only for repealling the Act, and if they desired, we should write to the Commission on that head; but this they did not agree to. But, as private ministers, we adventured to say, they had it in their hand what to substitut in its place: we did not deny inconveniences in the former setlement; let them remedy these, and take care of the just right of heritors. I happened, in our reasoning, to stick close to a repeal, and alleadged that the mending the Act would not releive us: that the main of the grivance continued, *viz.* the parish being deprived of the choice of their own pastor, and was told several times, and, as I thought, with some dissatisfaction, Will ye have nothing done because you cannot gett all that you desire? And a little after, they said they could not yet say how matters would go in parliament. It was a [illegible] conjecture, and they must discourse members.

In discoursing members of parliament, we told them we did not speake against a Tolleration, and not one would have heard us if we had, our

against some clauses in it, as that discharging the magistrats to sist, *etc.*, and the want of a doctrinal test. The first was owned by all to be hard, and not really to belong to the Tolleration; and the other was also owned unequal by all our Scots members, but a doctrinal test and confession of faith was opposed as tyranny, and laughed at by the English Dissenters.

The inequality as to the Sacramental Test, and the hardship of the clause concerning new erections, was mostly owned. Some of our members spoke against the severety they said was designed in the execution of the Abjuration Oath, as Argyle, Yla, and Annandale, but not one word for dropping the reference, except Sir James Campbell, Mr. Barrington also.

7th March. Mr. William Gustart, minister of Croyland, came up from our nonjurant bretheren, and delivered a letter, directed to Mr. Hamilton and me, dated 21 February, and subscribed by Mr. Samuel Charters, Allan Logan, James Hart, William Miller, John Flint, John M'Laren, Neil M'Viccar; a copy of which follows:

" Reverend and dear Brethren,

" Those things that occasion youre attending the Court for redress, are matter of very deep concern to us, and we heartely wish you good success in your endeavors for relieving this Church of common grivances, which bear equally hard upon all the faithful ministers and members of our Mother Church. May our gracious God, the Master of the House, put all to rights.

" There is, indeed, one thing wherein you know, we differ from you and very many of our worthy brethren, *viz.* the Oath of Abjuration; upon which we think it better to use a friendly and brotherly freedome, than do what may import a diffidence in you, our dear brethren, by concealing our sentiments and measures.

" So much of the reserve as hath been upon that subject in conversation, though designed to prevent irritation, has, it may be, had influence upon something of estrangement and coolnes towards one another.

" We do not need to go back upon that affair; you know the history of it as well as we; you'l remember that at last Commission a motion was made by those who had not freedome to take the oath, begging that the Commission might use their good offices to have it altered to the satisfaction of their scrupulous brethren, and that the Commission before was applyed to the same purpose, but not in so particular a manner. From the

[illegible] of these motions, the brethren in our circumstances, apprehending it would come to the issue it did come to, did therefore employ their thoughts what might be proper for them to do, to prevent the inconveniences that might follow, if the oath should be reimposed *in terminis*.

"And wheras it was frequently alleadged, that an explication would serve to clear us all, save a few that are against oaths in general, we consulted our brethren upon that, and found the quite conterary, there being above a hundred who have no scruple to take an oath to the King, and to the Protestant succession, nay, an oath of abjuration too (not sticking at the name), who yet cannot take the oath as it is worded. Most of the nonjurant brethren thought it necessare, that his Majesty and those at Court should be certified of their loyalty, and his Majesty's favour begged, it being no taint of disloyalty, but tenderness of our principles (as we conceive of the oath), that makes us refuse it, and crave that it may not be reimposed, or altered to our satisfaction, in which, we have done you and our other brethren that have qualifyed, justice, and to that end have laid upon our brother, the bearer hereof, to repair to London to manage this affair, whom we hereby recommend to your favour, earnestly obtesting, that, as far as your commission and instructions will allow, you may concur with him. We are sure you, our brethren, will do us the justice of reporting and attesting our loyalty, and you cannot but be sensible that forbearing to reimpose the oath will contribute much, very much, to the peace and quiet of this Church.

"Our common enemys are strong enough for our united powers; God prevent a breach, which so far as we can see, is unavoidable, if the oath be imposed as it stands and is worded, and a vigorous execution follow. We need not dip into the consequences with you, that are so well acquainted with the state of things in this Church.

"What will it turn to, if many, nay if any, who have, in all other instances, approven themselves to God, their brethren, and the consciences of their hearers, yea, and to the King and Government, save in this particular, such as shall be outed upon this account will not hold themselves *ipso facto* incapacitated, and their office voided, and so probably will exercise their ministry as they can when they cann[illegible] ey would. What an irreparable breach will it [illegible] our C[illegible] t desolations will it bring, if things take such [illegible] r a persecution which we are sure you ne[illegible] Church, a[illegible]r own

members, firm and faithful to all her principles and interests. But we need not multiply words upon this head.

" The change in the narrative proposed by the Commission, of restricting the penaltie to the deprivation of benefice, and dropping the reference to the English Act, we know will satisfy most. If no relief can be obtained, the brethren will have the satisfaction of having done their utmost for it; and if it come to suffering (and they have no other view of it, if rigorous measures prevail), they hope to suffer as Christians, not as evil doers.

" We hope you'l accept this with the same candor and freedom that we offer it, and we shall pray that God may honour you to do much good, and give you favour in the eyes of them to whom you apply for redress of grivances, and in due time give you a safe return. We are, reverend and dear brethren, yours, in our Lord Jesus Christ."

This letter, we acknowledged to Mr. Gustart, was very discreet to us, and told him we were ready to do every thing, for the ease of our brethren, consistent with our instructions; that the change in the narrative was agreed to by the Commission, and the restricting the penaltie was not contrary to our instructions; and, therefore, we would chearfully further those all we could. But as to the dropping the reference, being conterare to the resolution of the Commission, we could not agree to it, and be faithful to our trust. We regrated there should be such differences among the ministers of this Church, and should be heartely sorrie, if any should suffer on that head. Our busines was to procure ease by explanatory clauses, which the Commission judged the safest for the peace of the Church, and, for our part, we acted openly, and had fairly represented all matters committed to us to each one we conversed with on that subject, and had still distinguished betwixt common grivances, with which we are posetively charged, and the oath, which we conceive we are only instructed about conditionaly, if the parliament is to appoint a new day; and therefore we have not sollicited the imposing it, but the explaining it, if it be imposed. We desired to know of him, whether we might shew his letter to any, for we would use it as he advised. He said we might freely do it; it might do them good, but could do no harm.

Accordingly, we acquainted Roxburgh, Rothes, and Jerviswood, with his coming and letter, and that we apprehended he had brought up an address. They were very dissatisfied with his coming, and said, that it still appeared more necessare to putt an end to that difference, yet it appeared a great

many of them were resolved to keep it up, and what would the consequences be if they should suffer, and it was not to be doubted they had advice and encouradgement in what they did, and how it would go in parliament, if once moved, might be uncertain. Roxburgh desired a copy of the letter, which we gave him next day; he also asked us whether it might not be fit that audience should be refused to him. We told him we could not judge of that, only liberty of addressing and petitioning was reckoned the priviledge of subjects, and to refuse it might have bad effects.

Some days after, we conversed with Mr. Gustart, and expostulat with him on the bad effects of our divisions, and desired he would, without reserve, tell us if he knew any minister save one, who before the King's accession, desired more than a parliamentary explanation, and asked why more was now insisted on by so many; to which we gott no satisfactory answer. We told him we would deal openly with him, and shewed him our speeches to the King, the Prince and Princess, and he shewed us a copy of the address. We used the freedom to observe some things in it; first, that we thought the expression of their having charity for those who had other views than they of the Abjuration, seemt very narrow; secondly, that they seemt to make themselves the first movers in the Commissions seasonable warning. We told him it were easy for us to forbear remarks, and if we acted as party men, we would be satesfyed how exceptionable the address were, but that we had reason to think that fact would not only be denyed, but occasion riping up some things in that affair, which would not be for edification. As to the first, he said he beleived it was well meant: and as to the other, he was sorrie it was there, and thanked us for telling him, but said he would leave it out, which surprised us, till he told us he had a discretionary power, and could either present the address, or himself deliver the substance of it. We observed also the sentence, with a line above it, "It would be the hardest part of our sufferings to be accounted disloyal:" we asked the meaning of that line; he said these words might either be in or out of the address, seeing what followed was to the same purpose in other expressions. He added he could do nothing till he heard from his constituents, who were to meet at the time of the Commission. We had some jealousies of this contrivance, altering a subscribed address, and suspected that he waited some more subscriptions, for we observed in the copy shewn to us, that, speaking of their number to be above a hundred, [illegible] is a blank left, which seems to be designed to fill up what number more [illegible] be obtained. Whil[illegible]

were one day in the Park, Mr. Gustard told us, many of his constituents would not be pleased while the reference stood, whatever explanations were given, except after these words, "according to the common and true sense," were added, "and explained in the act." This we did the rather nottice, that it is the same that Mr. Linnen and Hart proposed in Montroses, 1714.

About this time, I received a letter from Mr. Charters, one of the seven subscribers, where in the postcript he says, "I can take the Abjuration as it now stands, if I were in England, and I hope the executors of the law will not be so rigid, as not to allow me to go to Berwick and take it." His scruple it seems is wholly on the logical lye; but the above expressions gave me some thoughts.

[March] 15th. After dinner with Montrose, the former company present, they discoursed on the brethrens letter, and being acquainted by us with the heads of the address, of which we had taken notes, as far as we could remember them, they observed, that both in the letter and address, the subscribers had kept themselves free from any engadgement to stand to those scruples, for they never spoke of themselves but always in the third person. Jerviswood and we having been in conversation the day before, I insisted on restricting the penaltie to deprivation of benefice, or rather part of the benefice, whereby some objections would be taken of, and the thing also rendered more effectual. In this meeting he told, though he was convinced of the necessity of imposing the oath, yet considering their temper and number, he was afraid many of them would go to the hills; but that what I had suggested to him yesterday, had taken of that fear; for, said he, they'll be ashamed to go to the hills, because they cannot have stipends in their churches. This, said he, with a due care of intrants, will cure the schism in some time, if it can be gott carried for a different penalty from that in England. All of them appeared to be well pleased with this thought, and some moved that patrons and heritors should be absolved from paying them stipends; but others alleaged it was absolutly necessarie the stipend should be taken up by a collector. It was also moved by some, that they should be incapable of sitting in judicatories, and voting in the admission; but Mr. Hamilton and I reasoned against this as highly inconvenient, and not necessarie, but spoke nothing on the former question. I proposed it might be but a half of the stipend, and if possible, there might be two days allowed, the neglect of the first to be a third of the stipend, and the other [day] half a year after that, the half of the stipend. I alleaged a precedent for

this in England at the Revolution, and instanced some advantages that would attend it. I proposed also, that the act might warrand the adding that clause, after these words, "according to the common, *etc.*" "and declared in act enjoyning this oath;" and added, that if it were possible, instead of the English act, might be these words, "which stands settled by diverse acts of Parliament." They objected against any alterations in the oath, lest, if once begun, we knew not where we would stop. I alleaged these things would satisfy many, and no way prejudge others. This long conference ended, by telling us, they would as yet give no judgment of our matters, till they see how the repeal of the Occasional Conformity Act went, and then they would know more of their strength. We told them there was not now time to speake of our grivances, with which we were positively charged, whereas our instructions in this were only conditional, and hoped they would give another opportunity.

Next day, we represented to Rothes, Roxburgh, and Jerwiswood, that if they proceeded in the Act for the Abjuration, and did nothing for redress of grivances, we would be in a great strait as to our going home, seeing it could not miss to be said, as soon as the Abjuration was done, we left seeking after other things, and minded only to have our brethren persecuted. Jerviswood spoke of calling a meeting of the members from our country, which we readily agreed to, and told it was what we greatly desired.

[March] 19th. We sent the following answer to our brethren's letter, directed to Mr. Flint, and at the same time sent a copy of it to Mr. Wisheart[1]:—

"Reverend and dear brother, we received a letter from Mr. Gustart, of the date 21 February, signed by you and some other brethren. We could not mention all their names in the direction, and therefore must ask the favour that you would communicate to them, with your conveniency, this, as our answer to theirs and yours.

"We agree with you, that [illegible] grivances where[illegible]re appointed to seek redress, are of deep [illegible] to our Church [illegible]ordingly have, with all the earnestness we [illegible]ited redress [illegible] What success it shall please the Lord to gi[illegible]annot yet t[illegible] resolve to continue in our endeavours, d[illegible]n Him th[illegible] so many proofs of his graciousnes to the [illegible]otland, [illegible] late.

(1) [Generally writ[illegible] Diary.]

"The difference that is among the ministers of the Church of Scotland, about the Oath of Abjuration, is to us matter of great concern, and that any should find themselves obliged to act separatly, from what the Commission of the General Assembly hath charged us to insist in as their mind. In those things that do not interfier with our instructions, we shall chearfully contribute our endeavours to do you all the service we can, particularly in these things you mention, the change in the narrative proposed in the Commission, and alteration of the penaltie by restricting it to deprivation of benefice; to obtain which, our endeavours shall not be wanting, if the busines of the oath be brought into the parliament. As to the other particulars, of leaving out the reference to the English Act, ye know how our instructions stand, and it will not be expected we should counteract them. But this in general we hope ye will be perswaded of, that, as we are bound to be concerned for the peace of the Church, and that differences among us may be removed, so we have a deep sense of the sad consequences, if any of our brethren should come to suffer on account of refusing the oath; and that its our great desire, as far as is possible, both these evils might be avoided, the keeping up of our differences, or our brethren being brought under hardships; and the great point is, to have things so adjusted as none of these inconveniencies might happen.

"As to Mr. Gustard's coming up, if the common interest of our Church doe not suffer by the appearing of differences among us, we, for our part, are satesfyed to have a witnes of our actings, being willing they should be known. In any conversation we have had upon the subject of your scruples, we have been far from representing them as proceeding from any taint of disloyaltie, and shall be ready, on all occasions to do you justice on that head.

"To conclude, as we have a true respect for our brethren who differ from us about the oath, so we earnestly desire these differences may be removed, and that there may be nothing to stand in the way of that entire unity and harmony which is so pleasant and desirable among the servants of Christ. We thank you for your kind wishes. That the Lord may be with you, and bless His work in your hands, are the prayers of,

"Reverend dear brother,

"Your loving brethren and servants in the Lord."

We frequently urged a meeting of the members from our country, but were told that method was taken ill by others, any numbers concerting

parliament business ere it was moved in parliament; that it would have no good effect, but rather embarass matters further; however, they would think on it; but that first the Court must be apprised of our matters, and particularly about the oath, and it was not fitt to go into any resolution, till their mind was known; and in order thereto, we were urged to give our proposals in writt, and make the draught of an Act. We excused ourselves, having no skill, and being what was lyable to exception, but offered a copy of our instructions; yet, being pressed to it, we gave a note, with all the explanatory clauses agreed to by the Commission, and granting liberty to any who desired it, after these words, "According to the true sense," &c. to add, "And declared in this Act." We proposed the penaltie should only be loss of stipend, or rather some part thereof. This we delivered to Jerviswood, and on the 23d [March], we had the draught of an Act prepared by Mr. Patrick Hadden, and, waiting on him that evening, we prevailed with him to soften several things in his draught, and found him much inclined to easie and gentle methods, whereby the penaltie on ministers was to be loss of benefice, to be collected by the collector of the bishop's rents, the one half to be payed to the exchequer, and the other to the minister. Intrants were to lose their whole benefice, gleib, and manse, and to be kept from access to the church by proper officers. Probationers, who did not qualify at the time appointed by this Act, and such who shall be licensed, and do not qualify in three months after, to be incapable of any benefice for seven years. And it is provided, that how soon ministers qualify, they are to enjoy from that time the full of their stipend.

We gott also into this draught a clause, appointing magistrats, *etc.* to assist and concur with church judicatories, whereby the clause in the Tolleration discharging it, was taken of. And finding a simple repeal of the Patronage Act altogither impracticable, and being apprehensive the debates and inconveniences of the former settlement stuck with them, Mr. Hadden was so kind as to add a clause, declaring that no presentation by a patron, or appointment by a presbytrie on their devolved right, shall have effect in law, without the consent and concurrance of the majority of heritors in the parish; and the kirk session is to [illegible] one of their number who is be reckoned as [illegible] heritor; and for obtaining this consent, three months are allowed after [illegible] already provided, but only such heritors who qualify are to have [illegible]

This draught [illegible told, was [illegible] before the Cabinet Counsel;

we reckoned it of some advantadge that we had gott it framed with such tendernes to our brethren, which we still pleaded for, and with the above clauses. A great many objections were moved against the most valuable parts of it, and the difficulty of carrying it in that way were represented, however much they were inclined to gratify us. However, we insisted on the necessety and advantadges of it, and urged no time might be lost in doing it, if they intended we should go doun to the Assembly.

Its like some will not expect from us such tendernes to our brethren, or be satisfyed with any part of this draught; but, though it is not the whole that we could wish, we will not reckon our labour lost, if it pass in this way, which we are very jealous it will not. I spoke further to Jerviswood yet to soften the execution of it, who said, Acts in Scotland are rarely executed.

As to members of the Church of Scotland being obliged to communicate with the Church of England, we were advised not to move in it, lest we stood in the way of the ease designed for Dissenters here, and that it was not yet known, whether a repeal of the Sacramental Test Act, or only of occasional conformity and schism would be moved; and that it was not fitt for us to throw up the ball, even with respect to Scotland, till matters were fully ripened.

In conversation with Mr. Gustard, I alleadged it would give relief to many, if something were done for taking off the logical lye, which, in my opinion, might be, without droping the reference in the oath. But he alleadged that was matter of scruple to very few, and, as he said, to none of his constituents, wherein I know he was mistaken; yet, finding him against it, and that, as he said, the clearing of that would raise more scruples, I was not so bent on what I once proposed on that head, though I still have a strong inclination to do what I can to satesfy every brother.

[March] 25th. We presented the Commission's Address to his Majesty in his closet, being introduced by Roxburgh, and were graciously received.

[March] 28th. Mr. Gustard told us he had letters from his constituents to Roxburgh, Montrose, and Rothes, and proposed that we should go along with him, but we excused ourselves, as judging it improper for us. In discourse about the Abjuration, he again spoke against helping the logical lye, which he thought could not be done but by mentioning the Union, which

would raise more scruples. We were aware of this, and I had proposed another way to Mr. Hamilton and some of our nobles, but durst not adventure to impart it to Mr. Gustart, both because it was not like to take, and because I suspected he or his constituents would be pleased with nothing to lessen the difficultys, and their number, but the dropping the reference. And, for the same reason, and judging, if he found us to yield, he would rise higher in his demands, we concealed from him that clause in the draught, allowing the taker to add these words, "And declared in this Act." This clause was, indeed, objected against by Jerviswood, as that which might open a door to other alterations, and being a new thing, and fearing when they took it with that addition, it might be a handle to perpetuat the schism, Mr. Hamilton was content for these reasons to leave it out, but I insisted on it, as that which I hoped would clear many, which was the design of our instructions, though, indeed, that clause is not named in them; and in answer to the difficultys, told this was properly no alteration, but allowance to add; that the whole Act was an Act of condescension, and that it only allowed them to add what the parliament declared to be their sence; and that, in my thought, it would be far from a handle to perpetuate the schism, seeing it was not popular, which to me was the only hasart, and that it would rather take off what they had objected against us, that we took it with an explanation of our own, which would now be found the true sense; only they had it to say they had explained it ere they took it, which would not go far with the people.

[March] 29th. We called a meeting of all the Commoners from our country, where were present twenty one. Mr. Hamilton told them all our instructions, and desired their advice and assistance. Sir James Campbell said it seemed not seasonable to move in so many particulars, especially considering the difficulties the English Dissenters Relief mett with, and was seconded by Mr. Cunningham and Daniel Campbell;(1) but, in a little, all the opposition turned against moving for a new day for the Abjuration, and Mr. Cunningham said, we had just now told our instruction on that, was only to endeavour explanatory clauses, in case the parliament was to give a new day, and that he thought it was better to lett it wholly allone. Sir James Campbell and Daniel Campbell, but Jerviswood, Sir William Johnston, and

(1) [Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P. for Glasgow District of Burghs, 1715—1727.]

Mr. Patrick Haddon(1) spoke for a motion; and, in end, it was agreed to endeavour to repeal the clause restraining magistrats concurrance; and, though almost all despaired of a simple repeal of Patronage Act, yet were content something should be done to rectify it, and the most agreed to move for a new diet for taking the oaths. But all were against moving any thing about the Sacramental Test, while the English Dissenters affair was yet in dependance, and a fairer opportunity might come for a total repeal of that Act. They were all of them also against moving for a repeal of the clause anent new erections, which certainly would be opposed, especially being a Scots Act. Some of their number were named to acquaint the Speaker with the first three particulars.

When Mr. Cunningham urged that our instructions were not for reimposing the oath, Mr. Hamilton read that part of our instructions, and none of us spoke upon that head, leaving it to them to judge of it; only I said, our busines is to seek explanatory clauses, when that affair is moved; and, as to grivances, we beg't redress of all, but would not refuse what could now be had to begin with.

[March] 31st. Being the Sabbath, General Ross, Brigadier Grant, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Pringle came to us, and told us they were deputed from a meeting of twenty of our countrymen, who, hearing that Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden were to make a motion for a bill anent Toleration, and Patronages, and Abjuration, they thought it was agreed at the meeting on Friday, that there should be another general meeting, ere any motion was made, and, therefor, thought it not fair to take that way, and dealt with us to speak to them to forbeare till there was another meeting. We did so, and Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden said they understood it otherwise; but, seing others differed from them, no motion should be made till another meeting was had. Notwithstanding of which, the persons who urged another meeting, and said without it they judged themselves unfairly dealt with, did, of themselves, without acquainting Jerviswood or Mr. Hadden, move, the 2d April, for leave to bring in a bill to regulat Patronages, and some clauses in the Tolleration. This motion was made by Sir James Campbell, when the house was but a-meeting, and scarce forty present. But though others

(1) [Patrick Haldane of Gleneagles, M.P. for Perth District of Burghs, 1715—1722.]

were not pleased, they seconded the motion, particularly Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden.

What the issue of these divided counsels and party strugles will be, time must discover. And as to the Abjuration, which is evidently a party busines, I have many turnings of thought; and, from the dangers on each side of the question, am oft times that I know not what to wish, but desire entirely to refer it to Him who knows the beginning and end of things.

[April] 3d. Roxburgh shewed us a copy of the address and memorial which Mr. Gustart was to present. It was about three times longer than the copy which Mr. Gustard shewed us, and contained both a condescension on grivances, and several other particulars, which were not in Mr. Gustarts copy. It may be, he designs all that part of it for a memorial, and what he lett us see for an address; however, the Duke said the whole was in one subscribed paper; and besides several observes that Mr. Hamilton and I made on that paper, we notticed, that there were some things left wholly out, which were in Mr. Gustarts copy, particularly the different reading which we observed before, *viz.* "It being the hardest part of their sufferings," *etc.* We observed, also, that in Mr. Gustards copy, they assert that the things they scruple at, are inconsistent with the principles and profession of ministers and members of the Church of Scotland. But now, there is added, "inconsistent according to the views we have." How these alterations were made in a subscribed paper, I am at a loss to think. We observed, also, that though there were a hundred and three subscribers, yet the most remarkable, and many of the most foreward nonjurors, are not of that number.

The Duke told us he would table the affair of the oath and of the address before the cabinet council; and, as he found them disposed, he would know whether it would be fitt to move in Parliament for a new day for taking the oaths. He desired we would putt our observes on the address in writ, and give them to him next morning. We desired to be excused, as improper for us; but he insisting and promesing it was only for himself, we told him that, seing the desire of the address was mostly for dropping the reference, or framing a new oath, we should offer our reasons against that, be it against our instructions; and accordingly, next morning, gave him what follows:

"It was proposed, in the meeting of the Commission of the General As-

sembly of the Church of Scotland, in November last, by some of the nonjurors, that, for their ease and satisfaction, endeavors should be used to obtain the leaving out the reference to the act of parliament, mentioned in the Oath of Abjuration. And after much reasoning upon it, the Commission, though disposed to do every thing for the relief of their brethren that they thought consistent with the peace of the Church, yet could not comply with this their desire; and some of the reasons inducing the Commission to refuse it were, That many of the people of Scotland had deserted their own ministers who had taken the oaths, and would not hear any who had taken them, alleadging, that by swearing the Abjuration without that reference, they had sworn against Presbyterian principles, and consented to the hierarchy of the Church of England; in this they have been the more confirmed, by the practice of several nonjurant ministers, their preaching against the Abjuration as a sinful oath, and refusing to allow any that had taken it, to joyn with them in the administration of the Lord's Supper, by which a lamentable division is made in the Church of Scotland, to the hindrance of the succes of the gospel, and prejudice of his Majestys good subjects; and the address and memorial seem to be so framed, as to assert that the Abjuration as it now stands, is inconsistent with Presbyterian principles, so that it is evident, if the parliament should leave out that reference, or frame a new oath, as is desired by some of the nonjurants, the division and schism would thereby be perpetuat in the Church of Scotland, and the ministry of those rendered useless, who judged themselves bound in duty to take the Abjuration, as being a necessare peice of service to the interest of the Protestant succession, which at that time was threatned, and who are by far the greatest part of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, and noted for their loyalty and zeal to his Majestys person and government, and who, if supported, might be useful to have matters carried in a peaceful and agreeable way in the judicatories of the Church.

"The Commission had also under consideration, that till of late, there could not be ane instance given, of any ministers of the Church of Scotland, unles it were one, who desired more for removing their scruples than a parliamentary explanation; and the addresses and representations to the throne, which past with great unanimity, even of scruplers, proposed no more than ane explanation by the legislative; and this rising in their demands, and insisting now for an alteration of the oath, cannot but occasion some thoughts what the design of this change may be.

"Though the Commission had all tendernes for their scrupulous brethren, whose sufferings in any ways would be a great grief of heart to them, they could not consent to their desire of leaving out the reference, being what would, in the Commissions opinion, greatly hasart the peace of the Church, and the ministry of those who had taken the oaths; but at the same time, offered to do every thing for the ease and satisfaction of those brethren, which would not perpetuat division in the Church, and break the ministry of the jurants; and particularly, to use their best endeavors, for obtaining such explanatory clauses as their nonjurant brethren would propose, for taking off their scruples. Upon which, severals of the nonjurants desired, that the Commission would apply for explanatory clauses, which they said would satesfy them, and others of their acquaintance, to which the Commission did agree, and did accordingly instruct those they have sent to London, about the affairs of the Church. And these clauses, with other things in the draft of the bill designed, will be found, when known and considered, satisfyingly to remove the scruples mentioned in the nonjurants address and memorial, and that in a way more consistent with the peace of the Church, and the preservation of the ministrie of those who have taken the oaths.

"The heads of scruple proposed in the said address and memorial are only four. The first is taken from some expressions in the narrative of the last act of parliament, enjoining the oaths; this scruple is removed by the designed bill, the expression which gave occasion for it, being entirely left out.

"The second is, that the oath referring to the English Act of Limitation, seems to them to import a consent to the terms and conditions of succession to the crown mentioned in that act, some of which are conterary to Presbyterian principles. This is satesfyingly cleared by the bill designed, where its expressly declared, that these conditions are no part of the oath, and that the taking of the oath doth not import a consent to them. And for their more full satisfaction, it is proposed to be allowed, that this declaration of parliament may be connected with the oath, in these words: 'According to the plain sense and acceptation of the words, and as declared in the act,' *etc.* meaning the act to be passed in this session.

"The third thing [illegible]ed at is, that [illegible] referred to was made before the Union, and there [illegible] alleadge it [illegible] said, as in the [illegible] that it settles the succession [illegible] crown of [illegible] which is [illegible] crown of Britain. But [illegible] ample, so it [illegible]

that it will straiten very few, when the other particulars are satesfyingly cleared, considering the weaknes of it.

" The fourth and last, ariseth from the penaltie appointed by the former acts, and the bill designed grants the whole, yea, more than is desired upon this head.

" From all which, it appears, that the bill designed doth satesfyingly remove the scruples mentioned in the address and memorial, and upon the matter, grants all to the nonjurants which they themselves do desire. Whereas, if the reference be left out, or the oath changed, it is to be feared there will be occasion taken to say, that they have sworn a new oath, and not that sinful oath which their brethren did swear, who took the oath as it now stands, whereby the peace of the Church of Scotland, and the ministry of those who have taken the oath, would be broken; and whatever securety they offer to the government, by the form of the oath they have proposed in the address and memorial, yet the granting of their desire as to the framing of a new oath, exposeth the peace of the Church, and the ministry of others, to the dangers mentioned, which doubtless deserve to be regarded, and the more, that the scruples may be satesfyingly removed, without incurring these dangers, in the way proposed in the designed bill.

" It is also to be observed, that though there are above three hundred ministers in Scotland, who have not yet taken the oaths, there are only one hundred and three or four, who have been induced to subscribe the address, and of this number of addressers, there are severals who have been admitted to churches since the oaths were imposed by law.

" In this paper, we have not mentioned several things in the address and memorial, which are exceptionable, nor spoke one word for reimposing the oath, but have confined ourselves to reasons against dropping the reference, or changing the oath."

Since Mr. Gustards coming up, the oath has been more the subject of conversation, by those we visited, than it had been before, or probably would have been; and since Sir James Campbell moved as to Patronages and Toleration, I observe Roxburgh, Jerviswood, and others, keener on the Abjuration than they were before, alleadging, it was now plainly party busines, and the interest of the government to take away that handle of state division, and that Sir James's motion was not handsome and fair dealling, in the way it was managed.

[April] 5th. We had the honour to kiss the three young Princesses hands, who are all three of charming countenance and behaviour. The two eldest asked, in a very obliging manner, from what place we came, and if we came togither.

The same day, Jerviswood moved in parliament for leave to bring in a bill, for enlarging the time for taking the oaths, and explaining the Abjuration. Mr. Cunningham spoke against it, and moved for a new oath. He was answered by Secretare Stanhope. General Ross urged that Jerviswoods motion might be dropped, but it was seconded by Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Patrick Halden; and Jerviswood, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Halden, and Sir William Gordon were appointed a Committee to prepare it.

[April] 6th. Roxburgh proposed to us whether we thought it was not advisable that the King should refuse audience to Mr. Gustart. I told him that would be thought to be only his Grace's deed, and, besides, I was tender of the liberty of addressing, and also was of opinion that it would answer the design as well if an answer was given favouring an explanation. He desired we might suggest the materials of an answer, which we did in the following words: "The Oath of Abjuration containing nothing conterare to Presbyterian principles, the further explaining of it is under the consideration of parliament, and your laying aside your groundles scruples will be of great advantadge to the Church of Scotland, and for my service there."

[April] 8th. Sir James Campbell acquainted us that Sir James Cunningham told him that Mr. Gray Nevel[1] affirmed that we had said to him the greatest part of the nonjurants were Jacobites. We had no inclination to follow lyes and slanders, in which some are very fruitful; yet not only being conscious to our innoce[illegible] but judging this w[illegible]spread and be received for truth, we asked G[illegible]el about it, and [illegible]s it was utterly false; he had never said so, [illegible]he, having nev[illegible]n that subject with us.

We have often dealt with S[illegible]Campbell and [illegible]f the Committee for the Bill on Patronag[illegible]hasten the [illegible] of it, but were still put off, by saying they [illegible]adjusted [illegible]

(1) [Grey Neville, Esq. of Billingbe[illegible]

The other bill we have seen, with Lord Chief Justice Parker's amendments; the most remarkable of which are, that it be lawful for the presbytery to declare the churches of the nonjurants vacant, and, till then, that [the] Collector of the Bishops Rents uplift their stipends, and pay them into the Exchequer, except so much of them (not exceeding £100) as the Barons shall appoint to be given for their mantenance.

[April] 10th. We conversed at some length [with] Mr. Gustard, and told him in what form we hoped the bill would come in, which he owned would satesfy many. We suggested our fears, that his friends would oppose what was wholly designed for the ease of the nonjurants.

As we visitted members, we found our nonjurant friends had, by themselves and others, written letters in very pressing terms to a great many, which had made impressions on severalls, particularly Mr. Barranton, who appears very zealous in their cause, and, if I am not mistaken, he is at pains to bring over others, and alleadgeth, that thereby they will gain several of our countrymen to be for repealling the Conformity Act.

At this time the strugle was in parliament on the King's Message, and it was observed that all those of our country were against it, who opposed the bill about the Abjuration. By the change in the Ministry, matters are at a stand, and the success of our affairs rendered more uncertain than ever, partys being formed to embarass the parliaments procedure.

[April] 14th. We were called to Jerviswoods house, where Roxburgh, Montrose, Rothes, and he, proposed our going down to the Assembly. We desired to be excused, because of the small progress in our affairs, and that should they miscarry, though perhaps our stay would not prevent it, the blame would be lodged on us, and we would bring upon ourselves a load of reproch, both from jurants and nonjurants. We also represented, that it would be mistaken by our brethren, as if they could not hold an Assembly without us; and, farther told, that we were advised by them to continue here, while our business was in dependence.

Roxburgh was somewhat easy, but the rest alleadged a necessety for our going, and that if business went wrong in the Assembly, we would repent our staying, and Rothes added, he would not go down without us. They further told us, our business was only to be carried by the weight of the Court, and did not depend on our being here; and if we went, they would

make it more their concern, and assured us it should not suffer by our absence. They told us the parliament would adjourn for three weeks,(1) that we had represented our instructions, and the King was concerned in them. They asked us, seeing the situation of things rendered all business uncertain, whether we inclined that the bill anent the oath should be brought in, if they were not sure to carry it. We told them we did think it advisable, that the world might see the tenderness designed by it, and that persecution was far from their and our thoughts; only we were assured, as matters stood, it might carry to leave out the reference. Jerviswood promesed he should bring it in; and he and all of them assured us, that the reference should not be left out; that though it should carry in the Commons, the Lords would not pass it, and that the King would not consent to it.

We still objected against our going, and they peremptorly insisted on it, and assured us that neither grivances, nor the affair of the oath, should suffer by our absence; and, in end, desired us to think on it.

Next day, we had a message to wait on the King the day following, and, accordingly, on the 16th, we were introduced to his closet by Roxburgh, who told us, from the King, that he had a just regard for the Church of Scotland, and would take care of her concerns; that he judged it proper for us to go to the Assembly. We thanked his Majesty for his kindness to the Church of Scotland, assured him of the zeal and loyalty of her ministers, and that our endeavours should not be wanting to preserve that good disposition. He told Roxburgh in French, which he repeated to us in English, that he was well satesfyed of our loyalty and affection; upon which we kissed his Majesty's hand. Rothes, who was present in the King's closet, carryed us to the Prince and Princess, and we kissed their hand.

Thus our going was fixed. I am sensible of the reproach we may fall under by it, and it gives me great uneas[illegible] I proposed the day before to Mr. Hamilton, that if he would stay [illegible]ld go, but he would not consent, and offered [illegible] if I would stay.

This day, Roxburg[illegible] that Colone[illegible] and Mr. Gustard presented their Addre[illegible] King, while [illegible]eing an outter r[illegible] but neither kissed his h[illegible] any ex[illegible]

In all the conversation[illegible] on the [illegible] oath, I [illegible] went so far, as with Mr. J[illegible]on, who, I [illegible]

(1) [The [illegible]

pect, will improve it against me, and, knowing their tempers, I should have been more sparing with them than with others. But they went such lengths in favours of the nonjurants, and reasoned, as I thought, so loosely, that I was carried beyond what I used to speake on that subject.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PUBLIC REPORT GIVEN TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1717, BY THE DEPUTATION :[1]

"At Edinburgh, Tuesday 14, May, 1717. *Ante merid.* Sess. 12th.

"The Assembly, according to a former resolve, called for the report of Mr. William Hamilton, Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, and Mr. William Mitchell, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, Moderator of the Assembly, Commissioners sent by the Commission of the late General Assembly to London, about the public affairs of the Church; and the said brethren, having before laid their said report before the Committee for Overtures, the said Committee did transmit the same to the Assembly. The tenor whereof follows:

"Report of the Commissioners sent to London by the appointment of the Commission of the General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh in November, 1716. In obedience to our Commission, we began our journey about the time the Kings proclamation was published for the parliament to meet and do business; and arrived at London about ten days before it met. Soon after our arrival, we desired audience of his Majesty, which was readily granted us; and we took that opportunity to represent, in a speech to his Majesty, the heads of the grievances of this Church, for which, in his great goodness, he allowed us full time and liberty. A copy of what was spoken to his Majesty, together with his gracious answer, is herewith produced. We delivered, upon that occasion, into his Majestys royal hands, the representations and memorials mentioned in our instructions and commission, which we were appointed to present unto his Majesty; and he received them very graciously.

"We had also the honour to be introduced to their Royal Highnesses

(1) [Taken from a MS. copy (in the Library of The Marischal College) of the Proceedings of The General Assembly, attested by John Dundas, *Cl. Eccles. Scot.*

the Prince and Princess of Wales, and begged their favour to this Church. What was spoken upon that occasion, and their Royal Highnesses kind and encouraging answers, are also herewith produced.

"We applied ourselves, during the whole time of our stay at London, with as great diligence as we could, to solicit the redress of our grievances mentioned in our instructions. We insisted particularly on every one of them. We pressed a repeal of the Act restoring the power of presentation to patrons, which we represented as a very great grievance, but found great difficulties were like to lie in the way of a simple repeal of that Act; and as to any rectification of that Act, while the power of patrons was continued, we told we had no instruction about it.

"Also, we used endeavours, according to our instructions, for as full an explanation of the Oath of Abjuration as possible, for removing of scruples, and particularly for the explanatory clause proposed by the Commission, which we endeavoured to have connected with the oath; and, also, we pressed that the penalty might be restricted to the stipend, and if possible only to a part of it; and we urged that care might be taken to remove the scruple, arising from the preamble of the former Act, imposing the oaths. After much pains taken with the statesmen, and members of parliament of both houses, there was moved a bill for redress of grievances of the Church, the title of which is to be seen in the printed votes; and another bill with respect to the oaths, both of which are now in dependence before the House of Commons, and as the title of the latter shews, it is designed it shall comprehend the explanations desired.

"We likewise discoursed with friends, about the way of getting free of the difficulty the judicatories of the Church have, in addressing the House of Lords, by their usual title.

"We did what we could to promote the Synods of Ross and Caithness gifts of the rents of these bishopricks from the crown, and in concert with friends, wrote to them an account of what was thought proper to be done, for facilitating their business [illegible] were consulted before their answer was sent up, which we understand now in the hands of some gentlemen of that country at London, [illegible] active for [illegible]

"While we were employed [illegible] things, [illegible] as an address to the King from the Commission [illegible] presented it according to order, and it was graciously received [illegible]; also, we took care to have it published in [illegible]

VI.

NEPENTHES,

OR THE VERTVES OF TABACCO,

BY WILLIAM BARCLAY, M.D.

M.DC.XIV.

NEPENTHES,

OR

THE VERTVES OF TABACCO

BY

WILLIAM BARCLAY, M^R^ of Art, and Doctor of Physicke.

EDINBVRGH:

PRINTED by ANDRO HART, *and are to be Sold at his Shop on the North Side of the high Street, a litle beneath the Crosse. Anno Dom.* 1614.

NEPENTHES,

OR THE VERTVES OF TABACCO

By *WILLIAM BARCLAY*

D. OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF ART.

HERCVLES to obey the commandement and will of IVNO, busied himselfe to overthrow the most famous monsters of his time, his Armes were a bagge and a club. A most worthie Ladie, and, if I durst say so, the very IVNO of our Ile hath commanded me to destroy some monstruous Diseases, so that to imitate the most chiualrous Chiftan of the worlde, I haue armed my selfe with a boxe for his bagge, and a pipe for his club: a boxe to conserue my *Tabacco*, and a pipe to vse it, by those two God willing, to ouercome many maladies. If the hostes of such Diseases doe not betray my endeuoures to their hating and hated guests by not vsing or abusing my weapons. But before I enter in the list, I must whet as it were my wits with these two points, First why doe I treat of a matter so often handled by so many, so odious to Princes, so pernicious to sundrie, and so costly to all?

Secondly why doe I as another CLODIVS reueale *mysteria bonæ Deæ*, and prophane the secrets of Physicke? I answere, that a good matter is not the worse to be maintained by many: and *Plus vident oculi quam oculus*. As concerning the hatred of Princes, one mans meate is another mans poyson. The wine prince of liquors hateth vehemently colworts, and yet beere, aile, siderwater, oyle, honey, and all other liquors doe well agree with colworts. The King of *France* drinketh neuer *Orleans* wine notwithstanding his subjects do loue it well.

I know sundrie men that haue such Antipathie with butter that they dare not smell it. It hath been pernicious to sundrie I grant it, so hath wine,

Galanga, aqua vitæ, Spanish wine, Anise seedes, oyle of Spicke and such like.

So that the most fine, best, and purest is that which is brought to Europe in leaues, and not rolled in puddings, as the English Nauigators first brought home.

The finest *Tabacco* is that which pearceth quickly the odorat with a sharpe aromaticke smell, and tickleth the tongue with acrimonie, not vnpleasant to the taste, from whence that which draweth most water is most veituous, whether the substance of it be chewed in the mouth, or the smoake of it receiued. Skillie tasters of wine, *Bacchus* butlers, know the wine

Odore, sapore, colore.

So they which traffique dayly with *Tabacco* doe know it by these same three senses. In a Goose there is nothing which doth not serue either for meat or medicine, no not so much as the doung: But in *Tabacco* there is nothing which is not medicin, the root, the stalke, the leaues, the seeds, the smoake, the ashes, and to be more particular, *Tabacco* may serue for the vse of man either greene or dry; of greene *Tabacco* may be made syrups, waters, oyles, vnguents, plasters, or the leafe of it selfe, may bee vsed mortified at the fire to cure the asthma, or shortnesse of breath, dissolue obstructions, heale the old cough, burning vlcers, wounds, migraim, Colicke, suffocation of the mother: and many other diseases, yea almost all diseases. If the Romanes durst haue wanted so many yeares the helpe of Physick, vsing for all diseases only Colwoorts. Truelie I think the Romans might want now all Physitians eternally, if they knew the vertue of *Tabacco*, seeing the spring of al their diseases is defluxions and cathars for which the only antidot is *Tabacco*. I intreat here the Lector of this Treatise to haue me excused if I do not set down in special the forme and maner to prepare such remedies of green *Tabacco*, as I haue mentioned, for I wold wish to do with *Tabacco* as Aristoteles did with his Physicks, for he wrot to his scholler *Alexander*, that he had published and not published his physicall Philosophie: So I must assay to say, that I haue revealed and not reuealed the quintessence of *Tabacco*. As concerning the dry *Tabacco*, it may be vsed in infusion, in decoction, in substance, in smoke, in salt. Touching the infusion and decoction, because they are as dangerous and more, than *Elleborus albus*, or antimonium, I will forbeare to particularize, remitting the practise of that part to the presence of some prudent

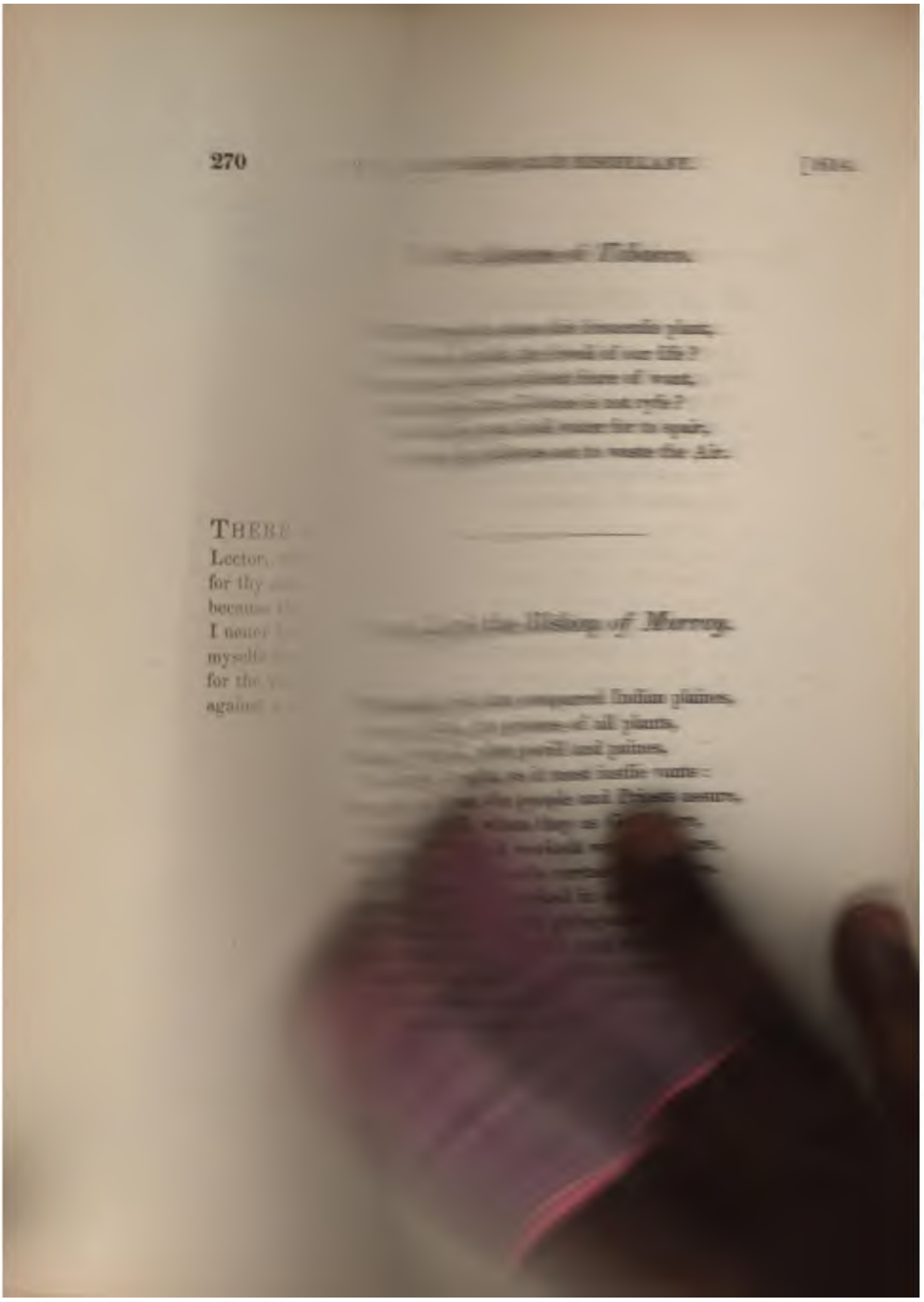
grauell are preuented prettily, because the antecedent cause is taken away: it preserueth from the toothach: it cureth the migraim, the colicke, the cogh, the cold: It stayeth growing fatte: it is the antidotte of Hypochondriacke melancholie, it prepareth the stomacke for meat: it maketh a clear voice, it maketh a sweet breath, it cleareth the sight, it opneth the eares, it putteth away the punaise, and openeth the passage of the nose, it is the nourse of the lights, it comforteth nerues, and taken in sirupe there is no obstruction that can abide it: it is present reliefe against the most part of poysons: And in few words it is the princesse of physical plants. To conclude this discourse I must excuse here my plainnesse and simplicitie with this caveat to the curious Lector, that albeit the neuer too much commended *Tabacco* bee of sufficiencie to cure many diseases: yet it is not of efficacie in al persons, in all seasons, in al temperaments, but it must bee vsed by the direction of some expert and prudent Physician. There was on a time a diseased Gentleman, who for to recouer his health sent for a Physician, the which vsing prudently and artificially his cure, the Gentleman became wel, and because he was subject to that disease often in the yeare, hee remarked well how the Physician had prepared his potion, what herbes hee had decocted, what simples hee had infused, what electuaries hee had dissolued, howe much of euery one, how long they seethed, or steeped, at what a clocke he did minister it, how long hee fasted therafter, and at the next assault of the sicknesse hee tooke the same potion, obseruing all Circumstances, but was nothing the better: he sent againe for Master Doctor, and inquired what the matter should be, seeing he was diseased with the same maladie, hee had taken the same potion, he vsed it very rightly with all the circumstances and obseruations, he had not omitted one jote, No said the Physician you lacked a principal point, a very necessarie Circumstance and an essentiall Cause, that is, you receiued not th[illegible] from the hand of a Physician: for if the patien[illegible]xperience te[illegible]inneth to feele the first hope of his health a[illegible]all of his [illegible] how much more shall he be alleuated when [illegible]him out of [illegible]and the Cuppe which conteineth the Couer[illegible]titution, [illegible] his Welfare, and the weapon to destroy [illegible]appy w[illegible]hat had no need of Physicians, happy th[illegible] bath of the best sorte, and happie were [illegible]me in the lande where the Law of goo[illegible]ed, that no man vnder paine of death [illegible]

To the fauourable Lector

health.

THERE were some pages which I thought not meet to leaue emptie, good Lector, either for thy sake, or for *Tabaccoes* sake, or for mine owne sake: for thy sake, because I wearie not to talke with thee: for *Tabaccoes* sake, because the worth of it deserueth some verses: for mine owne sake, because I neuer hauing sleeped in *Parnassus*, but beeing a valley Poete, I persuade myselfe that my verses shall be read more for the merites of the matter, then for the value of the Workeman. Therefore I addresse myselfe first to gaze against a craig, from whence some musicall influence may bedew my braine.

Vt sic repente Poeta prodeam.



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VII.

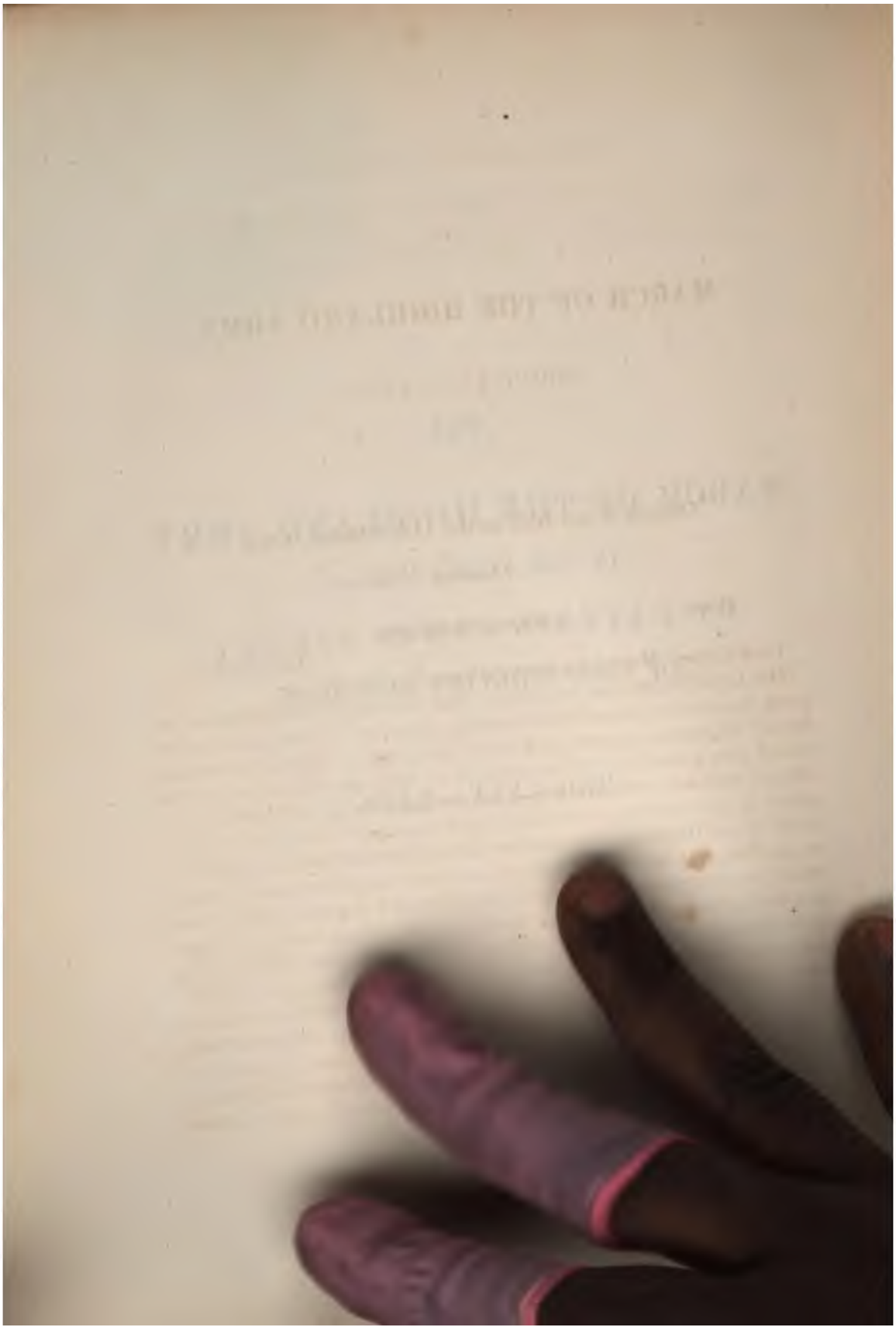
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY,

IN THE YEARS 1745—46.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES STUART,

OF LORD OGILVIE'S REGIMENT.

M.DCC.XLV.—XLVI.



regiment will furnish a captain and 50 men, for his Royal Highness guard. A captain and 50 men on the Canongate guard. Perths regiment will furnish the guards to the camp. Each regiment will furnish a quarter guard before themselves.

My Lord Ogilvy, colonel, orders that all the officers of his regiment provide themselves in targes from the armorers in Edinburgh; likewayes, that captain James Lyon be acknowledged quarter master, Thomas Crichton, surgeon, and Captain James Stewart, adjutant, in his regiment; also, that an officer and a serjeant of every company attend every day, at two aclock, at the commandant of the regiment his quarters, to receive orders; also, that every captain give in a list of shoes wanting in his company. Further, that no officer or soldier shall pretend to ask liberty to go home, till further orders, under the pain of being laid directly under arrest; also, that the officers bring their men under arms to the parade, to morrow, at two aclock; and that no officer whatever stirr from the camp or quarters, or leave the regiment, without leave from the commandant, under pain of being put under arrest.

Ordered for Leith main guard to morrow, Captain Inshewan, and Lieutenant Lednathy, 2 serjeants, 30 men, and 1 drum.

Orders of the 11th to the 12th October, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Canterbury.

My Lord Duke of Perth Lieutenant-General of the day.

It is needless to repeat here the orders that were given yesterday; his Royall Highness being perswaded, that the officers will observe them punctually; and that besides, the major, or some other officer acting for him, are never to be absent from the regiment; that there will be also an officer of each company continually present, to contain the soldiers, and hinder the disorders that are daily committed, which not only shows the neglect of the officers, but is hurtfull to the Princes cau-

Glengaryis regiment will releive the[illegible] Edinburgh.

Atholes will relieve themselves likewi[illegible]oyal Highness guard [illegible]d on the Canongate

all the ffoot to morrow, at ten aclock in the morning, at Duddistown. The corps that are separated are to repair there at that hour, and such as have guards, will be relieved by others untill after the review.

Glengaryis regiment relieve themselves in town.

Clan Ronald relieves his Royal Highness guard and the Canongate, untill Lochyell passes in review.

Perth mounts the guards on his Royall Highness tent and the guard of the forrage.

The horse will likeways be reviewed at Dalkeith. An officer of each company will daily make the appell of their companys, and give in writing to the major the number of officers and men that are present, and the major will make his report to the colonel, who is to make his to his Royall Highness.

Orders of the 14th to the 15th October, 1745.

Parole. Lewis and Carlisle.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

Glengaryis regiment furnishes his Royal Highnesses guard, the Canongate, and the guards of the town.

Every regiment, in the quarters they are in, will have a guard that will furnish sentries on the different avenues of their quarters, or serjeants posts, if the main guard be too far off from the place where it is necessary to set sentries.

To morrow the quarters will be assign'd to each corps.

Tuesday 15th, Glengary continues in town and Canongate. Wednesday, Lochyell at the ports of the town and Canongate. Thursday, Lord Ogilvy has the town; Glenbucket the Canongate. Friday, Duke of Perth the town and Canongate. Saturday, Keppoch the town, and Duke of Athole the Canongate. Sunday, Clan Ronald the town, and the ffoot come with Lord Pitsligo, and [illegible] Tulloch the Canongate. Collonel Stuart to be constantly quartered [illegible] beyond Jockis [illegible] and to relieve his own guard. The guards [illegible] lieved, take po[illegible] of the quarters of th[illegible] are relieved [illegible] ry the guard[illegible]; Lochyell in

Lieth. Athole, Ardsheal, and M'Lachlain, in Duddistown. Keppoch and M'Kinnen, at Inch. Duke of Perth, at Restelrigg. Clan Ronald, at Newhaven. The North Country ffoot, in Mercers house at Lieth.

Orders of the 16th to the 17th October, 1745.

Parole. Gordon and Galloway.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-Generall of the day.

Glenbucket relieves his Royal Highness guard and the Canongate, at ten in the morning.

My Lord Ogilvy the postes of the town, at the same hour.

A serjeant of each regiment will be regularly at his Royal Highness guard as ordinances, in case there were any orders to be sent to their regiments, and will be relieved regularly every twenty-four hours.

An officer and 20 men of each regiment will be present this day, 16th October, at an execution that is to be made between two and three afternoon, at the Links of Lieth.

A lieutenant and 20 men of the Canongate guard will conduct the prisoner, Robert Munro, that is to be executed this afternoon, to the Links of Lieth, and wonit quit him untill he be executed. The geoller is to get his arms tied behind, and set the said Munro in the officers custody, who is to answer for him. Six men of the red coates of Perthis, and six of Collonel Stewarts, commanded to shoot him.

Orders of the 17th to the 18th October, 1745.

Parole. William and Glasgow.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

Clan Ronald Colonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Piquet.

My Lord Duke of Perthis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard with 100 men, Canongate guard with 50 men, the town guards with 300

men, at ten of the clock to-morrow morning. A serjeant out of each regiment to be of his Royal Highness guard, to be relieved every day at the hour of the guard. An officer and 20 men of every regiment, are to be at the Links of Lieth, at two a clock this afternoon, commanded by the late Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Piquet, to assist at an execution. Six of the red coats of Perthis, and six of Colonel Stewartis for the execution. A lieutenant and 20 men of the Canongate guard will conduct Daniel Smith, quho is to be executed at the Links of Lieth, where the commanding officers will set the court martials judgement in execution. The guard of the Canongate will get the corpse of the said Smith buried near the ground where he is executed.

Orders of the 18th to the 19th October, 1745.

Parole. David and Montrose.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

My Lord Nairn Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Piquet.

Atholis regiment furnishes two captains and 100 men for his Royal Highness guard. A captain and 50 men at the Canongate. Keppoch, the guard of the town. These guards are to be relieved at ten aclock in the morning.

The regiments that are not on guard passes in review to morrow morning, at their quarters. Perthis, that comes off the guard, passes at three aclock in the afternoon.

His Royal Highness is informed of the little notice the officers, especially the majors, take of his orders, as well in not coming regularly at eleven aclock to receive orders, as in not sending the serjeants of ordonnance, as he ordered.

His Royal Highness wonit f[illegible]e that are exact, as he [illegible] those that neglect their duty.

ment at one aclock afternoon, and Apinis at the same hour, at their quarters. The regiment to be under arms for exercise to morrow, at nine aclock.

Orders for the 21st to 22d October, 1745.

Parole. Andrew and Scotland.

My Lord Duke of Perth, Lieutenant-General for the day.
Lochyell Colonel, his Lieutenant Colonel, and Major of the Piquet.
Lochyellis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, town, and Canongate.
100 men on his Royal Highness guard.
50 men on the Canongate.
50 men on the main guard of the town;
A lieutenant and 15 men of which on the port of the Neither Bow.
100 men on the Grassmercat.
50 men near the Weigh-house.
All the regiments that are not on guard will assemble to morrow, betwixt twelve and one of the clock, at the camp near Duddistown, his Royall Highness being desirous to make a generall review.
The comandant orders that the whole regiments be in readiness to march to morrow, by nine in the morning, to Duddistoun, to be reviewed by his Royall Highness; likeways, that the serjeants be carefull to cause the men keep their arms clean, and qualify themselves for exercise; an orderly serjeant [ ]; also, that the doctor attend closs at Leith; also, report of sick daily to officers and surgeons.

Orders for the 22d to the 23[illegible]ber, 1745.

Parole. [illegible]rick and Irela[illegible]

My Lord George [illegible]enant-General
My Lord Ogilvy Co[illegible]lor of Piqu[illegible]

Glenbucket furnishes 100 men on his Royal Highness guard; 50 on the Canongate.

Lord Ogilvyis the town guards; that is, 50 men on the main guard, a lieutenant and 15 men of which on the port of the Neither Bow, 100 men on the Grass Mercat, and 50 men near the Weigh-house.

That the taptoo be beat every night at nine; after which hour, every soldier that is found abroad is to be carried to the guard prisoner, and that patroles be ordered for that purpose.

The commandent orders that the whole regiment be under arms tomorrow, against half nine precisely, on the parade behind the town, in order to detach the Edinburgh guards.

ORDERS of the 23d to 24th October, 1745.

Parole. DAVID and HOLYROODHOUSE.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts Lieutenant-General of day.

The Master of Strathallen Collonel, his Lieutenant Collonel and Major of the Picquet.

Duke of Perthis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, town, and Canongate.

100 men on his Royal Highness guard.

50 men on the Canongate.

50 men on the main guard; a lieutenant and 15 men of which at the Neither Bow.

100 men on the post at the Weigh-house.

50 men on the Grass Market.

50 more at the Parliament Closs.

Lochyellis major will relieve the posts with the major of Perthis regiment, and shew them where the sentries are to be placed. The officers of piquet, as well as those on guard, will be very exact and allert in making their patrolls.

Orders of the 24th to the 25th October, 1745.

Parade. DANIEL and NEWCASTLE.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

My Lord Mark Colume, his Lieutenant Colume and Major of the Brigade.

Athole regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard and the Camongate.

100 men of his Royal Highness guard, and 50 for the Camongate.

Keppoch relieves the town guards.

50 men of the main guard, a lieutenant and 2 of which on the port of Neither Row.

50 on the Cross Market; 50 men on the Parliament Close.

100 above and over against the Weigh-house.

The officers of brigade, and those of guard to be very exact in their patrols.

All the regiments are advertised to keep ever thing ready for their march, so as it be in a condition to decamp on twelve hours warning.

Orders of the 25th to 26th October, 1745.

Parade. [illegible] and Sick.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

Lachlan Colume, his Lieutenant Colume and Major of the Brigade.

Clan Ranald regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, and Camongate

Glengarrie the guards of the town.

100 men of his Royal Highness guard.

50 men of the Camongate

50 men of the main guard, [illegible] men of which are to [illegible]

50 men at the Cross Market

50 at the Parliament Close

A lieutenant and [illegible]

at night to one of the houses of the Abbayhill. Mr. O'Sullivan will place them.

The officers of picquet, as well as those of the different posts, will be very exact in making their patrolls.

His Royall Highness orders absolutely that the majors wonit faill to send a serjeant of each regiment to his guard at Holyroodhouse.

The Duke of Perthis regiment will march, arms and bagagè, to-morrow, 26th, to Musleburgh, where quarters are appointed for them.

Glenbucketis regiment will likewise march there to-morrow.

There will be bread brought from Dalkeith to Musleburgh for their conveniency.

The colonels and other officers are to give strict orders that the bakers should not be molested, nor no wrong done to them.

The colonels that are at Edinburgh and in the neighbourhood, are advertised that the soldiers will find bread of a right weight at Holyroodhouse, where Mr. Græmes will get it delivered to them, the bread being of a better weight than in the bakers shops, where they are imposed upon. Mr. Greimes will get the bread brought to the different quarters, if the colonels desire it so.

My Lord orders exercise twice a-day, at eight and three aclock, per companys. Also, notes of cloathing wanting in the several companys.

Commandant orders a man per company to clean their quarters.

Orders from 26th to 27th October, 1745.

Parole. James and Leith.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

Glengary Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Picquet.

Glengaryis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, the town and Canongate. 100 men on his Royal Highness guard; 50 on the Canongate; 50 on the main guard of the town; 50 on the Grass Mercat; 50 on the Parliament Closs; 100 men near the Weigh-house; a lieutenant and 15 men of the main guard on the Neither Bow port; a lieutenant and 15 men of his Royal Highness guard, in the night time, on the Abbayhill. All the

troops are advertised to keep themselves in readiness to march on twelve hours warning. The officer of piquet, and those on different posts, are to double their attention for the patrols. An officer and 12 gentlemen of Pitsligos horse, will come to Edinburgh about five aclock this afternoon, where they will receive further orders.

Orders of the 27th to the 28th October, 1745.

Parole. Henry and York.

Duke of Perth Lieutenant-General of day.

Lochgery Colonel, his Lieutenant and Major of Piquet.

Glengary will continue his Royal Highness guard, the town, and Canongate, to morrow.

The officers of piquet, as well as those on the posts, are to be on the alert, and make exact patrolls.

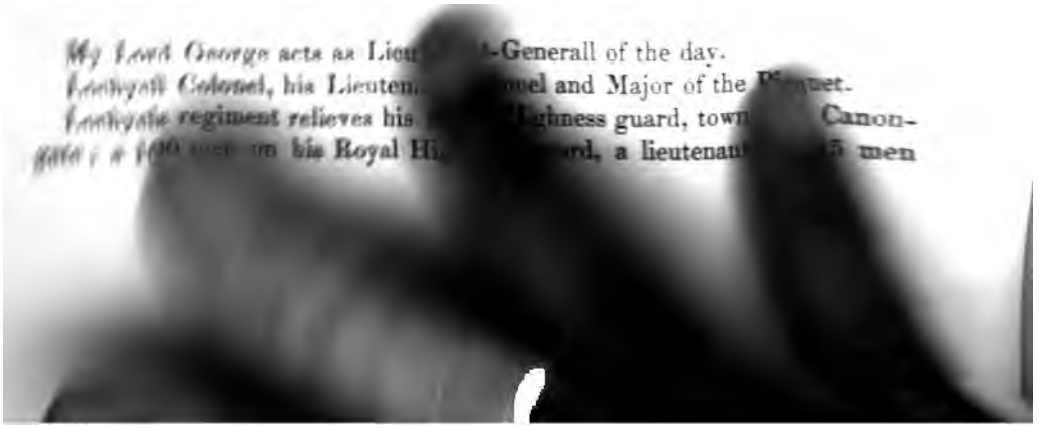
Keppochis and Appinis regiments are to have a guard on their quarters, and the officers to be with the men, especially at night, in case of an allert.

The postes of Lieth, the Cannymills, and Newhaven, are likewise to be allert, and patroll frequently.

An officer and 12 gentlemen of Pitsligos, will patroll this night from Lieth, along the seaside, by Newhaven; the officer of this corps that patrolled last night, can give them the directions he had.

Orders of the 28th to 29th October, 1745.

Parole. Charles and Wales.

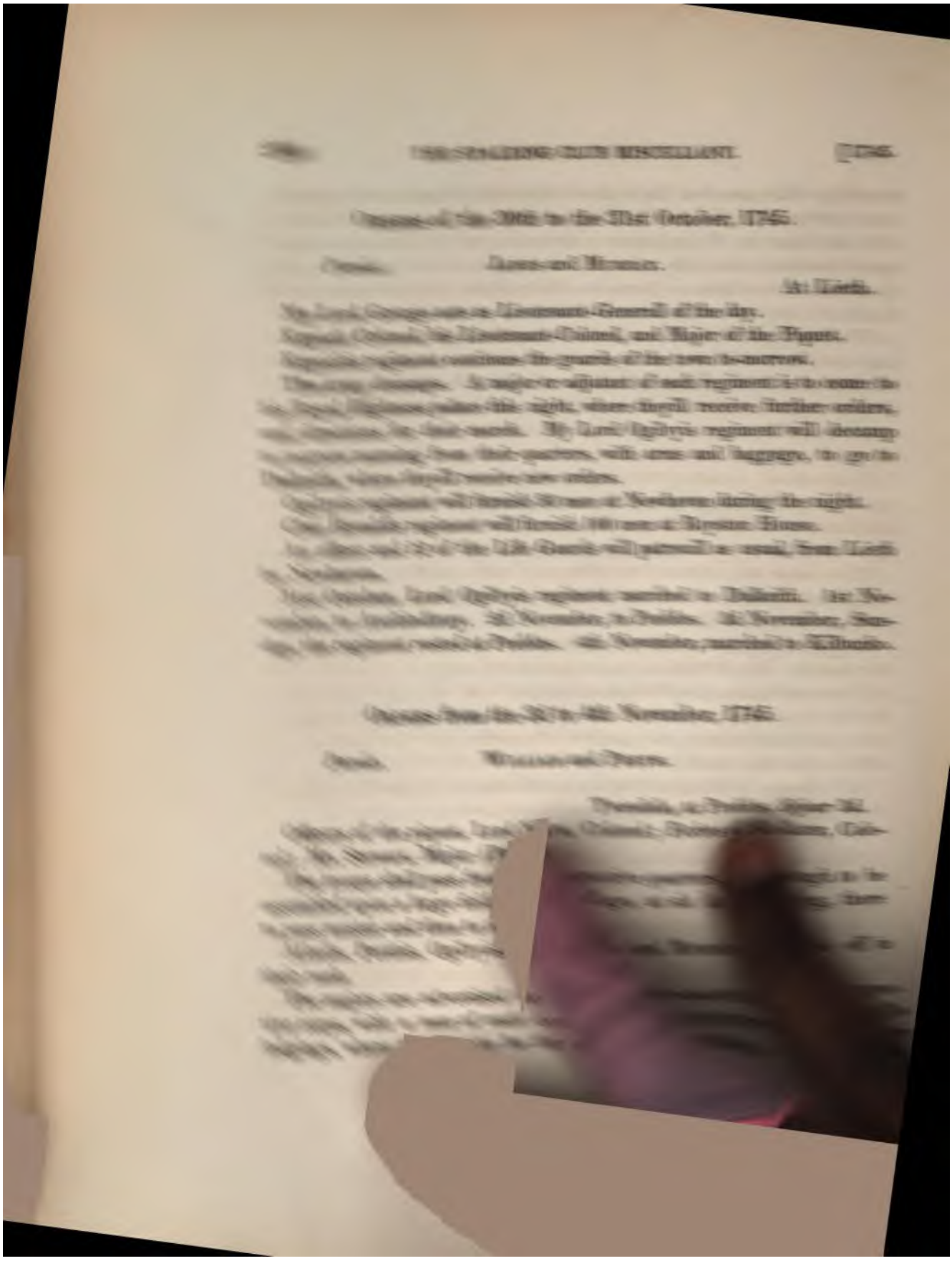


of which will be posted at night on the Abbayhill; 50 men on the Canongate; 50 on the main guard of the town; 50 on the Grass Mercat; a 100 men near the Weigh-house; a lieutenant and 15 men of the main guard on the Nether Bow port. All the troups are advertised to keep themselves in readiness to march on twelve hours warning. The officers of picquet, as well as those on the postes, are to be allert and exact in making their patrouils. Clan Ranoldis regiment furnish a 100 men this night, at Royston House, to support Newhaven. Lord Ogilvyis regiment will furnish the like number at Newhaven. An officer and 12 of the Life Guards are to patrouill westwards of Lieth, untill the break of day.

ORDERS of the 29th to 30th October, 1745.

Parole. WILLIAM and ABERDEEN.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
Keppoch Colonel, his Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Piquet.
Keppoch regiment mounts the guards of the town;
Apinis, his Royal Highness guard, and the Canongate.
A 100 men on his Royal Highness guard;
A lieutenant and 15 of which, are to mount at night on the Abbayhill.
50 men on the Canongate guard.
50 on the main guard of the town;
A lieutenant and 15 men of which, are to be on the Neder Bow port.
50 men at the Parliament Closs, and 50 at the Grass Mercat.
A 100 men at the Weigh-house.
Ogilvyis regiment will furnish a 100 men at Newhaven.
Clan Ronaldis regiment will furnish a 100 men at Roystoun House, and will sustain Newhaven.
An officer and 12 of the Life Guards are to patrouill this night as usuall, from Lieth by Newhaven, along the seaside.



prayed to take care that the soldiers have water enough in their cantines when parting, that they may have no pretext to quit their ranks. To avoid this inconveniency, the majors are prayed to name two captains, and as many lieutenants, every day of march, to take care that the soldiers keep their ranks; the captains will march in the rear, and the lieutenants on the flankis of their regiments.

When any regiment passes a defile, these officers are to stay there till all their men have marched up and joined their colours; and before they leave the place, are to be relieved by as many officers of the following regiment.

The majors are also prayed to bring to the major-general, when they come for orders, an exact list of what recruits they may have made that day, and another of the men amissing, by desertion or other accidents.

It is seriously recommended to all the officers, to take care that the most exact discipline be observed, as they are to be answerable for their respective corps. It is forbid, above all things, to shoot sheep, hens, *etc.*, or break open the country peoples houses, or cause any disturbance.

There must be a serjeant, as ordinance of each regiment, constantly at the generalis lodgings, who shall not stur from thence without an order from the general or the major-generall.

Macphersons regiment, when come up, are to make the rear-guard during this march. Roy Stewartis is to be attached and serve as a guard to the artillery and bagage; 50 men whereof to be chosen as a particular guard for the bread waggons, with 50 of Perthis; other 50 of Perthis regiment are to be chosen amongst the gardiners, carpenters, and other workmen, to serve as pioners, who are to march at the head of the artillery.

All officers detached from their corps, will take care to send a soldier of their guard, as ordinance to their respective regiments.

Every man to have twelve shot.

Captain Ogilvy of Inshewan appointed paymaster to the regiment.

That no man, under pain of severe punishment, pretend to shoot off his ammunition in the idle way they have done.

That every company have two bagage horses, and their proportion of tents, *etc.*, given them by the quarter-master, which they are to take care of; that every man carry his full arms, and no man put them upon the bagage wagons. Ordered, That an officer of each company stay always in quarters with his company, and send an orderly man to the comandantis [illegible] to attend for orders, likeways a drum.

Orders from the 4th to the 5th November, 1745.

Broughtoun House.

Parole. Charles and York.

At Broughtoun over Tweed.

The army to march upon the 5th November, 1745, at seven aclock in the morning, for the rendevous, and then to Bield, Pomaid, and Crook, with a proper guide. The Duke of Perthis battalion is to have the van of the march of the army. The Duke of Atholis men, commanded by Collonel Mercer of Aldie, are to guard the artillery, amunition, bread wagons, and bagage of the army, and to be accomptable during their charge thereof. The army, and the haill baggage and artillery thereof, are to rendevouz at Moss Finnan Haugh, by eight of the clock in the morning at farthest, in order to march. The artillery march first, next to which the stores, thereafter the Princes bagage, and after that the regimental bagage, conform to the station of each in the march, and all to proceed in their proper situations; the same orders with respect to discipline on the march which were given out yesterday are continued, and particularly recommended, as are those concerning the general and particular quarter-masters.

The adjutant-general and majors are expressly appointed to attend for orders, and the orderly serjeants are to be exact in their attendance.

The Master of Strathallan, Collonel; Sir William Gordon, Lieutenant-Collonel; and Major Patrick Gordon of Glenbucketis, are officers of the day and Piquet.

Under the Duke of Perth, Lieutenant-General.

Orders of the 5th to 6th November, 1745.

Parole. Louis and Aix.

At Erickstain Braefoot; marched to Grantoun.

Officers of the day, Lord Ogilvy, Collonel; Sir William Gordon, Lieutenant-Collonel; and Major Stewart, of Perthis. All the troops are to

march to-morrow from their respective quarters, early enough to be at Erickstain Brae by nine aclock, from whence they will march in good order to Moffat. Lord Ogilvyis will have the van, and Glenbucketis the rear. Glenbucketis regiment will find the artillery on their march, and will leave them a 100 men for their escort. The light equipage will file off after the troops; the artillery and heavy baggage are to follow.

The majors are prayed to send a man of a company, with the quartermaster, the major, or adjutant of each regiment to Moffat, for the lodgings, where they will address themselves to Mr. Brown. None of them must part till they be all assembled. No regiment is to march into town without seeing that the other two are at hand, that they may all come in at once. The Master of Strathallan will detach a lieutenant and 30 men in the morning, as well to hinder any straglers from coming before, as to prevent the cruel plunder of which their Graces the Dukes of Athol and Perth complaine, and earnestly recommend to the officers of each corps to have an eye to their soldiers behavior. Perthis major will warn the number of captains and lieutenants requisite to hold a court martial to-morrow, at Moffat, on the criminal of Perthis regiment, now prisoner. It is hoped the majors will not forget to send daily to the generalis lodgings a serjeant, as ordered.

Orders of 6th to the 7th November, 1745.

Parole. John and Strathallan.

At Moffat; regiment at Kilpatrick Kirk.

Officers of the day, Mr. Mercer, Colonel; Faskely, Lieutenant-Colonel; Mr. Rattray, Major. They will mount to-morrow a captain and 50 men, at seven in the morning, of Lord Nairns regiment, at the gate of Moffat that leads to Lockerby.

The major of his regiment who is to post them there, must chuse for them a convenient guard house. A lieutenant and 30 men of Mercers regiment will relieve, to-morrow morning, a lieutenant of the same regiment who is on guard on the Princes equipage.

The officers are prayed to see that their respective corps get their arms

and every thing else in good order, as they shall be reviewed next day by the Duke; the artillery is likeways to get every thing ready for a march.

It is strongly recommended to the majors to observe the exactest discipline, and to mind that in their different cantonments the men dont pillage.

The commanders of the corps are prayed to examine, to-morrow, that nothing be wanting for the men to encamp.

The majors are desired to give an exact state of the men they have lost, by desertion or other accidents, since they departed from Dalkeith.

It is again recommended to the majors to send every day a serjeant, as ordinance, to the generallis lodgings, where there shall be a guard house fixed for them.

A captain and 50 men of Lord Ogilvyis will mount the Duke of Perthis guard to-morrow, before eleven forenoon.

Ordens from the 7th to Friday the 8th November. 1745.

Parole. James and Nairn.

At Moffat. *Sejour* 7th.

Officers of the day, Mennies of Shian, Colonel: Faskely, Lieutenant-Colonel; Kinnachin, Major. The Duke of Perthis, Ogilvyis, and Glenbucketis regiments are to part at six in the morning, and to march on the road to Dumfries, to a village six miles off, where they are to wait for the rest of the column. The regiments that are cantoned are to march at five in the morning, to join these that are to wait of them six miles off: then all the columns will march, Ogilvyis in the van, Lord George Murrayis in the rear.

My Lord Ogilvyis regiment is to have three pieces of the French artillery in their front, with one cart of ammunition. The artillery must part at three in the morning, except the 3 pieces that go at the head of the troops. A captain, and 50 men of Lord George's regiment, is to stay behind an hour after the troops are parted, to bring up all the straggling soldiers. All the majors of the troops in the town are [illegible] with the main of each company, at four in the morning, at Mr [illegible]'s lodgings, as he is to part exactly at that hour. It is recommended to the troops to march in good order after they [illegible] in the high Dum-

fries, and to have their arms in readiness for action. A captain of Lord Georges regiment is to march an hour before his troops, to join the equipage on the road to Dumfries; he is to have with him a lieutenant and 70 men. If the troops come up to the baggage that parted this evening, this captain, with his detachment, is to join his corps, as the regiment is to make the rear of the equipage. The majors of the troops cantoned, with one man of each company, will be at a village five miles off, on the road to Dumfries, at five in the morning.

Friday, 8th November, 1745. The regiment marched from Kilpatrick Kirk, near Moffat, by Johnstoun Kirk, to Lockerby (in Annandale.)

Saturday the 9th. The regiment marched from Lockerby, over the border, to Newtown.

Sunday, 10th November. Regiment marched near to Stanhex, hard by Carlille, where they lay on their arms all night; and, on the 11th November, by day break, marched to Riccarby, half a mile off Carlile. On the 12th November, Tuesday, the regiment marched to Naworth Castle.

13th November. Returned to Riccarby; betwixt which place and Stanhex, was Lord Ogilvyis post, in forming the blockade on the north side of Carlille.

Thursday, 14th November, and 15th November, the blockade continued. Carlille parleyed and capitulated, Saturday, 16th. On Sunday, 17th November, the regiment marched through Carlille to Butcherby.

Orders of the 18th to the 19th November, 1745.

Monday.

Parole. Fortune and Carlile.

At Carlille.

The army sejournes to morrow at Carlille, and will keep themselves in readiness to march the next day, at the break of day.

Thirty of my Lord Pitsligois horse will part to morrow, at the break of day, to go on the road of Newcastle, by Brampton, to have an account of the enemyis motions; theyil receive further instructions to morrow morning.

The regiment in quarters of cantonment, at Butcherby, within a mile of Carlille

Orders of the 19th to the 20th November, 1745.

Tuesday.

Parole. Charles and London.

Carlille.

Atholes brigade, Ogilvyis, Glenbucketis, Roy Stewartis, and Perthis regiments march to morrow, at the break of day, arms and bagage, with my Lord George, under whose commands they are.

The Artillery marches to morrow likewise, and will receive their orders from my Lord George.

The colonels and officers of those regiments are to leave their heavy baggage in the Castle of Carlille, and absolutely forbid to suffer any women to follow.

The regiment at Butcherby.

A draught made of 6 officers, 50 men, and 2 serjeants, to the Castle of Carlille.

21st November, Thursday. Regiment marched from Butcherby to Clifton, 18 miles. Head quarters at Penrith.

22d November. From Clifton to Kendale, 18 miles.

At Maclesfield.

Orders against all women, but soldiers wives; and horses only allowed to field officers and staff officers, or such whom their colonel can declare, upon his honour, cannot march on foot, old, *etc.*

Orders from the 22d to the 23d November, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Penrith.

The troops rest here to morrow, except the Life Guards, Lord George Murrayis, and Shians regiments, that march upon a command. It is recommended to all the officers to be lodged with their men, and to be much with them, and to take care they committ no abuses, and pay every thing in their quarters, or else where.

An officer of each battalion to be at Lord George Murrayis quarters, to morrow, by ten aclock.

Lord Nairnis battalion furnishes the guard of 150 men.

ORDERS from the 23d to 24th November, 1745.

Kendal.

Parole. CHARLES and YORK.

The main body of the army rests here to morrow, and marches straight for Lancaster on Monday.

The ffour battalions of Perth, Gordon, Ogilvy, and Colonel John Roy Stewart, form the rear guard, and the canon are to be betwixt the main body and rear. If the canon come up in time, both them and the rear guard are to march on Monday, but no further than Burton, for conveniency of quartering. The commanding officers of each battalion to be at his Royal Highnessis quarters to morrow morning, by nine. Glenbuket relieves the guard of his Royal Highness, to morrow at midday, with a hundred men.

ORDERS of the 24th to 25th November, 1745.

Parole. JOHN and LANCASTER.

Order for march to morrow, Monday 25th.

Kenmureis troop of Life Guards has the van. Kilmarnockis after.
Cluny the van of the foot.
Glengary.
Clan Ronald.
Keppoch and Glencarnock.
Appin.
Lochyel.

Glenbucket the rear of the foot.
Pitsligois horse.
The Hussars.

These corps are to be ready to morrow, at the break of day. His Royal Highness is to be at their head.

Clan Ranoldis regiment has the royal standard.

The bagage marches between Pitsligois horse and the Houssards, which are to have the rear of all, with an officer of each regiment. Perthis regiment, Ogilvyis, and Roy Stewartis, are to make the rear guard of the Artillery, and to quarter to morrow night at Burton, half way from Kendal to Lancaster.

If the Artillery marches this night, Perthis regiment is to furnish a fresh detatchment of a 100 men and 2 captains to escort it.

The corps or regiments which do not find themselves ready to take their rank according to the order of march, are to stay in the rear, not to interrupt the march of those that are in readiness.

Monday, 25th November, 1745. The regiment marched to Burton, 8 miles (the Princeis quarters at Lancaster).

Tuesday, 26th November. Regiment marched to Garstang, 18 miles (head quarters at Preston).

27th, November. To Preston, 10 miles.

Orders of the 27th to the 28th November. 1745.

Parole. Henry and Preston.

The Life Guards, Ogilvyis, and Roy Stewartis regiments, will decamp to morrow, at six in the morning, and will follow for about eight miles the road from Preston to Wigan: will quitt that road and strick to the left, to go to Leigh, where theyill quarter. They are to send some intelligent officer before, to mark their quarters and leave provisions. theyll part from thence the next day early, to join his Royal Highness at Manchester. The Life Guards go to Sir [illegible] house, and [illegible] quarter there Leigh, and will join the next day at Manchester. They are to take guides from Preston. Mr. Vivian will go with my Lord [illegible]

Orders of the 29th to the 30th November, 1745.

Parole. Henry and York.

Sejour at Manchester, in Lancashire, 30th November, 1745.

Orders from the 30th November to the 1st December, 1745.

Parole. St. Andrew and Scotland.

The army decamps to morrow from Manchester, at the break of day.

The Hussars have the van.
The Life Guards.
Appinis.
Lochyellis.
Cluny the Royal Standard.
Glenbucket.
Glengary.
Clan Ronald.
Keppoch and Glenkarnock.
Atholeis Brigade.
Perth. The Artillery and baggage.
Ogilvyis.
Roy Stewartis.
Pitsligois horse.

An officer of each regiment is to keep in the rear with Pitsligois horse, and will not quit them untill they come to their quarters.

Kilmarnockis horse will part early from their quarters, and follow the road they are in to Didgebryfoord, where they pass the river Mercy, from that foord theyill follow the road at least to Eltringhem. If they join the column there, or wherever it be, theyill march between the Hussars and the Life Guards. An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard will escort the treasure.

A colonel, with 150 men, will mount his Royal Highness guard for the future.

The colonels are to prevent their majors, that each regiment is to furnish a certain number of men proportionall, to mount out guards for their own surety.

If it does not rain this night, the army will pass by the ffoords of the river Mercy. His Royal Highness orders, notwithstanding, that the Bridge of Crossfoord may be repaired for the good of the country, and that Generall Wade may pass more diligently with his army.

Orders of the 1st to 2d December, 1745.

Parole. James and Newcastle.

The army decamps to morrow, at the break of day, from Macklesfield.

The Hussars have the van.
Lord Ogilvyis the van of the foot.
Roy Stewart. Glenbucket.
Perthis. Atholeis Brigade.
Lochyell. Cluny. Glengary.
Clan Ronald. Keppoch. Appin.
Kilmarnockis horse in the rear.

The Artillery Swedish canon, with two carts of powder and ball, between Perthis regiment and Atholeis brigade.

Atholeis brigade the Royall Standard.

The colonels are to recommend to their officers, that the soldiers are to provide bread and cheese for two days, not knowing but we may be in the enemyis presence to morrow. The officers will take care that the arms may be in good order. The baggage, with the rest of the artillery, in the rear.

2d December, Monday. *Sejour* at Macklesfield.

Orders of the 2d to the 3d December, 1745.

Parole. Charles and Londo[redacted]

The army decamps t[redacted] t the brea[redacted]om Maklesfield.
A ffield officer, with [redacted] Pitsligoi[redacted]n guard.

Ogilvyis. Roy Stewartis. Perthis.

The six Swedish pieces, with powder and ball necessary for them, follows.

Lochyell. Cluny. Glengary.

Clan Ronald. Keppoch.

The rest of the Artillery, and all the waggons and baggage horses of the army.

Appin and Glenbucket in the rear.

The rest of Pitsligois horse in the rear of all.

A serjeant of each regiment, and an officer of the Artillery, are to be every night at his Royall Highnesses quarters, to carry orders to their respective corps, in case of necessity.

Glengary has the Royal Standard.

An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

An officer of each regiment to keep in the rear with the horse, to bring up the straglers.

ORDERS of the 3d to the 4th December, 1745.

At Leik.

Parole. HENRY and NEWCASTLE.

The army decamps at twelve this night from Leik. The Artillery and baggage are all to be ready at the same hour.

A ffield officer and 50 of Pitsligois horse, to be in the van of all.

Cluny the van of the ffoot.

Glengary, Clan Ronald, Keppoch, Appin, Lochyell, and Glenbucket, in the rear. All the Artillery and baggage of all kind after this column; it being absolutely forbidden that any baggage horse should mix with the troops.

Roy Stewartis, Perthis, and Ogilvyis, in the rear of the Artillery and baggage. The rest of Pitsligois horse bring up the rear.

A serjeant of each regiment, and an officer of the Artillery, as likeways an ordinance of each troup of horse, are to be every night at his Royal

Highness quarters. to wait for the orders that may be sent to their respective corps. An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

Clan Ronald has the Royal Standard.

The officers are to be very vigilant this night, and they are to visit their posts and their soldiers quarters, that they may not sleep, but keep themselves in readiness at the least hours allarm. Manchesteris regiment will follow direct the baggage.

Orders from the 4th to the 5th December, 1745.

At Derby.

Parole. James and London.

The army to be in readiness to morrow forenoon, when the pipes play, which is to be the signal of an immediate march, but the pipes are not to play untill there be a special order.

Atholeis Brigade has the van of the ffoot, the third battalion of which is to carry the Royall Standard. Ogilvy next to Athole, Perth, John Roy Stewart, Glenbucket, Manchester, Glengary, Clan Ronald, Keppoch, Appin, Lochyell, Cluny the rear of the whole ffoot.

Life Guards the van of the horse, and to be before the Athole brigade.

Hussars on the skirts of the army.

Kilmarnockis in Clunyis rear

Pitsligois the rear of the whole army. The whole Artillery and ammunition in Glenbucketis rear. The baggage to be altogether either in front or rear, as they shall receive orders before marching. All the officers in each regiment to keep their respective ranks, and to contain their men accordingly.

Orders from the 5th to 6th December, 1745.

Derby.

Parole. John and Bristol.

The army decamps to morrow, at break of day. The Life Guards the van. Kilmarnockis next.

Athole brigade the van of the ffoot, and has the Royal Standard. Perthis, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, Glenbucketis, and Manchester regiment. The artillery, and baggage of all kinds, as well carts as baggage horses, are to march after Manchester regiment, *viz.* the six English canon in the van, and the six Swedish pieces, with powder and ball necessary, in the rear of all the baggage.

Glengary in the van of the clans, and follows the artillery.

Clan Ranold, Keppoch, Appin, Lochyel.

Cluny the rear of the whole ffoot.

Pitsligois horse in the rear of the ffoot.

The Hussars in the rear of them, which will be disposed of as his Royal Highness thinks proper.

An officer of each regiment in the rear, with Pitsligos horse, to bring up the straglers.

A serjeant of each regiment are to come every night to his Royal Highness quarters, to wait in the guard room for the orders that may be sent to their respective corps.

The officers are to march at the head of their companys, and to keep their troops always in order, in case they may meet the enemy.

An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.(1)

(1) [The retreat from Derby commenced on the 6th December.]

Orders from the 6th to 7th December, 1745.

At Ashburnham.

Parole. Richard and Manchester.

The army decamps to morrow, at six in the morning, from Ashburnham.

The Life Guards the van.

Atholeis brigade the van of the ffoot, and has the Royal Standard.

Perthis, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, Glenbucketis, and Manchesteris, form the first division.

The Artillery, and bagage of all kinds, departs at four in the morning, and marches in the same order they were in to day.

Clan Ronald the van of the second division.

Keppoch, Appin, Lochyell, Cluny, and Glengary, who has the rear of the second division.

Kilmarnockis horse in the rear of Glengaryis regiment.

The Hussars in the rear of all, to be disposed of as my Lord George shall think proper.

An officer of each regiment in the rear with Kilmarnockis horse.

Pitsligois horse will escort the quarter-masters.

A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men of Glengaryis regiment to mount guard this night, at the end of the street that leads to Derby. The lieutenant and 20 men of this detachment will mount at the Turnpike House, and will keep two sentrys out, and the gate shut; the officer is advertised that there are two detachments of horse to go out by that gate to patroll.

A captain and 50 men of Glenbucketis will mount guard this night, at the Mercat place. Perthis regiment will furnish two captains and a 100 men to guard the Artillery.

An officer and twelve of the Life Guards of Lord Elchois troop will patroll about a mile out of town, on the road of Derby, and will be relieved by an officer and twelve of Kenmureis troop, so that the patroll may continue till break of day.

An officer and 12 men of Kilmarnockis horse will patroll on the road that leads to Burton, in the same manner as the guards; this road separates from that of Derby at the turnpike, and strikes to the right hand.

An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

An officer of each regiment to be in the rear with Kilmarnockis horse.

A serjeant of each regiment to keep the night, at his Royal Highness quarters.

7th December, Saturday, 1745. The regiment marched from Ashburnham, by Leik, to Maclesfield.

8th December. Marched to Stockport.

Orders of the 9th to the 10th December, 1745.

Manchester.

Parole. St. Taffy and Wales.

The army sejourns at Manchester to morrow. Two captains, two lieutenants, and 100 men of Appinis regiment, will mount guard this night at the Townhouse.

A captain and lieutenant and 50 men of Clunyis regiment will mount guard this night on Scotland Bridge, at Millgate.

A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men of Glenbucketis, on Salfoord Bridge, between the two towns.

A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 of Glengaryis men, besides the guard that Perthis regiment furnishes, on the Artillery.

Atholeis brigade will relieve his Royal Highness guard to morrow, between ten and eleven in the morning, by a ffield officer, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, and 200 men.

Lochyell will relieve at the same hour Appinis guard at the Town-house.

Cluny will relieve his own guard.

Glenbucket likewayes his own guard.

Glengary likewise his own guard.

Appinis guard, which is the main guard, are to take the prisoners, and to have special care that they should not escape, it being of the greatest consequence. All the guards and posts are to patroll very exactly about their posts, every half hour, and oblige their sentries to cry one to another,

every half quarter of an hour, that all goes well, or to advertise if any mob or noise be near them.

An officer and twelve of the Life Guards are to patrouil, untill the break of day, about a mile out of the town, on the road of Rochtal, going by Scotland Bridge, where there is a post of Clunyis regiment; they can take, if they think proper, each of them a man of this post behind them. The Life Guards are to relief one another as usual.

An officer and fifeteen of Pitsligois horse are to patrouill in the town, and towards the Artillery Park, on the road that leads to Crossfoord Bridge.

An officer and 15 of Kilmarnockis horse will patroll likewise on the road that leads to Stockport, and on the road they are in themselves.

10th December. Regiment marched to Leigh. 11th December, to Chorley. 12th, to Preston.

Orders from the 12th to the 13th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Durham.

Preston.

The army marches to morrow morning, precisely at break of day; but the Artillery, with Colonel John Roy Stewartis before it, and Lord Ogilvys behind it, exactly at four of the clock, with candle or flambeau light.

The Duke of Perthis regiment goes along with the Artillery, that so many may be with each carriage; the remainder of that regiment to be immediately in the ffront and rear of the Artillery.

Glenbucket has the van of the line of ffoot, and Cluny the rear.

Pitsligois horse have the van of the ffoot, and Lord Elchois Life Guards the rear of all.

Clan Ronald has the Royal Standard.

Glenbucket the prisoners, whom he must receive from the guard in the morning, as the march begins.

Twenty-five of Lord Elchois Life Guards are to patroul betwixt the bridge and the town, on one side, and the Wiggan road on the other. Glenbucket mounts a guard of 100 men, a ffield officer, two captains, and four subalterns, in the house and offices his Royal Highness was lodged in

when last in town. In case of an allarm, some of the guard of that house are to fire their pieces, and one cannon to be charged with powder alone, always to be ready to fire in that event. The pipes are to play when hearing the canon; and the place of rendevous is the fields betwixt and the bridge, upon a certainty of any enemyis approach.

Kilmarnockis horse upon the wings of the army on their march.

Every colonel to have a guard of a man at least, out of each company of his regiment, to advertise the regiment, in case of any sudden allarm.

If any one stays after the rear guard, it is at their own peril, as they are not to be waited on.

Orders from 13th to 14th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Lancaster.

The army sejourns here to morrow.

Each regiment of ffoot is to mount a guard of a man of each company, at the colonelis quarters, or more, if required.

Roy Stewartis, Keppochis, and Ogilvyis, which are lodged at the extremity of the town, on the road of Preston, are to assemble their 25 men each, at the barn near the house called the White Cross, at the very extremity of the street, where they are to mount their guard, and sustain, in case of necessity, the patrouls of horse, by that side of the town.

My Lord Pitsligois horse will patroll, with an officer and 12 men, untill eight in the morning, on the road of Preston, somewhat behind the windmiln, which is on the left hand the road from this to Preston, about half a mile from the town. An officer, and six of Kenmureis guards, are to patroul likeways till the same hour, on the road to Hornby. Atholis brigade relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow.

The regiments will be advertised the orders of to morrow, for those that are to mount guard, and where.

Orders of the 14th to the 15th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Northumberland.

The army decamps to morrow, at the break of day, from Lancaster.

Lord Pitsligois horse are to assemble, at six in the morning at the Mercat Place, and to escort the quarter masters.

Lord Kilmarnockis horse has the van of the army.

Elphinstonis troop of Life Guards to wait for his Royal Highness, and to assemble before his quarters, at break of day. Atholis brigade has the van of the ffoot. Glengary the van of the Clans. Clanronald follows. Keppoch after, and has the Royal Standard. Lochyell, Appin, Cluny, the rear of the Clans. Roy Stewart followes Cluny; Ogilvyis the rear of all the ffoot. Lord Elchois Life Guards the rear of all, and are to assemble, at break of day, at the extremity of the street that leads to Preston, where they will wait, as well as Ogilvyis and Roy Stewartis regiments, untill my Lord George orders them to depart. The colonels are to give orders to their respective regiments, that their sick and baggage may part before day. The officers are to see this night and provide carriages for their sick. The officers are also to advertise, that if their bagage be not in the van of all, that it will be left altogether in the rear, exposed to the enemy. As we expect to meet the enemy to morrow, the officers, as well as the private men, that are in a condition to act against them, are to be on foot, and in their posts, and to send their horses to the front, as well as all the women and children. Those that are not in a condition to act against the enemy, may stay on horseback, but must go to the van of the army, and not stay with their regiments. Lord Kilmarnockis, the prisoners on horseback.

An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

Atholis brigade mounts his Royal Highness guard, and is charged with the prisoners.

Glengaryis, Clan Ronaldis, Keppochis, Appinis, and Lochyelis, are to prepare 50 men each to mount guard at their arrival.

Kilmarnockis horse is to patrol, with an officer and 20 men, on the road that leads to Preston; the post of Roy Stewartis and Ogilvyis regiments, that is, at the extremity of the street that goes to Preston, will advance an

officer and twenty men towards the Cross, that is near the windmiln, each time that the horse goes on to patrol. This patrol is to begin at ten aclock, and continue till the break of day.

Orders from the 15th to the 16th December, 1745.

Parole. Henry and Peterhead.

The army decamps to morrow, at six in the morning, from Kendal.

Lord Kilmarnockis horse at the same hour, before his Royal Highness quarters, to escort the quarter masters. Two officers and 24 of Lord Pitsligois horse are to be in the rear, with my Lord George. The rest of Pitsligois horse are to march for the quarters with Kilmarnock.

The Life Guards, as well my Lord Elchois as Elphinstonis, to be in the van of the army. The detachment of Lord Pitsligois that is to be in the rear, is to assemble at seven in the morning, betwixt the inn called the Cock and Dolphin, and the bridge over against it, that leads on the road to Lancaster, where theyil wait with Glengaryis regiment, that has the rear of the ffoot, untill all the army and baggage be out of town, when they will receive Lord Georgeis orders.

Atholis brigade has the van of the ffoot.

Clan Ronaldis the van of the Clans, and Glengary the rear.

Lochyel has the Royal Standard.

Perthis, Ogilvyis, Glenbucketis, Roy Stewart, and Manchester regiments, are to escort the Artillery, and to part at five in the morning. They are to march by Ortoun; there will be particular orders given for the march of the Artillery. The officers are to take their precautions for their sick, which are to part with and follow the Artillery, as well as all the heavy baggage, *viz.* carriages. The baggage horses are to part before the column of the army, and go the same road.

An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

Atholis brigade mounts his Royal Highness guard, and is charged with the prisoners.

Keppochis regiment mounts the main guard on the Mercat Place.

A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Glengaryis regiment, on the bridge

Stewartis the rear; Lord Elchois Life Guards, that will be with the column in the front of all. The baggage to be in the rear of Colonel Stewartis batalion, and the gentlemenis servants that have clockbags, in the rear of all. It is recommended to the officers to be very carefull of their mens marching in order, and that when, by reason of any bad step or defileis, that they are obliged to go out of their ranks, they must fall into them again as soon as possible. The ffield officers to go frequently from front to rear of their batalions, to cause their men keep order in marching, and not to mix with any other regiment; and upon no account whatsomever to be allowed to go into houses upon the road. And that all the men are to be advertised, that if they should stragle or fall in the rear, they must do it at their hazard, for they will not be waited for, and the country through which we march is full of armed militia.

The majors of each battalion are desired to be at Lord George Murrayis quarteris, at six at night, and to receive any other orders.

Lord Georges batalion is to relieve the guard. It is recommended to the officers to advertise every private man to carry along with him a dayis provision.

[Address by Prince Charles Edward to the Army.]

Dumfries, December 22d, 1745.

The Highlanders in generall, Chiefs, and Principal Leaders of the Clans, called by his Royall Highness, not only to communicate his further intentions with regard to the carrying on of the campaign, but also to satisfie them with the late encouragement he has received from abroad, whereof such as are proper to be publickly known, are as follows: As also, the encouragement he proposes for them in the meantime, and hereafter, both on account of the very great regard he has for their heroick actions already done in his service, and the singular confidence he has in their future merit.

Primo, He is glade to have occasion of advising them, That, by letters from the King of France, by Lord John Drummond, he has all the assurances of sending a powerfull army, sufficient to defeat the fforces in England; but has also, in the meantime, sent a considerable number of fforces, and

such warlik stores as may easily make Scotland his oun, as well fforts as others. And, to begine the good work, Lord John has his Highness orders to invest the Castle of Stirling, and, after, that of Edinburgh.

Secundo, He intends before he joins the rest of his royall army att Stirling, and to begin that immediatly, as an opportunity offers, to give them cloaths for a coat, tartan for hose, shoes at the six weeks end from their receiving the last; two shirts and a bonnet for each; and that, the Ffrench Ambassador (by whom his Royall Master now declares his alliance with his Royall Highness) confirms. That the first five guineas shall be paid immediatly upon the Ffrench landing in England, and the other five guineas against the Restoration.

Tertio, Att the same time, that notwithstanding all the above reasons of his Royal Highness, in regard there are still two things has been too much practised, That the following resolutions are forthwith resolved on, in order to remove them, *viz.* In the first place, plundering, which not only has gaind us the dissaffection of all places wee go to, but likeways a curse against us, and is the only chance that opposes our happy success; and that therefore, since our most gracious Prince has been pleased to give us our full pay duely for our subsistance, and now proposes to cloath us, there can be no further excuse for our continuing that practice; therefore, you'll know, that it is unalterably resolved, that the care of each company is putt intirely upon its particular officers, who are made liable for the skaith done, and they, by their collonells advice to punish the delinquents corporally, and are likeways to give in their names to the generall muster master, by which they are to forfeit the first and last guineas promised. And to prevent any excuses for leaving their ranks, if any man fall sick, so that a horse is necessary, let him apply to his officer, who will provide him with one; and also, if there is reason, either of hunger or thirst, let him in the same manner advise his officer, and let that officer stand at the door, and call for either of these necessaries, and see the house keeper satisfied.

That no soldier have any concern in a bagage horse excepting the sick, and every man carry his own arms as well tergets as others, and that no man throw away any terget upon pain of whiping, and that there be no women or boys on horseback, certyfieing that if any shall happen to have any plunder or others that he is not able to carry, let it be instantly disposed of, assureing them, by first opportunity, the same shall be lookt into, and what is unnecessary burnt, and let no man absent from his regiment

either to ffront or fflank on his march, but by a line from his collonell or field officer that he is sick or otherways invalide.

That now, as wee are returning our nearer homes, the next thing feared is desertion, which will intirely ruin our whole intention, and leave both our Prince and our selves at our enemies mercy, to prevent which, our most strict resolutions are, that, if any desert, their goods shall not only be burnt and destroyed at home, but shall also be made example of by the loss of their lives, with this exception allenarly, that if his Royall Highness shall think proper to take winter quarters in Scotland, that such as shall be thought proper shall have their liberty upon ffurlow, and officers sent along with them to see them return against the time appointed, when they shall have their pay that runs on.

N.B. Wee have wrote in the mean time to Lord John Drummond to guard the different passes before us, and to take up all deserters, whom wee are to punish with death.

Orders from 23d to 24th December, 1745.

Douglass, 23d December.

Parole. Ogilvy and Down.

That two sentrys be alwayes at the outside of the guardhouse, that they may be ready to turn out the guard in case of an allarm, and the rendevouze at the generallis quarters, but still ten men to be kept in the guard room, and the drum to beat.

It is expected that the order of march will be better observed than it was this day.

John Roy Stewart the van; Ogilvy next; Glenbucket next, *etc.*

To march precisely at break of day.

Orders from 24th to 25th December, 1745.

Hamiltoun, 24th December.

Parole. Elcho and Edinburgh.

The column to be ready to march at an houris warning when the pipes play, which is supposed will not be before midday to morrow.

It is again and again recommended to the officers to keep their posts in the march, which is the only way for to make the men do the same.

The Athol brigade has the front of the ffoot; the other three battalions follow in their course of rotation.

Lord Elchois Life Guards marches in the front of all; the baggage in the rear, with the servants and clockbags, as before. It is recommended to the officers to cause their men pay whatever they call for of provisions or any thing else.

Orders of the 25th to 26th December, 1745.

Glasgow.

Parole. Henry and Hamilton.

The officers of each regiment will take particular care of their respective companys, and in case of an allarm they are ordered to assemble at the Cross.

The officers of the guard will be carefull to visit their sentinels from time to time, and if any thing occurr at their respective posts, the officer of the said post will acquaint the captain of the main guard therewith, that he may either acquaint Lord George, or act as he shall think proper, as the occasion requires. The majors or adjutants of each regiment will call at Lord Georgeis quarters, about nine aclock to morrow morning, to see if there be any new orders for them.

Orders of 26th to 27th December.

Thursday.

Parole. Charles and Edinburgh.

Collonel Menzies mounts the main guard with 60 men and three officers. Glenbucket furnishes 20 men and an officer to each port. The officers of the respective regiments are to take particular care of their men, and in case of an allarm they rendevouz at the Cross.

Orders from 27th to 28th December, 1745.

Parole. James and Glasgow.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

Appinis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer and 100 men. Lochyelis regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 60 men on the main guard of the town. Glengaryis and Keppochis regiments will furnish each of them 2 officers and 40 men. Clan Ronald, Roy Stewartis, Ogilvyis, and Glenbucketis will furnish an officer and 20 men each. Those detachments are to mount guard on the posts or gates of the town, with an officer and 20 men on each post, being eight of them, and will draw lots among themselves for the posts they are to mount at. Those posts will hinder any disorders from being committed in their neighbourhood, and will give all succour to the inhabitants that will require it of them against the troops that may insult them. His Royal Highness forbids, absolutely, that any officer or private man should seize upon horses or arms without a particular order, signed by Mr. Murray.

In case of an allarm the different posts are to advertise the main guard. Those guards are to mount between eleven and twelve aclock to morrow.

Orders from the 28th to 29th December, 1745.

Parole. Henry and Galloway.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

Lochyellis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a ffield officer and 100 men. He furnishes likewayes 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard, and 20 men and an officer at the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; an officer and 20 men at the Gallowgate, where we came in from Hamilton, in all 200 men. Glengaryis regiment will furnish 120 men, with six officers, an officer and 20 of which will mount at each of the ports or posts following, *viz.*, at the Bridge, at the Townhead Port, at the port by the North West Kirk, at the Rotten Raw Port, at the Drygate, at the port or passage leading into the Green. Each and every of these posts will advertise the main guard in case of an allarm, and will hinder any disorder from being committed in their nighbourhood, and, particularly, that nobody should seize on the forrage that comes in for the use of the army, nor on the horses that brings it; that each post should send 2 men to escort the forrage to the Fish Market, where the storehouse is.

His Royal Highness forbids absolutely, that any officer or private man, except general officers, should seize upon horses or arms, without a particular order, signed by Mr. Murray.

The guards are to be relieved at eleven aclock.

An officer and 6 Hussars are to patrol, this night, within a mile of Hamilton, to know what passes in those parts, or if they can learn any account of the enemy.

The majors of each regiment are to assemble to morrow, at ten aclock, at his Royal Highness quarters, to receive orders.

The collonel, lieutenant-collonel, and major of the regiment that mounts his Royal Highness guard, are to visit the posts the night they are on guard, at different hours.

Appinis regiment is to visit them this night.

The guards are to assemble before his Royal Highness quarters, where theyll find a soldier of each post to conduct the guards to their posts.

The regiments that have furnished guards this day, are to advertise the

officer that mounts guard to send a soldier to his Royal Highness quarters, at ten noone, to conduct the guards that are to relieve them.

Thirty of the Life Guards must patrol to morrow, when they will receive particular orders to seize upon any servant or other person who shall offer to molest the forrage from being delivered into the magazine, or who shall seize on any horses; this order they are to execute at their peril.

Orders from 29th to the 30th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Edinburgh.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

There is to be a general review of all the ffoot and horse to morrow, at ten aclock.

The rendevouze, or place where they are to assemble at, is the Green, towards the Point House. All the guards or posts, except his Royal Highness guard, are to join the regiments for the review, and will go to their posts after, that they may be relieved by those that are to mount guard. The colonels are enjoined that no soldier should be left with officers equipage, but that all may be present, the commissary having strict orders to pass only the effective.

The horse, as well the Life Guards as Pitsligois, Kilmarnockis, and the Hussars, are to draw up behind the ffoot at the same hour. The regiments of ffoot will take their ranks according as they arrive. Clunyis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a ffield officer and 100 men, as soon as the review is finished; this regiment will furnish likeways 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard.

Clan Ronaldis regiment will furnish 160 men on the gates or ports of the town, *viz.* an officer and 20 men at each gate. The gates or ports where Clan Ronaldis regiment are to mount is the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; the Gallowgate, which we came through from Hamiltoun: the port at the Bridge; the Townhead Port; the port by the North West Kirk; Rotten Raw Port; the Drygate; and the port or passage into the Green.

An officer and 12 of my Lord Elchois troop of Life Guards will patroll

this night from eleven aclock until break of day, about a mile from this, upon the road to Dunbarton. The guards are to be relieved immediately after the review.

Orders from 30th to 31st December, 1745.

Parole. John and Dover.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

Glengaryis regiment to mount his Royal Highness guard with a ffield officer and 100 men. This regiment will likewise furnish 60 men with double officers on the main guard, an officer and 20 men on the West Port, an officer and 20 more on the Bridge Gate, an officer and 20 men on the Gallowgate, that is on the road to Hamilton. Keppochis regiment will furnish 130 men, *viz.* twenty men with an officer at the Town-head Port, an officer and 20 men at the North-west Kirk, an officer and 20 men on the Rotton Raw Port, an officer and 20 men on the Drygate, an officer and 20 men on the Green, a serjeant and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat. The main guard will furnish a serjeant and 6 men on the stores for the forrages on the Fish Mercat.

All those guards or posts are to be very exact; the officers to visit their sentrys often; to hinder any disorder to be committed near them, and give succour to those that require it of them; in cases of an allarm, to advertise the main guard. It is particularly recommended to the officers of each guard or post, to send 2 men of their guard, to conduct all the hay and oats by their posts, to the store of forrage on the Fish Mercat, let whoso will be in possession of it; the officer will be answerable for it if otherwise.

Orders from 31st December to 1st January, 1745–6.

Parole. Henry and York.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

All the colonels are to assemble to morrow morning at eight aclock, with-

out fail, at his Royal Highness quarters. Clan Ronald mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer, and 100 men; he furnishes likewise 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard

Ogilvyis regiment will furnish 170 men on the posts of the town, *viz.*, an officer and 20 men on each post or port, and an officer and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat; the posts or ports are, the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; the Bridge Gate; the Townhead; the Gallowgate, on the road to Hamiltoun; the North West Kirk port; the Rotten Raw port; the Drygate; the Green, and the Flesh Mercat, with 10 men. The same orders of last night, for the exactness of the guards, and for conducting any forrage that shall come into town, to the stores in the Fish Mercat.

The main guard will furnish an officer and 20 men during the night, and an officer and 10 men in the day time, on the store at the Merchants Hall; the main guard will furnish likeways a serjeant and 6 men on the stores for the forrage at the Fish Mercat. The Life Guards, Pitsligois, Perthshire, and Kilmarnockis horse, and the Hussars, are to assemble to morrow, at ten in the morning at latest, on the place called the Green. An officer and 12 of the Perthshire horse are to patrol this night, from eleven aclock, till break of day, about two miles from the town, on the road of Dumbartoun; the Hussars will patrol as usuall.

Orders from 1st to 2d January, 1746.

Parole. Lewis and Paris.

The army sejourns at Glasgow to morrow.

The majors of all the regiments of ffoot are to assemble at his Royal Highness quarters to morrow, at eight aclock in the morning, to receive orders for the shirts and hoses that are to be delivered to their regiments.

A serjeant of each regiment is to be this night at his Royal Highness guard, and is to be relieved at the same [illegible] the guard, and continue daily so, as well as a man from each [illegible] and a life guard of each company. Keppochis regiment [illegible] his Royal Highness guard to morrow, with a ffield officer, and [illegible] likewise 60 men, with double officers on the [illegible] in the West

Port; an officer and 20 men on the Bridgegate; an officer and 20 men on the Townhead; an officer and 20 men on the Gallowgate, which makes in all 220 men. Glenbucketis regiment will furnish 90 men, *viz.* an officer and 20 men on the North West Kirk.

An officer and 20 men on the Rotten Row.

An officer and 20 on the Drygate.

An officer and 20 on the Green.

A serjeant and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat.

The main guard will furnish an officer and 20 men during the night, and an officer and 10 men in the daytime, on the store at the Merchants Hall. The main guard will furnish likeways a serjeant and 6 men, on the store for the forrage, at the Fish Market. The guards of each port are to send two sentries to conduct the forrage that passes by their posts, to the store on the Fish Mercat, without any regard for the persons that may be in possession of it. An officer, and 12 of Perthshireis regiment, are to patrol from eleven this night, till break of day, about two miles from the town, on the road of Dunbartoun.

The Houssards are to patrouil as usual.

Orders from the 2d to the 3d January, 1746.

Parole. Andrew and Scotland.

The army decamps to morrow at break of day from Glasgow, and marches altogether for about a mile from the town, at which distance the army seperates in two divisions. The Clans forms one of them, commanded by my Lord George. Atholis brigade, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, and Glenbucketis form the other division. The first division that is ready to march, will take the van of the whole. Lochyell has the van of the Clans, and Appinis the rear. Atholis brigade has the van of the other division, and Glenbucket the rear. Lord Nairnis regiment has the Royal Standard. Lord Georgeis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a ffield officer, and 100 men; and the other regiments of this division will keep a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in readiness to mount guard on their arrival at their quarters.

The Artillery is to part at break of day, and will take the van of all, untill the division separates, when they will follow the Athol brigade. Perthis regiment is to march at the same time, to escort it; the baggage follows their own division.

Colonel Elphinstonis troop of Life Guards, and Perthshire Horse, march with the division of the Athol brigade, where his Royal Highness is to be. Perthshire Horse has the van of that division, and the Guards the rear. Lord Elchois troop of Life Guards, Pitsligois and Kilmarnockis horse, march along with the Clans; the Guards has the van of that column; Pitsligois and Kilmarnockis the rear. An officer and 12 men of Lord Nairnis regiment are to come to his Royal Highness quarters, to escort the treasure.

The Hussars follow the Clans. Lord George will give them orders where they are to quarter, when they are on march. An orderly serjeant of each regiment, as well as an orderly man of each troop of horse, are to be at his Royal Highness quarters, and not depart from thence, without orders, or till they be relieved. It is strictly recommended to all the officers, to keep the soldiers in their rankis, and march in order, not knowing but we may meet the enemy. The carts, with the cloathing of the ffoot, march with the artillery.

3d January. Marched beyond Kilsyth, to Saint Ringanis.

Orders of 4th to 5th January, 1745–6.

Bannockburn.

Parole. Henry and Essex.

The army sojourns in the quarters they are in to morrow, except Glenbuckets regiment, which marches from their quarters to Saint Ringanis to morrow morning, where Lord Ogilvyis and Roy Stewartis regiments are. Lord Nairnis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow. Elphinstounis guards are to be at his Royal Highness quarters to morrow by break of day. A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Perthis regiment will be ready to march and under arms at New Market, at two aclock in the

morning. The post of Lord Georgis regiment that is at Mr. Forresteris house will be relieved in the afternoon. The majors of the regiments to assemble to morrow at eleven aclock for orders.

Orders from 5th to 6th January, 1745–6.

Bannockburn (His Royal Highness quarters). Ogilvy, St. Ringans.

Parole. Edward and Stirling.

The army sejourns here to morrow.

Lochyelis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard. Heill furnish, likewise, an intelligent active officer with 50 men at Mr. Forresteris house, near the river, of which heill detach an officer and 20 men in a little house near the river, to hinder any boats from going up with provisions to the town, as corn, meal, biskuit, bread, or coals, and will oblige all the boats that are going up or coming down the river to come to them, seize on the boats, and send the people to his Royal Highness quarters to be examined. The regiments in their different posts will be very allert, and not faill to have guards and make their patrolls regularly.

Glenbucketis, Roy Stewartis, and Ogilvyis regiments, will furnish the same number of men they did this day to make fascines. The Hussars will patroll in the quarters they are in.

Atholis brigade are not to take possession of the miln till night.

Orders from 6th to 7th January, 1745.

Parole. Charles and Stirling.

The army holds themselves in readiness to march to morrow. The majors are to come to morrow at ten aclock to his Royal Highness quarters, to receive orders whether theyill march or not. Lochyellis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, and theyil furnish likeways 70 men, *viz.*

a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men at Carsemiln, and an officer and 20 men in a farm called Broad Lies, a litle east of Livelands; Mr. Chrystie, adjutant of Duke of Perthis regiment, will place them. Those two posts of 70 men are to assemble this night, as soon as possible, at New Mercat, where theyil meet with the Duke of Perthis regiment; those 2 posts will send a man from each of them to conduct those that come to relieve them of the same regiment. The officers of those posts are not to let any body pass into the town or come out of it, but to seize upon them (to secure the provisions or letters), if they are bringing any in, and those that are going out, oblige them to return after they are searched. They are to have continual patrolls, during the night, from one post to another. Roy Stewartis, Ogilvyis, and Glenbucketis regiments will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men, in the village of Newhouse, a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in East Livelands, and theyill furnish, likeways, the same number of men for the fascines. Mr. Grant will pay them to morrow for what they have done already. My Lord Nairnis regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in the village of Torbuck. Atholis brigade will furnish 150 men, to make fascines; Mr. Grant will be at their quarters to give them directions how to make them; the men shall be paid for their labour. All the posts that form the blockade of Stirling, are to be extreamly vigilant to let no body come in or go out of the town, and to have continual patrolls, especially at night. Perthis regiment will relieve to morrow their posts at Mr. Forresteris house.

Orders from 7th to 8th January, 1745-6.

Bannockburn.

Parole. John and Canterbury.

Lochyellis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow, and will relieve, likewayes, the two posts of 70 men, *viz.* the post of an officer and 20 men at the ffarm called Broad Lies, below the house of East Livielands, and a captain, lieutenan[illegible] 50 [illegible] at Cars[illegible] are to observe the most exac[illegible]

upon any man, without distinction, that does not come to the guard at a call, and that neither man or woman be suffered to come out or go into the town. Roy Stewartis, Ogilvyis, and Glenbucketis regiments will furnish the same guards as last night, *viz.* a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men in the village of Newhouse, the like number in East Livielands; this post is to sustain, in case of necessity, the post of Lochyellis regiment that are in the farm and miln above mentioned; theyill furnish, likewise, the same number for the fascines. Atholis brigade will receive orders this night, and will be posted according to his Royal Highness orders. Perthis regiment will relieve the post of his Royal Highness equipage, the post of Forresteris house, and will be very exact, for what is already consigned to them, in not suffering any boats to go up or come down the river, and to hinder all persons going to or coming from the town of Stirling. It is very strictly recommended to all the colonels and officers to be extremely vigilant, and keep their troops always in readiness to march at a call.

Orders from 8th to 9th January, 1746.

Stirling; St. Ringans.

Parole. Drummond and Perth.

Atholis brigade relieve the posts they furnish this night.

Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, and Glenbucketis, will likewise relieve the posts they furnished.

The posts that are actually for the blockade of the Castle of Stirling are fifty men at the Duke of Argyleis house; 100 men on the main guard; 100 men on the Churchyard; 100 men at the Meal Mercat, which furnish 30 men at the Borrowis Port, and 15 on the Friars Wynd; 50 men at the port of the Bridge. The officers of these posts are to be extreamly vigilant, and not only to visit their sentrys, but that the officers should make rounds of all the posts at different hours.

Orders from 10th to 11th January, 1745-6.

Stirling.

Parole. Henry and York.

The guards are to be relieved at three this afternoon, as follows, *viz.* the Athol brigade furnishes 150 men, of which 100 at the Duke of Argyleis house, and the 50 at the main guard; Lord Ogilvyis, 50 men at the main guard; Duke of Perthis regiment, 50 men for the Church and Ministeris house; Glenbucket, 50 for the Borrow Gate and Ffriar Wynd; Roy Stewartis, 50 men at Saint Maryis Wind Gate; Duke of Perthis furnishes a ffield officer, who is to see that all the officers and soldiers of the different guards be very allert in their duty, and all those that are not on duty, in case of an allarm, which is to be by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately with their arms in the Mercat Place, near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that all the menis arms be fixed, well charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stoping all persons, untill examined by the commanding officer of the guard. These are by the order of Major-General Gordon, commander-in-chief of his Royal Highness troups in Stirling.

Orders for the 11th to 12th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. Charles and Athol.

By order of Major-General Gordon, Colonel Innes, and Major Gordon, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two this afternoon, as follows: ffifty men of General Gordonis, and 50 of Collonel Royis, at the Duke of Argyleis house; 133 men of the Duke of Atholis brigade, and 17 men of the Duke of Perthis, they will mount the main guard and the guard at the ministeris

house; 50 men of Lord Ogilvyis at the Burrow Port and Ffriar Wynd; 50 men of the Duke of Perthis at Saint Mary Wynd Gate.

All that are not on duty, in case of an allarm, which is to be notified by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately, with their arms, on the Mercat Place, near the main guard.

The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that their menis arms be well fixed, charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons untill examined by the commanding officer of the guard.

The majors are to attend particularly each morning after this, by ten of the clock, at the generallis quarters, to receive orders.

The officers of each particular guard are ordered, each morning, to make a report to the generall of their guard.

Orders from the 12th to the 13th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. Stewart and Gordon.

The Athol brigade mounts the guard at the Duke of Argyleis house with 100 men, and the Burrow Port and Ffriar Wynd guards with 33 men; the ministeris house guard with 50 of Collonel Stewartis; and the main guard with 60 of Lord Ogilvyis; and 50 of Glenbucketis at Mary Wynd Gate.

Officers of Piquet, Sir William Gordon and Kynachin. The orders to be observed as given out yesterday.

The different guard rooms to be immediately furnished with sufficiency of coals and candles, the streets to be lighted with lamps as usual, and lanthorns to be placed at the doors of the houses where the ffield officers quarter, and a dozen of lanthorns to be provided for visiting the different posts; that none of the soldiers walk the streets without their arms, and that the guards be relieved at twelve aclock; all that are not on guard to be in readiness in case of an allarm, which is to be notified by the pipers playing.

Orders of 13th to 14th January.

Parole. Charles and James.

Colonel Roy Stewart and Major Fletcher on the Piquet. The guards are as follows to be relieved at two aclock this afternoon. Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men, and the Athol brigade 50 more for guard, at Duke of Argyleis house.

Athol brigade, 50 more on St. Mary Wynd Port guard; 50 of Glenbucketis, and 50 of Colonel Royis at the main guard and the ministeris house.

Athol brigade furnishes 33 men more for the Burrow Port, 2 men out of each of the five above regiments are with a serjeant to mount guard on the Friar Wynd over and above these above-mentioned numbers. The rest of the orders, as formerly given out, are strictly to be observed.

Orders for the 14th to the 15th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. Wallaceis Oak.

Colonel Forbes and Major Patrick Stewart, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two aclock this afternoon precisely. The Duke of Perth furnishes 100 men for the Duke of Argyleis house: the Irish piquets furnishes 50 men for the ministeris house: Glenbucket furnishes 50 men for the main guard: Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men for St. Mary Wynd Port: Colonel Roy [illegible] for the Burrow Port and Frryar Wynd. The Duke of Perth besides the above 100 men, relieves the guards on the ship and the boat [illegible] in the last. All the rest of the orders as formerly given out are strictly to be observed, particularly the men and officers that are [illegible] to assemble at the Mercat Place. A serjeant and 6 men out of each battalion are to meet Major Gordon at the Burrow Port to get out [illegible]

and ball precisely at twelve aclock this day, which amunition is to be carried to the main guard, where it is to be divided among the different corps.

15th to 16th.

Stirling.

Parole. CHARLES and STIRLING.

16th to 17th.

Stirling.

Parole. GORDON and DRUMMOND.

Guardes. Blockade, and trenches.

Thursday night, the 16th January, 1746.

The ground broken a little below the Bridge Port.

Friday, 17th. Lord Ogilvyis 2 batalions marched out of Stirling, to review at Bannockburn, from whence marched with Royal Standard, in second line, to Hill above Falkirk, where the Prince engaged the enemy, under General Hawley, routed them, took their artillery, baggage, amunition, and tents, and quartered that night in Falkirk. Two men of Lord Ogilvyis killed, and three wounded. A standard taken.

Saturday, 18th. Wee marched back to Stirling to assist at the siege.

Sunday in the trenches, as also Munday and Tuesday.

Wednesday, 22d January, 1746.

Parol. GOD SPEED THE TRENCHES.

Thursday, 23d January, 1746.

Regiment mustered 181 men, 20 serjeants and drums, and [ ] officers, and mounted 100 and 20 men on the town guards, 2 captains and 7 officers.

Parole. WILLIAM and GLASGOW.

Friday, 24th January, 1746.

Parole. LEWIS and INVERURY.

Saturday, 25th January, 1746.

Parole HAVE AT THEM AT EDENBURGH.

Sunday, 26th January, to 27th.

Parole. HARRY and ESSEX.

Regiment on guard in trenches.

Orders from Monday, 27th, to 28th January, 1746.

Parole. THE CASTLE OF STIRLING.

Regiment on the Stirling guards.

From 28th to 29th January, 1746.

Parole. HAVE AT THEM TO-MORROW.

For piquet, Sir William Gordon and Major Fletcher.

For the town guard, Stonywoodis battalion. For the guard of the trenches, Monaltryis men and Duke of Perthis.

100 men very early in the morning of Abachyis men.

From Wednesday 29th to 30th.

Parole. CHARLES and LITHGOW.

ORDERS from 30th to 31st January, 1746.

Parole. PHILIP and PETERHEAD.

Piquet: Sir James Kinloch, and Major Glascoe.

Town Guard, the 31st. Monaltryis batalion, and Duke of Perthis. Trench Guard, first batalion of Lord Ogilvyis. Workmen early in the morning, Stonywoodis men.

My Lord Duke of Perth desires that the men that mount the town may be paraded precisely at three aclock over against the main guard; and those that mount the trenches, at five aclock, in the same place.

ORDERS from 31st January to 1st February, 1746.

Parole. HENRY and YORK.

Piquet: Colonel Colbert and Blelak.

Town Guard, the 1st February: 100 men of the first battalion of Ogilvyis, and 150 of Stonywoodis.

Trench guard: 100 men of Stonywoodis batalion.

Orders from 1st to 2d February, 1746.

Parol is [ ]

The regiment marched, on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1746, from Stirling, by the foord of Frow, to Dunblain.

February 2d, to Perth. February 3d, to Coupar of Angus.

February 4th, to Cortachy. Colours lodged, and men dismissed for two days.

5th, there. 6th, to Clova. 7th, there.

8th February, Saturday, to Cortachy. 9th February, to Clova, with colours.

Monday, 10th February, stormstaid in Clova. 11th February, there.

12th, to Spittal of Glenmuick.

13th, to Glenmuick Kirk.

14th, Friday, to Colston, in Crumarr.

15th February, to Tarlun.

16th February, Sunday, to Kirk of Reny.

17th February, to Keith.

Tuesday, 18th February, marched to Findrassie. 19th. to Elgin. 20th, there. 21st February, Elgin. 22d, Saturday, 23d and 24th February, at Elgin. Tuesday, 25th February, marched to Fochabers. 26th, to Cullen.

27th, Thursday, at Cullen.

28th February, sojourned [illegible]

Saturday, 1st March, the [illegible] there.

2d March, marched to G[illegible]

Orders from the 2d to 3d March, 1746.

Parole. Charles and Inverness.

All the troops are to be in readiness to march to-morrow morning, but the pipes will not play, nor drums beat, till further orders. The commanding officers of each regiment are desired to keep their men in readiness, at a momentis warning. Lord Ogilvyis first battalion to relieve the guard to-morrow, with three officers and sixty men. My Lord Drummond desires there may be always an officer at his quarters, of each regiment, to receive what orders he may have to give. In case of an allarm, all the troops lodged at Fochabers are immediately to assemble, with their arms, at the cross. Colonel Crightonis men will relieve their own guard at Garmouth, and be very exact. They will also send an officer to my Lord Johnis quarters, to receive orders. Any regiment that has heavy baggage are desired to send it to Elgin, to-morrow morning, by breack of day, under an escort of their own men.

Orders from the 3d to the 4th March, 1746.

At Gordon Castle.

Parol is Fitz-James and Aberdeen.

It is once more recommended to the commanding officers of the different regiments to keep their men together, so as to be ready to march at a minuteis warning, and to have an officer of each corps, who will stay all night at my lords quarters, to receive what orders he shall think proper to give. Last night there was only an officer of Lord Ogilvyis first batalion, and none of all the other corps. Two officers and fourty men of Fitz-Jamesis horse to relieve the guard; they are to be in town by eleven of the clock. Colonel Crichtonis men will relieve their own guard, and be very exact and keep a strict discipline.

All those who have any heavy baggage, and did not get it carried over the river to day, are desired to do it to morrow morning without fail.

As there is some meal expected from Keith this night, the officer of the guard who is of Lord Ogilvyis first batalion, is desired to give a serjeant and ten men to escort them to Elgin. The officer will be pleased to make the meal pass the water immediately on its arriving, and make the same horses that brings it carry it to Elgin.

Orders from the 4th to the 5th March, 1746.

At Fochabers.

Parole. Spey and Strathbogie.

The commanding officer of the guard is desired to send a corporal and some men to see that all the boats are fastened on this side of the river, so that the water do not carry them away. There is one boat too far down, which must be brought up with the rest.

Roy Stewartis men relieve the guard to morrow with three officers and 60 men; the guard that mounts must always have a piper who may be ready to play in case of an allarm. A serjeant and 10 men of Berwickis piquet to mount guard this night at the Castle of the Duke of Gordon, and are to relieve themselves to morrow. Crichtounis to relieve their own guard to morrow at Garmouth.

Orders from the 5th to 6th March, 1746.

Ibidem.

Parole. Charles and Elgin.

The guard of Roy Stewartis men are desired to make frequent patrouils out of the town on the roads that go to Cullen and Keith. One of the officers are desired to be always with the patrouil, who will strictly examine every one they meet either going or coming, and if they stop any suspected

person, will send him in the morning to my Lord John Drummond. As the Prince may come here to morrow, the commanding officers of the different corps will have all their men in readiness to receive his Royal Highness commands. The first batalion of Lord Ogilvyis regiment will furnish 3 officers and 60 men for the guard to morrow. A serjeant and 10 men of Berwickis piquet this night for the guard at the Castle.

Crichtonis men will relieve their own post at Garmouth. There is 150 horse load of hay past on the other side of the river; the guard will have a particular care that it is not touched without orders.

Orders from the 6th to the 7th March, 1746.

Parole. Murray and Portsoy.

It is strictly recommended to the guard on the water side to examine all strangers that pass and repass the river, and they will send all suspected persons to my Lord John Drummond; no body to be suffered to go or come over the river during the night unless it be for the Princeis service. The patrols on the roads of Keith and Cullen as last night; they will be very exact in examining every body they meet.

As there is hay and other provisions for the Princeis army going frequently through the town, to be passed on the other side of the river, it is absolutely forbid for any officer or others to stop the horses or carts that brings it, and whoever shall do it for the future shall be responsable to my Lord John. Lord George Murrayis regiment to relieve the guard to morrow with three officers and 60 men. Crichtonis to relieve their own post. Berwick and Fitz-James relieve theirs.

Orders from the 7th to the 8th March, 1746.

Parole. Perth and Inverness.

The patrouils as usual; and above all things to be very exact on the road of Keith, and to stop all suspected persons; the guard on the boats to be

very exact and visit every body that passeth or repasseth. My lord is informed that, notwithstanding the orders given to be very exact, severall persons pass the water without being examined; he recommends more exactitude for the future. The majors or aide majors of each corps will give the orders they receive here to the commanding officer of the guard of their own regiment. The guard on the other side of the water will take care of the different effects that are put there, and not suffer any thing to be taken away.

Orders from the 8th to the 9th March, 1746.

Parole. Gordon and Elgin.

The patrouilles as usuall. As it is Lord George Murrayis regiment that mounted the guard at Fochabers, they must make frequent patrolls on the roads going to Keith and Cullen; there must be alwayes an officer with them; they must strictly examine every one they meet on those roads, and send every one they suspect to Lord John Drummond. Lord George Murrayis regiment will relieve their own guard at Fochabers. Creighton will relieve theirs at Garmouth. Crichton will send a serjeant and 10 men to guard the hay, oats, *etc.* opposite to the Ferry of Fochabirs. Lord Ogilvyis second battalion will give a serjeant and 10 men, under the command of Mr. Henderson, to be at nine of the clock at the Boat house on the other side of the water.

Orders from the 9th to the 10th March, 1746.

Parole. Cromarty and Keith.

My Lord John Drummond has had generall complaints that the soldiers are continually firing their guns; that they come even to Gordon Castle and kill the cockis and hens, at the door; he desires the commanding officers of the corps to put a stop to such irregularitys, and to severely punish those who are guilty of it for the future.

There will be meal distributed every morning, at the granaries of Fochabers, from eight to nine of the clock in the morning, in paying for it; the officer of the guard will give a sentry to the granary, if required.

Lord Ogilvyis 1st batalion will relieve the guard to morrow.

Crichtonis regiment will relieve their own posts. My Lord recommends a great exactitude in the patrouilles and the passage of the river.

Ordres from the 10th to the 11th March, 1746.

Parole. Charles and Montrose.

The patrouilles and visiting the boats as usual. My Lord John Drummond is informed that at a fford, about two or three miles up the river, people pass and repass without hindrance, and as my Lord Ogilvyis 2d batalion is lodged near that place, my Lord desires they may put a guard there, and not suffer any body, on any pretence whatsomever, to pass there.

Lord George Murrayis regiment will relieve the guard of Fochabirs to morrow. Crichtonis will relieve their own posts.

Orders from the 11th to the 12th March, 1746.

Parole. Kilmarnock and Strathbogie.

As Abachyis men are on the guard, they are to make the patrouilles on the roads of Cullen and Keith; it must be with an officer and six men of the guard, and must be made frequently during the night; they will examine every one that passes, and stop all those they suspect, and send them to Lord John Drummond; the major or adjutant of the regiment that is on guard, will give these orders to the commanding officer of the guard. It is forbid the soldiers to fire their guns in the streets, or molest any of the inhabitants. Abachyis batalion will relieve their own guard.

Orders from the 12th to the 13th March, 1746.

Parole. Name and Orders.

Lord Ogilvy's Regiment being on guard, are to make the patrols this night: they must make a visit to officer and six Centinels on the roads that go to Culen and Keith, and that several times during the night. They must examine every one that comes or goes, and send all suspected persons to my Lord John Drummond.

My Lord John is informed that several have passes to go over the water he desires the guard on the bank not to suffer any one to pass the water without a pass signed by himself or Major Sinc.

Lord Ogilvy's Regiment will relieve their own guard, and the other corps will relieve their own posts.

Orders from the 13th to the 14th March, 1746.

Parole. Manchester and Inverness.

The patrols as usual.
Lord Ogilvy's Regiment will relieve the guard to morrow.
The other corps will relieve their own posts.

Orders from the 14th to 15th March, 1746.

Thursday, Seven o'clock.

Parole. [illegible]

The [illegible]
Lord Ogilvy's [illegible]

Orders from the 15th to the 16th March, 1746.

Parole. Strathallan and Portsoy.

The patrouille as usual, and a very great exactitude in not suffering any body to go or come over the water without having passes. Yesterday, there was brought into the town a great deal of straw and oats, which was all taken away by the negligence of the officer and his men on guard; but, as there is more expected, my Lord John Drummond expects there will be a greater attention in preserving it; and the officer that shall be upon guard is desired to send a return to my Lord of what he shall receive, and not suffer any one to take it without an order from his Lordship; and, in case any should be wanting, the officer shall be responsable to my Lord John for it.

Lord Ogilvyis 2d batalion will relieve the guard to morrow at Fochabirs.

Orders from the 16th to the 17th March, 1746.

Sunday, Gordon Castle.

Parole. Ogilvy and Montrose.

It is recommended to the guard on the water side, more exactitude in regard of those that go or come over the water. The inhabitants of the town complain that the soldiers take away the peats that belong to particulars, and carry them to their lodgings: it is absolutely forbid to do it any more, and any soldier that shall be catched doing it for the future, shall be severely punished.

Lord Ogilvyis 2d batalion will relieve the guard to morrow.

Orders from 17th to 18th March, 1746

Parade [illegible] and Pennies.

The patrouille as usual, especially on the road of Kent, and with the greatest exactness in examining every one that shall pass.

Lord Ogilvy's battalion will relieve the guard to morrow.

Orders from 18th to 19th March, 1746.

Gordon Castle, Tuesday.

Parade [illegible] and Lines.

Lord Ogilvy's battalion relieve the barracks to morrow.

Lord Ogilvy's battalion which mounts the guard this night, will have a great attention to observe what shall pass on the other side of the water, and, in case of alarm, will send immediately and advertise Lord Drummond, who is lodged at the minister's of Speymouth. Two sergeants of Lord Ogilvy's battalion will stay all night at my Lords lodgings, to receive what orders he may think proper to give. One of each corps to stay all night at the barracks, to receive what orders may be given.

Lord Balmerinos horse, and the Perthshire squadron, will furnish the same number for the patrouille for to morrow, as was furnished to day.

Wednesday. Regiment commed about Dyke, to guard the fourds of Spey.

Thursday. Rested there.

Friday, 21st March, 1746. Rested.

Eighty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Keith.

[illegible] army which was posted at Keith, consisted of [illegible] of them were killed, and a [illegible] five or six who [illegible]

Orders from the 21st to the 22d March, 1746.

Parole. Keith and Elcho.

There will be meal distributed to the several corps to morrow morning. The majors or adjutants are prayed to be at the distribution, and take for their own regiment, and give a receipt to the commissary for what they shall take.

Lord Ogilvyis 2d batalion furnish 50 men for guard of the barracks. *Item*, 100 men for Fochabirs guard; out of which will be detached one officer and 30 men for guard at the Firrs, on the hill side; the whole will repass the river in the evening, if they receive no orders to the contrary. All soldiers to retire in the evening before the guard, or to be obliged, and the guard to allow none to pass over after.

Sunday, 23d March, 24th, and 25th. Wee cantoned about Diple, guarding and patrolling the foords of Spey.

From 25th March to the 2d Aprile.

Cantoned at Diple, and patroling to Orton, with guard on foords.

Parole. Ogilvy and Montrose.

Orders from the 2d Aprile to 3d, 1746.

Parole. Balmerino and Fochabers.

Field officers for the 3d Aprile, Sir James Kinloch and Major of Stonywood.

The patrols on the river side to be made with the greatest exactitude, and to begin early and not finish till broad day; the guard of the barracks

to patrol both up and down till they meet those on each side. M'Intosh furnishes 50 men for the barrack guard, and 100 men for town guard, to mount as usual at eight o'clock. Abachyis relieve their own post at Lord John Drummondis quarters, and patrol on river side. As Lord Ogilvyis 1st batalion is too much scattered in their quarters, so that it is very difficult to assemble them in case of an allarm, it is my Lord John Drummondis orders that they be closer quartered, to be ready to defend their post, and assemble when ordered; and that to be done this night.

At Dipple to 8th Aprile.

Orders from the 7th to the 8th Aprile, 1746.

Parole. Gordon and Banff.

Field officers for the 8th, Colonel Drummond and his Major.

Duke of Perthis regiment furnish 50 men for the barrack guard, and 100 for the town guard.

Lord Ogilvyis 1st batalion will furnish a serjeant and 6 men to morrow morning to escort some prisoners to Elgin; the serjeant will come to the Duke of Perthis quarters to receive his orders.

The patrouille, *etc.* with the greatest exactitude.

Dipple.

Orders from 10th to 11th Aprile, 1746.

Parole. Charles and Elgin.

Stonywood, 150 men to barracks and town guard. In case of allarm, the bell of the kirk near the Duke of Perthis quarters will ring, at which time all the troops will join immediately their corps. Patrolls with greatest exactitude.

ORDERS from the 11th to the 12th Aprile, 1746.

Parole. CHARLES and ELGIN.

Field officers for the 12th, Stonywood and his Major.

Stonywoods batalion will relieve the guard on barracks and town.

Patrolls strictly recommended to the barrack guard up and down the river.

Lord Ogilvyis 1st batalion patrouilles towards Ortown and towards the barracks.

The guard of town to day retires at night, and reinforces the barrack guards, and assists at the patrouilles.

Saturday, 12th Aprile, army retreated from Spey side before the enemy, and marched to Forres.(1)

13th, marched to Park, near Nairn.

14th, abandoned Nairn in sight of the enemy, and marched, in two columns, to Culloden (2 miles off Inverness), the enemys light horse half way in the rear.

15th, on the field, and marched at night to surprise the enemys quarters, but returned *re infecta*, day coming on.

Wednesday, 16th Aprile, battle, and retired to Currybroch.

17th, to Balnahespich, by Aviemore, Strathspey.

18th, to Ruthven of Badenoch, where army dispersed *inde*, to Glen ffishy in Badenoch, *sub dio*.

19th, by Deeside to Balmurrel.

20th, by Keppel to Clova.

Monday, 21st, *ibidem*.

(1) [The Royal Army forded the Spey on the afternoon of the 12th April.]

VIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY

OF

THE REVEREND JOHN BISSET,

MINISTER AT ABERDEEN.

M.D.CC.XLV—XLVI.

DIARY OF THE REVEREND JOHN BISSET.

M.D.CC.XLV—XLVI.

To the Reverend Mr. ROBERT WILLOCK, Minister of the Gospell att Echt.

Reverend and very dear Brother,

After all our compliments to you, *etc.*, I have hardly any news to send you, after what you got on Thursday night. The news of the rebelleon, in the prints, is either like men that have not due intelligence, or who perhaps think not fitt to publish all they know. In the prints there is really nothing in the least worth the writting concerning the rebels, as ye will see, and to write you a rapsodee would serve no purpose. If I thought not that you will have the news by the bearer, I should write you some things in the prints, but that is needless.

Some say General Cope, with the forces under his command, will be here at farthest on Munday, and are to incamp on the level ground beside the Windmill. I am told some officers came yesterday to town, to pitch out the place of their incampment, but how long they will stay here I cannot tell. Every thing here is ransomed. Our bakers are vastly busy, they tell me, at the first instance, baking above an hundred bolls of meal.

I hear many of our countrey gentry are not at home, but people know not where they are. There is an imbargo laid yesterday on the shipping here. There are vast clubbings and caballings among our people. The Pretenders manifesto is in town; I have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it; if I get it this night, as promised, I shall indeavour to send you a coppy of it.

Our people, who think themselves the heads of witt, I see making a jest of the whole. I am none of these, though, blessed be God, as yet I find much

inward quiet and composure. I must break of, after I have written you nothing; I would not have blotted paper, if it had not been to gratify you.

Tell Johnie to come home on Tuesday. It would be stupid in him not to incline to see a camp. In haste, I am,

Very reverend dear Brother,

Your, *etc.*, *etc.*,

JOHN BISSET.

Aberdeen, September 6, 1745.

I see a strange story from Edinburgh, that, when the presbytery to which Stromness on [ ] belongs, were going to settle a minister, the ministers and gentlemen, as it is worded, were forced by the people, who shut up access to the church. A party of thirty soldiers got from Cathness, where I thought there were none, the opposition continuing. Severals of the people are wounded, and a woman is killed.

Reverend and very dear Brother,

No Scotch news come, and therefore I can write you nothing but what I pick up, and cannot bid you depend on the truth of every story, which I give you as I get them, without improving upon them.

We are told that one Hickson, the popish vintner in Perth, is apprehended at Newcastle, with letters in the heads of big gloves; that, after a night in prison, he cut his throat, but not mortally. If this be true, great discoveries are expected.

General Guest, governor of the castle, threatens to bombard Edinburgh, if they send not in provisions to him. The Edinburghers laid the case before the P[retender], who sent them the following answer, which some body or other sent me a coppy of yesternight:

Gentlemen,

I am equally surprised and concerned at the barbarity of the orders that have been sent you from the castle, and which they who command in it say they have received from the Elector of Hanover, at the same time that they own they have six weeks provision left. If he looked upon you as his subjects, he would never exact from you what is not in your power to give; and should we, out of compassion to you, comply with this extrava-

gant demand of his, he might as well summon us to quite the town, and abandon those advantages which Providence has granted us, by crowning the valour of our troops with such signal success. I shall be heartily sorry for any mischief that may befall the city, and shall make it my peculiar care to indemnify you, in the most ample manner. In the meantime, I shall make full reprisals upon the estates of those who are now in the castle, and even upon all who are known to be open abettors of the German government, if I am forced to it by a continuation of such inhumanities.

C. P. R.

Holyroodhouse, September 30, 1745.

The difficulty of getting any news makes me incapable of telling you what motions the Government are making. The governour of the castle, they say, hath delayed bombarding Edinburgh till Munday, that the city have word from London.

All the men that have yet gone from the shires of Bamf, Aberden, and Merns, by the best information I can have, come not as yet up to six hundred; but the Lord can do his work, whether in a way of mercy or judgement, by most unlikely means. The rebels, as yet, are not by far so numerous as given out, and at the late battell are said to have lost ten times the number they gave out.

Lord Pitsligo, *etc. etc.* came here on Sabbath last; went from us on Tuesday, horse and foot, including a few who followed after, and many of them boys, not one hundred and fifty, or not above that number. John Hamilton, *etc.* who went before, one hundred. Glenbucket, *etc.* not two hundred, or not above it.

There was no sermon Sabbath last in the chappel, or families. I knew nothing to hinder it, unless it was the presence of the enemy, who gave us no trouble. All of us prayed express as before, and [against] the troubler of Israel; [and] ever since this work began, hath preached and prayed more express, if more could be, than before.

The synod have recommended to all their members to pray *nominatim* for King George, and have addressed him, at the present conjuncture, with strong enough expressions of loyalty.

Every day they speak of landings in England; but the truth is, I do not remember all the stories that are talked, nor have I time, being Saturday,

to write you more, though I had ought to write. I think you and I need not be afraid of troubles that may never happen; sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. I wish I may be fitted at last to seal the testimony, if called to it. I assure you all my care and fear at present is for that time, though I cannot promise how soon other cares and fears may overwhelm, but hitherto hath the Lord helped. All our compliments as before from

Very reverend and very dear Brother,

Your, *etc. etc.*

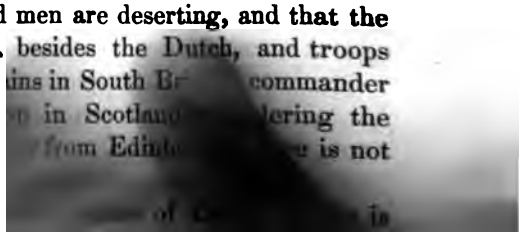
Aberdeen, October 5, 1745.

October [ ]. Glenbucket and John Hamilton are got to the camp with their several troops.

The castle fired till Munday, when seven or eight houses were burnt, then desisted. Communication from the town being opened, the Highlanders keeping guard at the [Town] house, below the cross, and retiring by Bells Wynd. It is reported that in the [time of] the firing on some house, by the falling of a stone, Lochell is mortally wounded.

We were amused here on Tuesday, of the landing of one hundred and sixty men at Montrose [that] day from a French privateer of sixteen guns, with five hundred chests of arms, four chests of [ ]; but the 10th instant, it is come down to the Master of Strathallan, two Irish officers, a French Count, ambassador to Charles, and if you will believe some, it is Henry ——; the old gossip, with Earl of M——l, is to follow; now, only fifteen or sixteen hundred stand of arms, —— pistols, swords, bayonets, three thousand weight of lead, fifty thousand pounds sterling, loading eighty carts all trussed the way of Brichen for the camp; but in the opinion of others, nothing but smugling goods.

The Fox man of warr is a great grevance in the Firth to the rash adventurers. We hear that many Highland men are deserting, and that the armaments of militia in England continue, besides the Dutch, and troops from Flanders. Field Marishal [ins in South B commander in chief there. The forces canno in Scotlan dering the long march; and as the rebels are from Edin is not such accessions to them as are tal



The President is fortifying an' of C is

said the Frasers, with Mackinnans, and others west of them, are rising for the Pretender, but not the Mackenzies; however, they are not very quick in their motions.

I hear Laird of Grant, Earl of Finlater, and Lord Braco are garisoned in Castle Grant. O what a pity that Scotland brings such just disgrace upon itself as to be doing nothing for the Government, especially, that had they who pretend to be well affected to the Government done their part, they might have stopped the progress of this rebellion; for by the best and surest accounts I can make, I do not find, including gentlemen, and jack-men, and raw boyes, as yet, at least not above six hundred men, from Bamf, Aberden, and Merns shires.

I cannot tell what progress Marishal Wade hath yet made, but General Oglethorpe is said now, many days ago, to be come to York, amidst the loud acclamations of many friends he hath there. His Georgian expeditions have not raised his military character nigh to what it is for virtue and probity; which last, if true, I hope shall fitt him to be the best soldier. Sir John Ligonier comes for Scotland; he is much talked of. I wish there be not too great a dependence on such things.

[*October.*] Lord Presidents house of Culloden hath been attacked by two hundred men. Those in garison fleing in the night time, raised that seige. The besiegers left a good deal of blood on the road, with one man sore wounded, who, it is said, tells that the party was commanded by Lovats son, or his order.

Earl of Lowdon hath been north in a man of warr with money; and the Earl of Sutherlands, Lord Rays men, the Rosses, and Monros, *etc.*, are like to make such an appearance, as at least to hinder any more from going out of the Highlands to the south countrey.

The ship that came in at Stonehaven brought for the rebels use some of the canon taken from the English at Fontenoy. Another ship is yet at Stonehaven, the master and the sailers British, came to Aberden on Sabbath night, burnt then the custom house boat; went of on Munday.

James Chalmers is fled for it, refusing to print any more of their declarations. I am afraid we shall have no more of his news schedules.(1)

(1) [Probably handbills containing the news of the day. They were succeeded, in 1748, by the Aberdeen Journal, printed by Mr. Chalmers, being the first newspaper in Scotland printed north of the Forth.]

Crighton of Auchingoul, a papist, in the parish of Forgue, now a captain in the Duke of Perths regiment, it here recruiting.

October 21. Two men of war went by Aberden with arms and ammunition for the Highlanders in the north, to be commanded by Earl of Lowdon, and, it is said, four thousand marines are to be sent him north, how to act I know not.

The very mob in London are high against the Pretender, and a Scotchman is lookt ill on, because of our rebellion, and no wonder.

Seven brass cannon for the rebels were landed at Stonehaven.

October 24. This day, there was a beating up for recruits to Lord Lewis Gordon, for the Pretender. Stonnywood is also at Aberdeen recruiting; they come little speed. I am ravished to hear that, when the drum beats, not a few of the boys cry God save King George. I love an early seasoning against the spirit of Jacobitism.

I have heard of a Whig lady in Aberdeen, stiled Talisker, who, with her two daughters, have been at Edinburgh, who, being kissed by the young Pretender, are returned, proclaiming his praise; were Absalune living, and among us, he was like to do great execution among the Whig ladies, though, if I remember right, his claim was very unnatural.

November 1*st*.

The rebels are not as yet 6000 men, or above it, for all their boastings; the desertion among them is great, and I am told of a gentleman among them who writes that they are in great confusion, and at the last point what part to act; they boast of a battery of cannon on each side the Forth, at Alloa, by which their convenient passage is secured; they talk [illegible] other day of French landings; but all these stories have had such ri[illegible] issues, that we are hardened with them. I [illegible], indeed, that on W[illegible] last another ship, with arms for them, fr[illegible], is landed at M[illegible] some say that this is a sign they are t[illegible] help from Fra[illegible]

Lord Lewis Gordon is nor[illegible] enders accoun[illegible] he is coming here every other day to [illegible] lieutenant [illegible] as under him, made the drum go [illegible] bidding [illegible] m

Wedensday, the Kings birth day. There were many resolute persons here would have rung the bells, if they had got access, but Provost Osb[or]n forbad the ringing of the kirk bells, yea, it is said, took up the keys, so that church doors and gates were lockt, and the presbytery neither mett in the church, nor had any bell rung, so excessively prudent is the Principal at all times; but when the eight hour bell rung in the College Kirk, some went up and continued ringing till late. Although the masters of the Grammar School drop King George name out of their prayers, it rather inflames many of the young people, who, when Mr. Howison was praying this week, upon his ommitting the Kings name, cried out King George; and one of the boyes, after prayer was ended, cried out, None pray for King George, God bless him; but when it comes to the turn of one of the doctors to be hebdomader, if he resumes not King Georges name, I shall offer him no more advice.

I never saw so many bonfires, nor so much incouraged, as on Wednesday, by the young people, and I behooved to have one at my gate, with such a covered table as became the youth. The crys through all the streets, that afternoon and evening, were, King George for ever; down with the Popish Pretender; back to Rome with him. This, with many men through the town firing at guns and pistols; and a convention of them on the Castle Street, before the place where Stonnywood was drinking, did, in the open street, drink all the loyal healths, with a discharge of such arms as they had. In a word, we are disgraced that access to the bells was barred up; I shall believe, after this, that many keep the birth day more out of love to the wine, than loyalty to King George, when they discourage a test of loyalty when it was the proper time to give it; for, in the ordinary course of things, I never affect these rejoicing days, but now was the time, and I am rejoiced to find many here at last so animated. Mr. B——t hath the honour to be blamed for stirring up the people, though little hath he done that way, but what he attempts seems more acceptable to some than he expected, when he sees others disposed to be Jacobites or anything.

It is said every hundred pound of valued rent must equip out a man for the Pretender, or pay one hundred merks.

When the valiant men who burnt the Custom house boat were conveened, I am told some of the ruffian kind in this place, said to the commander of that party, We wonder ye do not chastise Mr. Bisset for what he hath spoken against the Princes late declaration this afternoon; and got for

answer, God damn you, what have we to do with him; the Devil a bitt him will we medle with. However, when Lord Lewis comes, all are to put to order.

November 2d. The Thursdayes post came not till yesternight lat brought no English prints, but the Mercury, with little or nothing in it l sides reflections on some things in the English prints, boastings of new r inforcements, and two new declarations from the Pretender, one to o Kings soldiers, another to his seamen, who, I believe, will regard these they did the former. They say, that some of their armour that was got o of one of their ships from France, was, the week before the last, at t Bridge of Dey for the north; but I do not hear that Lord Lewis hath y made many men to use these arms.

I hear Pr[ovost]t Osb[or]n took not up the keys of the church door, b what was the same, laid the key keeper under the strictest dischar This day it is reported here as if the young Pretender had absconde some fear if he and his army do not face King Georges army, that he w not go abroad, but ly concealed some where or other till the spring, or he see what help he get from abroad.

I just now hear Mr. Pollock is come, and that the rebels have taken F Farquhars horses, but they are again returned, being taken by some of P foddels men.

November 5th.

Many gentlemen are come north from the Pretender, as is given o about business. I believe it will be two weeks before the troops get up Edinburgh, they are expected to be 20,000 men.

Mr. Charles Dun, being at present hebdomader, prays stoutly for Ki George by name, and against his enemies. I hear Pitma[illegible] doth so, ve much, and I am told that Mr. James Dun hath prayed this morning *ana natim*, it is like after the example of another. I know not what progre Lord Lewis makes, but I am told a good deal of the arms which went nor to him, are sent to Aberdeen: which would [illegible]been, if he had gott men to use them.

November 20.

Whatever hath been reported from Aberdeen, that Lord Lewis Gordon had raised 1000 men in Badenoch and Strathbogy, a letter from Lord Lewis is likewise in the Castle, bearing, that all he is able to make amount only to 50 men, owing to the vile stories of the Presbiterian ministers, but that he had issued out orders forbidding the like hereafter.

November 22.

Yesterday, payment should have been made to Governor Longmey[1] of cess, taxation, and excise, but, not coming speed, they quartered their men upon the recusants. I have heard of some of them, such as Premnay, Cairnbulg, *etc.*

Poor Chalmers, the printer, is from home, not yet able to walk on his strained leg he got jumping a window to escape the ruffians, Saturday was eight days. This last night they have committed great outrages in his house, breaking open an outer door, when not let in, setting fire to an inner door, and, when let in, scattering his types, searching his house, burning papers, and breaking presses and drawers.

November 23.

Shetland ship, as they call it, is wrecked near the Hill of Newburgh, on Friday or Saturday last, which is good prey for our new guard. The town being admirals, the new governor manages that affair.

November 25.

I hear some hundreds of rebels are come to Montrose, have rescued ship taken by the Hasard sloop, the storm driving it to their hand; have staved the Hasards boat, [and] killed one or two of their men.

The most of our people without quartering, and others, after quartered upon, pay up the old taxation, which makes it ly the heavier on those who

(1) [Lord Lewis Gordon was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Aberdeen and Banff by Prince Charles Edward. He nominated William Moir of Lonmay, to be his Deputy Lieutenant and Governor of the Town of Aberdeen.]

hold it out; eight, ten, twelve, men being quartered on some of them. The tryal will become general, when they shall impose a new taxation, which no doubt will be done shortly. I am told that ships that come into the harbour, must pay the custom to their new collectors.

There are come this day thirty-six more men. If the rebels in Carlisle return not to Scotland, the seat of the rebellion in Scotland is like to be in Perth, Angus, Merns, Aberden, and Bamff shires. We were fools to think of escaping so easy.

I might write a sheet every day, if I wrote you all that is talked, though I pretend not to vouch all that I write you, as I am not the maker of the stories, so I proof them a day or two before I write them down.

This night, after family worship, a man came from the countrey, and told me that he was this day at Stonehaven; saw a French ship come in there with 100 soldiers, Irish, who were in the French service: saw them drawn up to receive their billets, and required to be ready again to morrow, at eight in the morning. There were likewise 50 officers, and it was said there were four or five more ships coming with men and arms.

Likewise, heard of an express from Montrose, bearing that there was come in there, one twenty and another sixteen gun French ship, who had taken the Hasard sloop.

My news are like to swell disagreably.

November 26.

Carlisle capitulated. I hear not of any battel at Perth, nor of the Carlisle militia being taken prisoners.

Echt is safe at home in his own house. Neither our conveener, nor any other of our trades, have been forced to swear allegiance to the Pretender.

This, with what I had written before, answers all your letter. I have been immediately preaching, and when I have breakfast, am going forth to catechise, and hear not yet of the yesterdayes post being come, nor have I time to enquire till afternoon, but shall write you a journal of what occurs against Friday.

Had your last scroll waited till this afternoon, you had received more news.

This day, Monaltry and Blelack brought 84 men hither, and there is in our harbour a French ship that came in this day with 40 men, and baggage of a greater number, so that at present we are not under 260 men.

It is talked that two transports are to unload at Peterhead, with more men from France, and that a ship came in yesterday, a French ship, to Montrose, with Lord John Drummond aboard, and no doubt some men. The Hasard sloop is taken there.

November 27.

This day came in with Auchinhive, between 30 and 40 men, with some omitted in the above account, sent in by Elsick, make about 320 presently here.

I hear 300 French are landed at Peterhead, that there are 1500 at Perth, and a gentlemen this day was wagering there would be from the north shortly at Perth, 2800, with the Earl of Cromarty, *etc.*

The Hasard is demolished at Montrose. I hear Admiral Bing chased in to the harbour of Montrose the French 24 gun ship, with Lord John Drummond; went not after, but went back to sea and returned again, and is like to revenge the loss of the Hasard.

I was told that yesternight there came an express to Lord Lewis, missing him; Stoneywood and Longmey were enquired for. The express said there had been a battell, but gave no other account; either there hath been no battell, or, if there had, the bells had told us if the rebels had gained the day.

November 28.

The masters of the Grammar School now continue praying *nominatim* for King George, excepting the old Doctor, who was lately, in his own conceited opinion, on the road to heaven, with such full assurance. I hear he hath been bullying some of the rest, as a man not to be put out of his measures. Whatever be the issue of matters presently in dependence, I shall not expect to see good dayes, unless the churches and schools be purged of such miscreants.

December 2.

Saturday night there came in here a sloop with more arms, and yesterday 100 of the French soldiers from Peterhead. The ship with arms came from Peterhead. Smith, junior of Inveramsay, and Hary Elphinstone, junior, in Aberden, are taken, and prisoners in Edinburgh Castle.

December 3.

This day, our French soldiers took their rout south.

December 4.

I believe I wrote you before of an English ship which hung out a white flag at Peterhead, and got aboard two young men of that place; I hear it now said that some English ships north in the Murray Firth, acting the same part, have got aboard 30 men and a popish priest.

I have it from a good hand, that the man of warr who chased in the French ship to Montrose, aboard of which Lord John Drummond was said to be, sunk the Frenchmans long boat, full of men, and that since that time, 24 dead corpses are cast in thereabout.

December 5.

I hear the prisoner whom Governor Mergie some time ago took at Stonehaven, and sent prisoner to France, was one of the Pretenders agents, Sir James Stuart, a degenerate plant, in that way to cover his embassy.

I long to hear of the old Pretender his having actually taken on the Cardinals cap. O how honorable and safe will it be for us, our religion, and liberty, to have the son of a Romish Cardinal for our King! Some complain that King George hath a foreign patrimony, that it is hurtfull to Britain; but though the Pope and his Cardinals have lost much of their power, yet nothing of their appetite.

Though the scrapes I send be not much worth, yet designing them as memorandums to my self, as well as informations to you, and not having time to write them twice, I must beg you to keep them, that I may, at a proper time, have them returned; otherwise, I am afraid I find not leisure to send you any more of them.

December 9.

This evening, a gentleman told me that the Papists yesterday had mass

publickly at Montrose. I said, I hoped they had it not in the streets or in the church, and if not, it was not more publick than in this town, for I hear it was much noticed yesterday, what multitudes, in the most publick manner, came out of Priest Gordons meeting, besides another meeting of that kind, which made a stranger passing by say, was that Pauls Chappel, it being but a few gates from it. But what need I speak of yesterday, when, before this rebellion, the two popish meetings, openly and without controul, hold their meetings here, and quarterly pay in their collections for the poor house, which, no doubt, they esteem a taking them under protection; and, though this storm were blown over, I see no appearance of this being remedied, unless the Lord raise up men of another spirit than our late or present managers or professors.

December 10.

I never heard of any hesitation about keeping the fast the 18th. I wish there be will to keep it. I daily have been reckoning with the Jacobites, and think it my duty then to reckon with my self, and others of our selves. I saw the Kings paper in the news and no other coppy, it is common form. I have no paper drawn up, unless I should *mutatis mutandis* read a former draught, which I have not time to transcribe, nor can another do it, in re spect of the write and interlineations, but, if I be well to preach on Sabbath, it is like I will do all by word of mouth, which I think may be as well done as preaching by word, and not by reading.

The Governor here, on Saturday last, hath summonded all who were elected for a new council at Michaelday last, to pay again Thursday next, under the pain of military execution, the subsidy for 1745, amounting to 5700 pounds Scots, which they are not to do. What will follow I know not.

Several men of warr are cruising on our coast.

Yesterday, many cart loads of military baggage went south from this, and, when Lord Lewis comes here, it is said, all are to march south; but I hear that Lord Lewis will not to be here till next week.

December 11.

This day I hear Lord Lewis and Elsick are come to town, and, what is most wonderfull, Lord John Drummond also. By the news, you have

him at Perth. and taken in the Soliel, and this day, at Aberdeen. I have been told, that when the present managers made their French officers burghers, Priest Seaton, in this town, got a ticket also.

December 12.

This day, the towns drum went advertising the Michalmass elected council to meet with a proper number of Burghers, as is usually done in laying on the taxation, and to [ ] for payment of the demanded 5700 pounds Scots, which must be paid against Wedensday next. This is thought a favour in comparison of the first demand, but it seems to be the same thing, excepting a five dayes delay. Advertisement is likewise made for the inhabitants to meet, and stint themselves for each 100 pounds sterling on trade; and each 100 pounds Scots in rent, a man, or an hundred merks.

I hear there are thirty Macgregors come to town this night.

December 14.

He, called Lord John Drummond, is gone south from this; but, last night, an armed force have oblidged Mr. Chalmers boys, himself being on hiding, to print the papers, the one a declaration from Lord John Drummond, commander in chief of his most Christian Majestys forces in Scotland, bearing his orders to attack as enemies all who will not immediately join or assist to their power the Prince Regent, his ally, whom, with the concurrence of the King of Spain, he is resolved to support, dated at Montrose, December 2d; the other, a letter from the Earl Marshal, dated at Paris, November 1st, N. S., to Lord John Drummond, to use his endeavours to raise his friends in Aberdeenshire and Merns, since he cannot immediately do it himself, being oblidged to attend the Duke of York to England with a body of French troops; to which is subjoined a letter from Lord John Drummond to Lonmey, dated Aberdeen, December 11, desiring him to communicate the letter to such gentlemen in this countrey, as are well affected to the Prince Regent, and who retain regard for the Earl of Marishal.

The other is a letter from Lord John Drummond, dated at Perth, December 6th.

December 17.

It is like both town and countrey will soon pay the cess for 1745; but what is doing, or will be done, as to the payment of five pound sterling out of every hundred pound Scots of valued rent, I have not yet heard. The money for men required here, I am now told, in this manner, in proportion as landed gentlemen pay 60 pound for every hundred pound which payes 14 pounds Kings subsidy; so the Aberdens subsidy being above 5800 pounds, they must pay as many five pounds sterling as there are 14 pounds in 5800 pounds. The Old Town have till Thursday allowed them for payment of 200 pounds sterling; and you will see that this town must pay about 2400 pounds sterling; and this, over and above 5800 twice over, for 1744 once, and for 1745 once, all laid together, will considerably exceed 3000 pounds sterling.

December 18.

The fast was kept; but fore and afternoon sundry people were called out of the church to have their houses searcht for arms. In the afternoon, when I was preaching, Provost Cruckshank was called out of the church, telling him fire was set to his gate, but he did not stirr; and they thought fitt to do no more harm. I preach to a very numerous audience, with usual freedom.

Between four and five, after our congregation was dismissed, I hear some scores more of Lord Lewis men, under command of David Tulloch, came in; and, if we shall believe reports, some of their rebel troops are to be brought north to face Lord Lowdon, who is expected here very shortly; but others think these men are come from the north to be out of Lowdons way, and possibly may move south.

We are said to have a sad rant here on Friday, which is said to be the young Pretenders birth day.

December 19.

Yesternight, a poor man, lately at Edinburgh about his business, was sent here under a guard from Stonehaven, and was presented to our governor, for spreading bad news; who, being examined, asserted that he was informed at Edinburgh that the Pretender and his men were killed and

routed, and that he heard the castle firing, the bells ringing, and saw the windows illuminated on that account.

December 20.

When the rebels were busy here yesterday, ordering parties on the inhabitants for this years cess, they were put through other with news of some hundreds of Lowdons mens being at Old Meldrum, and many hundreds at Inverury, so that a beat to arms was betimes this morning. All the out parties are called in, and I believe, from what I myself saw and heard of, there are here and in the Old Town about 500 men.

I saw about 300 this forenoon, under arms, at the Heading Hill; about 40 came in afterwards, and 140 went to the Old Town. They had on their wallets and pocks, in a posture of marching; and between eleven and twelve no orders were given for the rejoicing, this being the young Pretenders birth day; but either upon intelligence that Lowdon was not to be here this night, or, as others say, that a great rout from the south, of French and others, are to be up with them, to resist Lowdon, they went to quarters, [and] ordered the bells to ring.

It seems certain, what at Inverury and Kintore, what at Old Meldrum, 2200 of Lowdons men, to be lodged there this night, will be in to morrow.

If I shall believe some accounts, Lord John Drummond is to be here this night, with 700 men; and it is reported that the Highland army at Perth, afraid of a descent upon them from Stirling, are to rout northward. I wish Lowdon be well advised and directed.

December 21.

This day the rebels marched out of town, with five piece of cannon, taken out of ships; pitched at the Bridge of Don, stiled their cannon, set a guard, and returned in the afternoon, when they were joined by 316, partly French, partly countrey men from the south, and would then be near 900 men.

About five or six at night, there was an alarm as if Lowdons men had been at the ports. Then there was a furious beat to arms, and, after watches and guards set, in and about the town, the rest marched out, in a

very bad night, as farr as Cottonis parks, and returned, having met with no opposition.

At night, John Dingwall, merchant here, was brought in prisoner; I have not yet learned where he was taken; as was also David Bartlet with him, who was taken at Inverury, providing quarters for such of Lowdons men as were coming there. These two are kept in different rooms in the tolbooth, so straitly, that with difficulty some necessaries are got in to them.

December 22.

By the mornings beat to arms, we expected a present march, but it was delayed till two. Worship was gone about here, without disturbance. After a guard left in the town, the whole *posse* marched towards Bucksburn, were joined by 100 French and country men, so that I believe, including the towns guard, they might be between 1000 and 1100. They returned at night to their quarters.

December 23.

There was an early beat to arms, and they were all marched out before it struck ten, excepting some straglers that followed after, and about 70, who at eleven marched with a few cannon, and some wheel carriages; and a strong guard, not under 50 or 60 men, left in the town.

I am told that the French, with some others, to the number of 300, went the Tyrebagger road, and all the rest the way to Keith-hall, by the Bridge of Don.

This night our guard were very vigilant in the streets, and at the ports, so that I hear some were taken up to the guard before nine, but civilly enough used. I was told that they had five ships cannon planted at the cross, before the guard house; that one of the guard either drew, or threatned to draw, his sword to Baillie Nicol, for looking in about them, between sun and sky. I my self, much about that time, passed through their cannon, and lookt as narrowly as I could both to their men and the position of their cannon, but met with no incivility. They knew I fight with other weapons; and indeed I had no curiosity in the matter, but that I behooved to pass that way.

I think before nine at night, we were alarmed with accounts of a battel,

Our posts that were on the road to Edinburgh are returned, and from the post office there, any more for some time forbid to come; why this is I cannot tell, unless we be thought unworthy of the Governments care or correspondence; so then I shall need to send to you for news from the south, who possibly may see some travelling chapman; but if I were as well ladden of money as other people, I should defy them, as long as I were at liberty, to keep me from intelligence from the Lands End to John A Groats House; but an ill heady cow hath short horns.

December 25.

Yesternight came in the prisoners, 59 brave Highland men, who have acquired immortal honour; Mr. Chalmers, Regent; Mr. Gordon, Ardochs son, with whom I conversed, who was taken covering the escape of his uncle, Culcairn; and this night, Mr. Maitlan of Pitrichie; your friend Echt, with the other prisoners.

This day more men came here from the south, though called a great many more, yet only 180; I dont believe we are much thronger than Munday morning, all that we have got since will not do much more than recruit what have been lost, and wounded at, and have deserted from, the battle of Inverury.

The brave Highlanders from the north, you may depend on it, were not 300 ingaged, they being obliged to canton their men as far as Old Rain, Inverury not being able to mantain them.

January 6.

These of our Highlanders here, called th[illegible]thbogy batallion, went from this yesterday, and this day these cal[illegible]Dee side batallion, so that there remain not[illegible]h us 100 men.

I shall not write y[illegible] the north; [illegible]ll you that Lowdon is come the leng[illegible]ith 3000 men; [illegible]ch a number Hessians as I shall no[illegible]ded at Inver[illegible]

I find false news amo[illegible]ell as amo[illegible]which is reason that the one end u[illegible]nd you d[illegible]he other

It is now a very difficult [illegible] our posts do now go south, [illegible] Forth; it seems he sends over [illegible]

the countrey upon them. Some say he is come to Stonehaven with a force of men, and a young man I hear of, come from Angus to the college, reports that 2000 of the Kings troops are on this syde of Tay; but, till further information, I shall not bid you depend on these things. When any thing more certain of the Inverury action casts up, I shall write it.

This day at one aclock, neither the Thursdayes, Saturdayes, nor Mundayes posts are come; so no news from the south, England, or abroad, is here more than with you.

At three aclock, I saw 150 men, countrey men, come in here from the south, with French officers on their head.

I am told that Lowdon, with his troops, is returned to Inverness; word being brought that Lovat, who was hostage in the Castle of Inverness, had got home, and the event of that was feared. I freely own I was never of opinion that Lowdon should leave Inverness; for this I have many witnesses, and that for two reasons, First, The importance of that post; for though we here might suffer a little, the success of the main cause would bring us relief, and any advantages gained by the rebels at Inverness would retard that success. Second, I feared it would but affront our Aberdens people, who, I was persuaded, would concurr little with any help that might be sent them, and I am sorry I guest so sicker, for I am informed that the men who came to Inverury for our relief, expected to be joined by 300 men from Aberden; and a man of warr and two sloops who lay here last week, had arms for our men, if in any proper creek they had been called for. If this had been done, and they had acted the part of the strangers, you had heard another account of the Inverury action; but instead of this, I know not if there was 4 Aberdens people there. So unconcerned have we been, when yesterday morning intelligence might have been sent, yet there was none till the rebels were upon them, some at dinner, others diverting themselves, and not all of them at hand.

I hear it said, that not a few men from this followed the rebels on Sabbath to Bucksburn, as on lookers, but had good arms under their coats; and I hear it likewise said that, as above 1000 rebels went from this yesterday morning, so, when out of town, were joined by not a few from this, so that at Inverury they were not under 1200, and the loyalists that could be got together, scarce half the number.

I am told a merchant from this, rebelliously disposed, is come home wounded. We may afterwards get more particulers.

Our posts that were on the road to Edinburgh are returned, and from the post office here, any more for some time forbid to come; why this is I cannot tell, unless we are thought unworthy of the Governments care or correspondence: so then I shall need send to you for news from the south, who possibly may see some ravening wapman: but if I were as well ladden I believe as other people should serve them, as long as I were at liberty, I keep up from Inverness from the Lands End to John A Groats House; but as I really can shift with.

December 25.

Yesternight came in the prisoners, 9 brave Highland men, who have acquired immortal honour: Mr. Chalmers, Regent: Mr. Gordon, Ardoch son, with whom I conversed, who was taken covering the escape of his uncle, Lochiel: and this night, Mr. Maxton of Pitreichie: your friend Echt, with the other prisoners.

This day more men came here from the south, though called a great many more, yet only 150: I dont believe we are much stronger than Monday morning, all that we have got since will not to much more than recruit what have been lost, and wounded &c. and have deserted from the battle of Inverury.

The brave Highlanders from the north, you may depend on it, were not 5000 engaged, they being obliged to canton their men as far as Old Rain, Inverury not being able to maintain them.

January 6.

These of our Highlanders here, called the Strathbogy battalion, went from this yesterday, and this day these called the Dee side battalion, so that there remain not now with us 600 men.

I shall not write you news from the north: some will tell you that Lowdon is come the length of Elgin, with 3000 men, and that such a number of Hessians as I shall not name, are landed at Inverness.

I find false news among Whigs as well as among Tories, which is the reason that the one end of the gazets I send you to contradict the other.

It is now a very difficult matter to get any news, in respect that, though our posts do now go south, General Guest allows them not to pass the Forth: it seems he sends over post letters, and takes these over from this

side, but will allow no person to come from the north to the south side of the Forth.

The gentlemen prisoners from this write from Dundee, that they are civilly used, and are allowed the liberty of the town.

The ministers of Dundee, on the fast day, because they would not ingage not to pray for King George, were oblidged to leave the pulpit, and several other Angus ministers were hindred from keeping the fast.

January 7th.

Our town is now quite evacuate of men to about 50 or 60; I am told 80 went away this day. Though the Mundayes post were come, as he is not, it will be difficult to get news, in respect they are not allowed to cross the Forth to Edinburgh.

To write you reports would be endless. I hear it this day said that Lord Pitsligo is dead; if so, and his son hath not been in the rebellion, the father dying under no sentence, I judge it may preserve the estate and honors to the son, but I may be mistaken.

I have heard of one Ramsay, in Roshartie, who had a post in one of Lord Pitsligos troops, who went through this town some few days ago, and had escaped from the rout in England, who gives out as if all were lost, and a sad dispersion among the Pretenders men, and this, joined with another report, as if Tonlay had written that they had no more an army in England.

January 8.

The report of this day is that Carlisle is taken, with 900 of the rebels, and so many more of them are taken in Dumfries. It must needs be a prodigious dash to them that they have been able to make nothing in England, and a dash at their future hopes though France should invade England. You may believe I am disaffected to many things in the Union, but had it not been presently subsisting, we had had at this time a Scots king, and, as a distinct nation, been involved in a war with England, who, in the event of conquest, might have given what laws to us they pleased.

Our town is at present quite evacuate of military men, and the guard house door shut.

I hear it likewise said, but believe it is a story, that one, in the habit of a gentleman, came in the Kinghorn boat to Frasersburgh, asking about Lord Strichen, [and] was told he was then at Philorth, Lord Saltons, whereupon he went immediately thither; the Jacobites in Frasersburgh, repenting they had let him out of their grips, came to Philorth, would have the stranger, who, seing that, called Lord Strichen to another room, gave him dispatches; returning to where they were, gave his watch and money to Lord Strichen, then gave himself up to the Fraserburghers, who made him their prisoner, but finding nothing about him, could have been content they had not made him their prisoner. Immediately Lord Strichen horsed for Lowdon. I write you such stories as an amusement for lack of news, but I have seen the day when the Fraserburghers would not have dared to surround Lord Saltons house. It was a pity they did not carry the two lords with them, prisoners also.

It is now said Lord Pitsligo is come to Glasgow, in the Pretenders chase.

January 13.

If you have any news, I shall be fond to hear them; but you are not like, for the present, to be much the better of mine, since the post that should have come on Thursday is only returned this day without any news, not having access to cross the Forth, though he waited eight dayes for that end. There returned with him the two succeding posts, judging it needless to go forward; and what they are doing south the Forth, you perhaps know more than I.

I hear 150 of the French have stayed at Montrose, having rigged out the Hasard sloop, and put their baggage aboard, she essaying to go to sea, was turned in by the Glasgow man of warr.

January 14.

This day, a man of warr or two have been afore here; we are so cowed that none I hear of from this have essayed to send out a boat, only I hear Mr. M—d—n, and the college people in the Old Town, had sent out a boat, but I have not heard if it got up with any of the Kings ships.

I am likewise tolerably well informed that Echt and the other gentlemen prisoners from here are, on their proll, allowed to come to Forfar and some miles around it.

January 15.

Another man of warr was this day before, to whom a boat went out, but got no news, she having been many dayes at sea; but a letter to a private hand referred to the ships before this yesterday, to whom no boat went out, so that we lost that intelligence. We expect one from the south, on Sunday or Munday, but perhaps with as little news as any of the former posts or carriers. If the rebels be allowed tamely to take Stirling, it is like they will be as strong as ever; so that our rebellion may lengthen out with the lengthning of the day.

Pitrichie, Echt, *etc.*, are actually come to Forfar, but are not allowed to go without the town. It is good to have the open air, in a quiet place, and free conversation together.

January 16.

There is a man of warr who is to cruise on our coast for a moneth, which came from Leith Road, Sabbath was eight dayes, and sayes that a deputation was sent south from Edinburgh to the Duke of Cumberland, inviting him there; that he was to come, but others say he is returned to England.

January 18.

One called Black, a merchant in Foveran, well spoken of, whom I have not seen, came this day here from Edinburgh. Reports that when he came away, which was on the Wedensday afternoon, with a pass from Baillie Dundass, the Castle of Stirling was not then taken; at least, no accounts thereof at Edinburgh. That, on Tuesday and Wedensday morning, there marched out of Edinburgh 11000 regular troops, for the west, and 3000 militia, whereof 1000 Sueders; that the Duke was expected that night in Edinburgh, with 7000 men; that the advanced posts of the King and Pretender were within six miles of other, the one, the Kings, at Lithgow, the Pretenders at Falkirk; that probably yesterday or this day, a battell.

January 20.

All the news I am able to have for this day is, that it being Prince Fredericks birth day, the young people, students, *etc.*, rung the college and

[illegible] bells, at the usual times on rejoicing dayes, had bonfires, and in [illegible] huzzaid through the streets till about nine at night; after which, I am told crowds of Jacobites made disturbances through the streets, but came not my length.

January 21.

Yesterday we were rejoicing on Prince Fredericks birth day, and this day, at three in the afternoon, our bells began to ring for a compleat victory obtained by the rebels over the Kings troops. I cannot yet tell you whether the battell was on Thursday or Friday last, being since Sabbath confined again with the gout. One Daniel Smith, a rebell merchant here, they say, comes from Perth with this account, adding that more than 3000 of the Kings troops are killed, many taken prisoners, with their baggage and artillery.

It is strange a more particularly vouched account from the rebels is not come here since Friday.

There is some thing in this matter, to us as yet misterious. A post come this day, who came from Edinburgh on Sabbath, sayes, as I am told, that he saw 8000 of the Kings troops come in to Edinburgh, from the battell of Borrowstowness; that they had with them Capoch, and several other prisoners of distinction, from among the rebels, and 300 French, some say 400, with 4 officers.

January 22 *and* 23.

I hear for certain, that on Tuesday night a good number of men broke Principal Chalmers gate, broke in upon his house, threatning to kill him if they had found him; broke not only the glass, but the timber frames of his windows; were terribly rude in his house. What do I ow to the divine preservation, that, notwithstanding of my continued freedom, unless it was the breaking my street window on their rejoicings for the battell of Prestonpans, and their young Pretenders birth, I never met with a wry look nor a rude word from any one.

I forgot to tell you that, among other reports, it is said their Pretender hath got a wound in the heel.

If you will believe other reports, there were eight Presbiterian ministers

killed at the battell; that the Pretender gave orders to bury all the rest of the dead, but forbad to bury them till it should be known to what places they did belong; but this may be as true as the ministers and preachers killed and wounded at the battell of Inverury; but if true, under pretence of knowing to what places they belong, their naked bodies will be exposed to dogs, the fashion in France with the dead Protestants. I wish there be not more of this before long. At a time when French imbarkations were said to be laid aside, we were never in greater hasard from that quarter, which made expedition, night and day, in fair and fowl weather, against the rebels necessary.

January 27.

Upon Friday last, a French ship came in to Peterhead with money and arms, 3 or 4 French officers, and some gentlemen, who talk of a great many transports, with men of warr, being on the road.

Yesterday sevennight, Mr. Aikin, I hear, preacht at Montrose, and Mr. Bisset, of that place, having come in about St. Ceres, from an English sloop, was taken by the countrey people and carried prisoner to Montrose. Whether the Hasard sloop got out of Montrose harbour or not, as I wrote you, I have not any further information; I wish it were false, since I am informed that the Shark sloop hath come in to Montrose harbour, is unrigging ships, and hath relieved prisoners, among whom is Mr. Bisset.

The above mentioned French ship, at Peterhead is now called a Spanish ship, and some say it is a smuggling vessel; a little time will explain this.

January 28.

Yesternight came in here 30 men from the south, to be followed by more, no doubt to gather up their Candlemas money.

I hear Governor Mergie had apprehended Mr. Smith, assistant att Garvock, for freedom of speech.

I also hear that, as Lowdons men are increased, there are of them quartered at Nairn, Forress, and Findorn, and all by north Spey is in profound quiet.

I am just now told that the Shark sloop hath gone up to Dundee, but not to Montrose, so that Mr. Bisset will not be relieved.

I hear we have this afternoon got in 80 more men, and that, by their direction, carts are going out to Peterhead for what is said to be brought them in the ship there.

I also hear that Laird of Grant is appointed Lord Lewtenant of Murray, and Earl of Findlater of Bamff, and that we will soon hear of militia being raised in these shires.

It is also told me that the Kings troops kept the field of battell, searched and, I doubt not, stript, of what was worth their pains, the slain rebels, of which they found a thousand.

January 29.

If I should credit the clatters of this stormy day, I should tell you that the Duke of Cumberland came to Edinburgh on Fridayes night, and that the Pretender and his men are come to Perth, yea, that the Pretender is expected here this week; but as we have no posts, so nothing certain can be writt you, unless it be that the Macgregors we have got go in to houses, and are more homely than welcome. If we have a visit from the Princely army, the absolute hereditary right men will not, I hope, complain if, from an absolute Sovereign, claim be laid to their goods. If I should add to report, I should tell you that some of our new garison, who actually went north this day, and are actually returned, were said to have gone for guarding the ship come in to Peterhead, but had returned upon hearing of a descent of men by order of the Earle of Findlater, now said to be Leutenant of Bamf shire! But whether so ever these men were bound, I fancy the stormy day hath made them return.

January 30.

We are like to have no more posts, or hastie returns of some said to be gone south for intelligence, nor doth this day furnish with any noticeable story, unless it be that seventy casks, like twenty pint fuces, are brought in from the Peterhead ship, and, as I hear, was to be secured in the tolbooth, said to be powder, but, after all, suspected to be run goods, though attended by a small guard of Highlanders, who possibly might be hired by the smuglers.

Our new guests not only go in to houses of which they are informed, but

to others also, demanding, and what they please, and at night, in the streets, demand money, and force people to acknowledge the Pretender. In short, we are presently under the government of robbers, and shortly expect more of them to extend their dominion by a more general pillage, though, as yet, I myself have not met with any trouble of that kind, but I know not how soon, perhaps this night, such is our uncertain state under these discretionarey magistrates.

Whatever it be that is in the Peterhead ship, besides what is above, a great many cart and packet carriages, in barrels and boxes, are brought in. A little time will discover if it be arms and ammunition.

Our new guests have last night been in quest of my house, and came rapping at our gate at eleven at night, and no doubt will give us a new visite.

February 1.

The ship come in at Peterhead came from the Groin in Spain more than three moneths ago, was detained at the Orkneys by bad weather; came out with three more, two of which were taken by the English, and one no account of, at least as yet; some say they came in long ago at the West Highlands.

This day a part of our sweet guests is gone south with the ammunition and arms as yet brought in from that ship.

The engineer who fled first from the battell, and disordered all, being taken into custody, thought to have killed himself by a stab in his arm, but it was tyed up, and he either hanged over the castle wall or to be hanged.

It seems, since the late battell, a countrey man was driving a cart in to Edinburgh with geese, which are pluckt before they come to the market, some of the Argyle militia, quartered about the West Kirk, would buy some of the geese; the driver said he had orders not to sell any of them till he came to such a house, which raising a suspicion in the Argyle men, they ceised all the geese, and found their bellies filled with letters to people in Edinburgh, where Jacobitism is still rampant, and where the people talk loud that way, notwithstanding of all the military men there present.

February 3.

Yesterday, came in here from the south, Lonmay, Tonlay, Robert Sandilands, Charles Moir, and one they call Captain Ferrier, and I am told four more gentlemen came at night, whose names or designations I have not yet got.

I hear our Quarter Master hath got orders to provide billets for 1000 men to come in this day or to morrow, though possibly half that number may not come.

This afternoon, there are come by here fourteen boats from Buchan, loaded with the arms and anmunition in the Peterhead ship. These boat fulls, I am told, will load many more horses then went loaded from this with such goods on Saturday last.

This day, the drum went warning all yet deficient in paying their cess, in the name of Lord Lewis Gordon, to repair with payment to the quarters of one Hacket, impowered to gather it up, under the pain of military execution. I wonder the payment is not to be made to Lonmay, who before acted as Deputy Governor.

I write you whatever occurs, or is presumably told on either side, without pretending to decide what is true or false in the most of it. However little worth this journal is, I hope you will preserve it carefully, since I have no other memorials of this affair. Whether I have written you by way of journal or missive letter, you will preserve both. It will disappoint me some what if you do not.

February 4.

I am told that not only the most of the men from this place are returned, but also many of the gentlemen from the shire.

Echt, Pitrichie, *etc.* have actually been close prisoners in Stirling. Some of their friends told me this day that they are remanded to Perth, to be kept in some gentlemans house there or thereabout.

February 5.

This day, a great many of our gentry are come north, and Lord Pitsligo, with the gentlemen with him, are to be here this night or to morrow.

It is now certain the Duke of Cumberland came to Edinburgh on Thursday morning, at three aclock, was to march west on Friday, which hath occasioned a hasty revolution among the rebels, some of whom were for fighting, but the general voice was against it, so that they have taken a rout from Stirling, and if the common reports be true, one division of them goes north to Inverness, another to the west Highlands, with the Pretender, and a third to be here with Lord Lewis Gordon, Lord Ogilvie, Lord John Drummond, with the French; but a little time must explain their rout, since they cannot have many men to divide. Three thousand of their best Highlanders having loaded themselves with plunder, deserted after the battell of Lithgow Muir.

February 6.

This day continues the confirmation of what we had yesterday. Whether Pitsligo be yet come, I cannot learn; some say he went through this town yesternight, with twenty horses; but late and air the rebels are passing. I saw this afternoon seven or eight horses loaded on each side with cloak bags. If I should believe some reports, the Pretender, instead of the Highland road, is gone to Slains, but the first is most probable.

Lonmay hath been acquainting his friends to hide their goods for fear of a plunder from men to come in this night; but as no body of them is yet come, it is thought this is given out to frighten them in to present payment of the levy money, about which a grand committee met at three. I have not yet heard what they have done; but as it is strange assurance for them, in present circumstances, to demand it, it will consummate this cities disgrace to give it, especially that by Saturday at the farthest a body of dragoons are expected here.

What is become of Echt and Pitrichie I do not hear; but Gordon, junior, of Ardach, Dingwall, and Bartlett, have plaid them the slip, and are got in to Edinburgh.

I begin to think that Lonmay hath been, since he returned, mocking this place with accounts of hundreds and thousands every other day coming here; for since they behoved to have left Stirling on Friday, perhaps Thursday last, having got intelligence four hours after the Duke came to Edinburgh, at the rate of ten miles a day, they had been here this night, but no

word of them, or if any be to come here, I cannot tell who they should be; not the Highlanders, for, according to themselves, they are gone to the heights again, and our own and Bamf shire men had most of them deserted home before now, and others drop home daily; not the men by south of us, for they will readily take up with their own homes by the way, unless the rebels have some new project, which, if they have, it is strange to find their leaders retiring home. So that if any body of men come here, it must be the French, who, though they were all alive, would not exceed 500; but I hear many of them are killed; yea, Inverury made a slap among some of them. That story that was told of 300 of them being taken at the battel of Falkirk, seems not to hold; no, nor that they were taken the day before near Lithgow.

You must allow me the common privilege of other news writters, that often the one part of my paper shall contradict the other. I am not confident of the most of the stories I write you; but you will easily guess what may be true, or hath some probability in it.

February 7.

I have nothing as yet for this day, but that the gentry are alwayes passing through here. What motions are making hither from the south, either of friends or foes, I am not able to give you any sure account.

I hear the payment from this town of the levy money is delayed till to morrow.

I do not yet hear what our old magistrates and counsellors are doing, but were I in their favour, and would they have taken my advice, my opinion would have been that they should have sent a respectfull deputation to wait of the Duke of Cumberland, though it were as farr as Edinburgh, but my [ ] of conversation is with a few poor bodies, whom if I wanted, Aberdeen would crush me quite.

I am pretty well informed that last night not under 100 horse passed through the Old Town, and by what I myself have seen, and am well informed of, not many fewer here, and through this place, this day, the great Lord Pitsligo came this night.

Two men of warr being afore this day, one of them anchored, and some of our well holden guests carried some ships canon to the Timber Head, to

fire on her, which might be interpreted rather a bravado than what would do any harm to the man of warr.

Lonmay, I hear, hath this day ordered billets for some thousands, when there seems not ground to expect hundreds; this order is like to continue till the levy money be paid. A pity if that be done.

It is observed that the rebels have better horse, and more of them, than when they went away.

The Highlanders who went of after the battel, carried of horses and baggage from their own men, the Lowlanders; so that it is said all Lord Pitsligos baggage is taken.

I hear Pitfoddels eldest son was killed at Stirling, and that Balmurrell came right bad to Perth in a chaise.

I also hear that Echt, *etc.*, are escaped, and can assure you, from eye sight, that horse have gone this day very throng from Stonehaven to this, bringing back the arms and ammunition.

It is said that the Pretender, and sundry of the French, went of in the Hasard sloop from Montrose, Munday seven night, and that the remaining French are in Drummond Castle. We are informed that another Spanish ship is fallen into Lowdons hand at Inverness.

I do not think that so many horse men went from this countrey as have returned this way; there would seem to be many strangers, in respect that many passing through the Old Town, ask the way to the Bridge of Don.

I might have written you before that the rebels had a magazine in St. Ninians Kirk, which was blown up, and severals killed.

I see among the Carlisle prisoners one called John Burnet; I know not if this be young Campfield.

February 8.

No post from whom I can have any news, but still rebels flocking hither and through this place, late and early, and, as I wrote before, many more than at first went south this way; what the meaning is, time must explain.

The motions of the rebels have been, and continue to be, misterious; for ought that appears, we are to have them all, having got, of horse and foot, this afternoon, I am informed, about 1500, and am told before to morrow we are to have as many; and I am sure, since Sabbath morning, there have not under 1000, if not above it, passed this way and through this countrey together. We have got all the French, Lord Ogilvies men, of himself I

have not heard, Lord Elcho, Lord George Murray, and Lord John Drum mond, and I know not how many. You may guess what confusion is her Where they have been since their rout from Stirling, God and themselve knows, which you will think the more misterious, when I tell you that the have come hither this day from Laurence Kirk and Drumleithie, as I a told.

Whether this place shall be spoiled by them or not, I cannot tell; but thi day, the remaining 500 pounds sterling from this city is paid.

Many of the Pretenders Life Guard are seen here with the rest of thei army, which occasions sundry conjectures about their master.

You will perhaps think me whimsical when I tell you, that either Wed ensday or Thursday last, about noon, I called up my wife, and told her tha I was for a good while that forenoon deafned with the noise and sound o pipes from the Green and Back Wynd. I behoved to put her in remem brance of this, when so many of them were sounding loud in these place this afternoon.

I am informed by an eye witness that, after five aclock, there came up th Nether Kirkgate above a dozen of horse, finely accoutred; there was ridin in the midle a young gentleman upon a fine gelding, and wrapped in scarlet cloak; all his attendants had their swords drawn, but no sword i his hand; before him rode one well mounted, with a French horn; imme diately before him, with drawn swords, rode some bare headed; at som distance behind, a boy, richly mounted, beating a brass drum; an one lodges at Kirkhill with truste guards, and none got in without a pass It is easy to guess who is this. It is said the quarters was changed t Hallheads.

If I believe some accounts, we have this night 2000 foot and 500 horse but I believe we are not altogether so many. This night, Mr. Ogilvie hath got 2 officers to quarter with him, and I hear some got billets on the Prin cipal. Some of them merely sought a billet on me, but I have not as ye got any of them, though I know not how soon, especially if more come Principal Osborn hath also got lodgers.

I preached this fore [redacted] had occasion for som usual freedoms both [redacted] ceeding a

usually. There were many common Highlanders in the church, severals of the French, and not a few of their officers, among them a Life Guard man; they all behaved decently. I feared no disturbance, and I met with none, and I give them no thanks who would endeavour to discourage me by lying stories.

I hear we have got here also Lord Ogilvie. I know not how many the Life Guard consists of, but there are many of them here, and a servant of a French officer told one that their Prince was come along with them.

My wife was made uneasy yesternight by a story that one of the Life Guard was swearing to shoot me in the pulpit; as for myself, I reckoned it a base ly, and, tracing it to the fountain, found it so. You may think I would not have been very easy, when one of the Life Guard came in the time of my lecture, and, not pleased with sundry seats, moved about till planted opposite to and very near the pulpit. But the gentleman behaved decently, as did some other of their officers, though I hear one of them, who lodges with my neighbour, alleged I might have spared some things, especially the insinuation in my prayers as if they were broken, which he said a few dayes would explain.

February 10.

Yesternight and this day, a good many more of the rebels are come to town, among whom is Stonnywood, in good health. I have not heard of Blelack.

A good many of them went out of town, to guard their baggage; the greatest part of which consists of the arms and ammunition brought from the Spanish ship. I know not if they have come your length to press horse, but they have gone the length of New Machar.

This day, two Life Guard men were billetted upon me. They got a share of our dinner. It seems the one of them was not pleased with the expressions of loyalty he observed with old and young in my house, so that after dinner, I saw him no more; but the other came in at tea time, and stayed in all that night, and would have been a guard to my house if any attack had been made upon it; but he got not that ado. I never was more moved with compassion to one than to this sweet youth, a gentlemans son nigh Dumfries, I believe drawn in to this measure by bad influence, and since their retreat from England. After all the arguments I could use, I

as if he had been my own, he became very grave and

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

February 12.

I hear the men who came in yesternight are called Stonywoodis men, and are said to be 100. It is like Lord Ogilvies are yet to come.

Earl of Kelly is here indisposed, and if Kilmarnock and Nairn have been here, you have them all, except Tullibardin, who they say is indisposed.

February 14.

No post either from south or north, but some people from the countrey report that parties of the rebels are gone to Peterhead, Frasersburgh, the midle parts of Buchan, to Old Meldrum, Inverury, Strathbogie, Turreff, and Banff; and not under, if not above, 500 in this town.

This day, there is brought about here, in a boat from Stonehaven, several arms, two canon, nine pounders, for the rebels.

February 15.

This day, six or seven score of our Highlanders are gone north from this, as I am told, the way to Old Meldrum. I doubt not but we will have about 500 behind. They are at present pretty calm.

I hear the rebels carried their arms and ammunition to Strathbogie, and again from that to Banff.

Several of the Angus men have this day deserted, for want of pay, and I hear more of them are threatning to do so.

Our hairy caped Hussars are not like to travel so far south as Montrose, in respect a man of war hath landed some marines there.

February 17.

Yesterday, the rebel Hussars came from the south, amusing their own and other people, as if some advanced parties of the Kings troops had been come the length of Stonehaven; but that seems to be as true as if some dragoons, Thursday last, had been at Montrose.

We expected, this day, the remove of them all from this place, their drums beating a march from six to ten this morning, but, as I am informed, only about 100 removed.

[illegible] of deserters, for lack of pay: and they prove rude to severals in the streets, though I own I have never as yet met with ought of it.

February 18.

This day as yet produceth little or no news. We have as yet no post from south or north. Our accounts of the motions of the Kings troops are uncertain: only they, with the Duke on their head, are expected here some time this week. The Duke is to lodge in the College; the hall will admit many to see him. I am told 320 of the rebels went from this north, this forenoon; I dont think we have now above 100, excepting Hussars, who as yet continue to travel south and north: whether any shall return upon us from the north, as some give out, I cannot tell, only it seems pretty certain that all who have passed this way are as yet in the shires of Aberden and Bamf, and, for ought I can learn, not many of them as yet in Bamf shire.

This day, two large men of warr are afore here: and I am told this evening that a great part of our garison are gone down to the Block House, fearing a landing of marines.

February 20.

No posts as yet from south or north. It is to me a strange thing that when the rebels have their Hussars travelling south for intelligence, the Kings troops send no parties north for intelligence, especially that it were easy for them to make the few Hussars retire.

I wrote you before that this day, as I heard, was to be the rendezvouse of the rebels either at Bamf or Keith, more probably at Keith than Bamf, and I shall make no doubt but then they shall make 4000 strong; and if the West Highlanders come again, they may make up their old number.

To support what I say, of their making 4000 without the West Highlanders, let me assure you that Abachie went through Tarland on Wednesday, last week, with 200 men, and Lord Ogilvie having gathered together his Angus straglers, as did Monaltry and Blelack theirs, they went from Tarland on Sabbath last, with 300 men, and add to these those they will pick again up of deserters and others in Strathbogy and other northern places.

The 200 men with Abachie, and 300 with Lord Ogilvie, Blelack, and Monaltrie, marched from Tarland the way of Kildrummie.

I am informed the Bamf post reports that a great body of the rebels that were at Bamf, moved yesterday from that, as he sayes, toward Spey; but presumably to the designed rendezvouz at Keith this day. I do not think that Keith is above ten miles from Bamf.

I am also informed that a man from Strathdon reports that he hears that the Spanish arms and ammunition, carried about with them, is to be brought from Strathbogie to the old Castle of Corgarf; if so, they infallibly design to wheel south about again from Corgarf, through the head of Glencairn, Crathie, Brae Marr, Glenshee, Strathardle, and Athole, through which places a great body of men can never follow them, if other methods be not fallen upon than as yet.

I must still beg you will carefully keep all I have written you since this affair began, for I must have all again.

February 22.

It is certain that the large ship afore yesterday, from which a landing of marines was expected, is a French ship, from which an officer came in here yesternight, who reports that they have many men aboard, and that there are other five nigh the coast with men aboard, if we shall believe them, to the number, in all, of 1800, though possibly not a third of that number; but if a third of that number, judge ye what incouragment that will be to the rebels, and how that will be magnified in order to influence a new rising. The guests here, immediately for fear of what they were in little hasard of, of word being sent south, set watches on Dee side, from the mouth of it to a good number of miles up the river.

Our guests who, for certain, were yesterday designed to evacuate this place; after a march was beaten this morning, and all ready for the march, are gone again to their quarters, from which we may conclude that none of the Kings army will be here this day.

I just now hear that a letter is come from Echt, dated at Castle Grant, who is said to have escaped out of the hands of the Highlanders, at Badenoch; more particulars of this may be afterwards heard of. I also hear that Regent Chalmers, John Dingwall, and David Bartlet, are coming along with the Kings troops. I have not yet heard of Pitrichie.

This night, at nine aclock, we have got, as they say, 200 French from Stonehaven, this day landed there from a French ship, and it seems there
'rench ships hovering upon our coast.

This night, it is reported, but how true I cannot tell, that the rebel ar
that went from this and from other places, and rendezvouzed, as is n
said, att Fochabers, are got safe over Spey, which I believe themsel
expected not, and every body thought would have been disputed with the
This night, there are centries set up Dee side, and all around the tow
without the boundary of which none in this place can pass without lea
for fear of carrying tydings south, of which they need be in little fear.

Februar, 23.

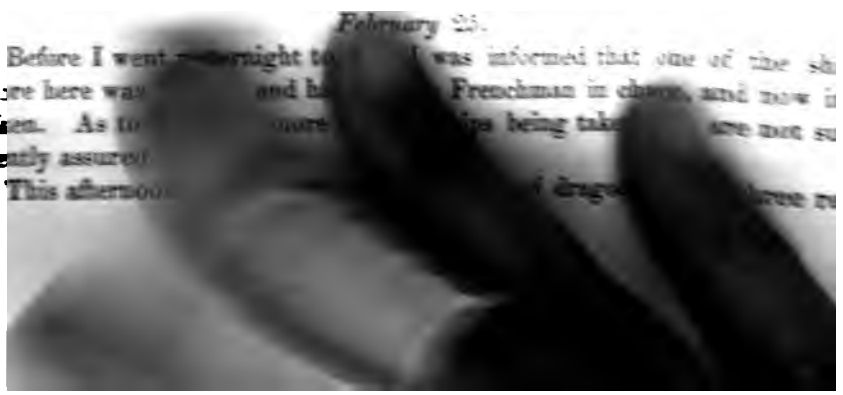
The French who came here yesternight made not one hundred in numb
This day betwixt two and three, this place is once more clearly evacuat
of these rebels, and that in some hurry. It is reported that some of t
advanced parties of the Kings troops had this day killed one of th
Hussars.

February 24.

I am now beginning to tyre, in good earnest, in writing any more jou
nals: our disappointments are so many, and our informations so uncerta
and contradictory.

We expected some of the Kings troops this day for certain: none
them are yet come. I wish any of them come to morrow, and when t
Duke and the rest of the army will come. I shall not say till they be at han

Boats that have gone out to them, report that two ships afore this d
are French, the one of them a large vessel, and the other of them a less
one, who, being informed that the Kings army was drawing near, said th
then they would steer to another port. I hear it is written from Peterhea
that 60 French are landed from [illegible], which had on board sev
heavy artillery.



ments of foot. Excepting a guard here, they are quartered in the Old Town, and parish thereof. Brigadier General Bland is in this town.

February 26.

The three foot regiments that came here yesterday are the Royal Scotch, Puttneys, and Flemings, with two troop of Blands dragoons.

This day we have got Ligoniers, Barrells, and Blackneys regiments of foot, and have a report of another French ship taken.

February 27.

This day came here three regiments of foot. As I am told, they are Wolfs, Blighs, and Batteraus, and the rest of a regiment of black horse. There came, I am sure, at the least, 1000 Argyle Highlanders, pretty men, and in fine order.

There are for certain two French ships taken, but on what part of the coast I cannot tell; but there are in them 300 French soldiers, 5000 pounds sterling, in a military chest, besides the officers privy purses.

Yesternight, some officers wanting access to some rooms in Pitfoddels lodging, for their accommodation, they happened to be Priest Seatons. By special order, I hear, they were opened, and some papers, mistically written, for five or six years back, found.

February 28.

This day, I am told, a very considerable body of horse and foot are marched this morning over the Stockwood head, as are the Campbels the Bridge of Don road.

Though some are confident that the Pretender went by Athole, the [news] in the latest prints begins to be doubted but that he came this way, which is my opinion.

Another French ship, with men and arms, is driven by a man of warr to the sands of Cruden, or Slains, and a party of men are ordered out thither.

I was invited, yesterday, to wait on the Duke, with the ministers of the two towns and the two colleges; but when I found that the message was

only sent for access to the colleges, I did not choose to go with them, day, at eleven o'clock; nor did I go with the synod, but told Mr. Wi ham, the master of ceremonies, that I had reasons for being alone. promised to introduce me to the Duke, but wished I would come with synod. I told him I would not. I went in alone to the drawing ro where was the Duke in the midle. Provost Aberden did me the favou reach his hand to Mr. Windham, who telling the Duke, who asked wh was, I made up to his hand. He came forward a step, stretched it out kissed it, made my speech, and retired back, till I heard the moderator the synod express himself, in a few words; after which, they came in by one to kiss his hand, and then retired.

This day we have got three more regiments, Howards, Prices, Monros.

Mr. Bruce of Kennets son is setting up for clerk to the Assembly.

March 31.

On Saturday evening, two rebels were brought in from Strathbo The one, a spy, was hanged, at the Bridge of Don, on the branch o tree, with a paper on his breast bearing his crime, for the terror of othe His name is Daniel Campbel, from Argyle, a stupid fellow. I am s of attending him, as of being, on his account, also at the Gallow H till he should see two of the Englishmen, who robbed Mr. Howi house, hanged; two men monstrously stupid; denyed their crime with th last breath, though the stollin fang was found about them. Four w pardoned.

I stood out by at a side with one Mr. Ross, minister of Fern, in Ro A regimental chaplain read prayers to the Englishmen: and upon all th am both sick and weary.

This day the synod being [illegible] moderator. I see they made such despatch as [illegible] afternoon, from which [illegible] and others [illegible] moderation, but [illegible]

objections against the presentee. If any ecclesiastick management at present would astonish me, some of the answers given to the reasons of complaint would. However, the synod, after a whiles hearing of parties, without a vote, confirmed the presbyteries procedure. This is of a piece with the presbytery of Aberdeens conduct in the settlements of Fintray and Belhelvy, last year. What could you or I do in such judicatories as these, unless we were quite to renounce our presbyterian principles. Not one member argued in the contrary.

April 2.

The synod debated some time about a proper censure on Mr. Whyte, who was on tryals before the presbytry of Deer, but since a captain among the rebels. Some moved summar excommunication; in my opinion, a proper censure. Another moved to neglect him, alleging a rope and a tree would be his fittest reward. I frankly own, if I could not have obtained the first, I would have been for the last; but both were overruled; and in the depth of their wisdom and zeal, it was concluded to declare him for ever incapable of a license, and that no presbytry might take him on tryals. This is to be published in the news, which will be matter of scorn and laughter to many readers, when it will afflict others who shall observe such trifling.

April 5.

What shall I write you, when I am told of such a ridiculous story is written from Dundee, that an hundred spies should be taken up at Aberden, in womens cloaths.

April 7.

All was in a great hurry here yesterday, in expectation of the armies marching this day; but as yet no marching, as it seems, was designed.

This afternoon, there came in about 500 men, made up of men who had been tender, or had been upon parties in the south; so that here, and north of this, there will be fifteen pretty full regiments, two of horse, about 1000 Campbels, and the Duke of Kingstons light horse.

Mr. Innes is carried prisoner with the armie; whether the way of Old Meldrum or Inverurie, I do not yet know; there are three with him, but it seems of little consideration.

The priest Falconer, of whom I wrote you, is put on board a man of warr to serve there.

I am told Kirkhill is bailed for 1000 pounds by Skeen, but yet to be kept under guard in his own house.

April 9.

Yesternight, the Duke lodged at Meldrum, and it is said the army that marched that way are to be at Bamff this night; a long march, perhaps they go not farther than Turref.

A good many ships were seen pass by here on Sabbath; it is said that it is the transports with the regiments coming from Lowdon, who, now that the Duke is gone from this, will no doubt land at Bamff, or at any coast place where his quarters may happen to be.

I hear that on Sabbath night, a party of the rebels came as far as the Bridge of Cairnie, three miles north of Strathbogy; such of the Kings scouts that were posted there, retired to their head quarters at Strathbogy, but it is said that one of Kingstons Light Horse sticking in a mire, his rider and another man fell in to the rebels hands.

You have heard that Gordons Hospital is garisoned; a well is made in the closs, ramparts and palisades are made about it, so that they may defend themselves against a good body of the rebels, should they be attacked; but should such a body of rebels come here as that garison could not chase away, I am afraid these crafty rebels let them injoy their fortification, since, at the same time, they could spoil this town at their pleasure. If any parties of them come here, which God forbid, though I am not without fears of it, it is like I must seek for another lodging, lest if the rebels attack the fort, they possess my house as one rampart to them, or lest, for preventing that, the governor in the fortification be oblidged to demolish mine and some other houses.

I beg you will listen to no idle reports to make [you] uneasy about how we shall set about the blessed memorial; for, if I have access to preach, through the Lords grace, I design to set about that work, even should the rebels return. If I should listen to every heedless report, I shall hear it

said, but I know not how it comes, that some of these strollers exp
hear sermon here on Sabbath; but I hope they will not be so hardy, a
I earnestly wish they be prevented.

This afternoon I hear that the rebels hewed the Light Horse m
pieces.

This day came in 200 Marines, who go aboard some men of warr i
road there; came along with them 100 of the York Shire Blues, who
follow the Duke.

Aprile 11.

I hear the Duke was on horseback at Meldrum on Wednesday mo
for Bamff that night, with such of the army as have marched that
and the whole army will be soon joined, I suppose, at Fochabers, wh
the rebel army advance, we may shortly hear of a bloody action. M
Lord, for his names sake, for the sake of his cause, make it happ
prosperous, and give good counsel and conduct to the Duke. O how
doth depend upon the issue of this expedition.

Aprile 12.

The reports of this day are very agreable, may they be confirmed
that the Duke, with the army at Cullen, was to be at Fochabers y
night, joined by the army from Strathbogy.

That the rebels are not to stand it on the Spey; instead of that, 4
the Irish Brigade have come and laid down their arms at Spey side, l
pose to the army from Strathbogy, who might be there a day befor
Duke, otherwise an account of such an event could not be here as yet.

Unless it be the dragoons that landed at Stonehaven the Saturda
fore the army came here, to the number of 60, and such as escaped fi
ship run in upon the sands of Cruden that week, I know no more t
the rebels had from abroad, besides the few remains after the rout at
ling, unless there hath been an accession of more; I question if th
would amount to 400, and if not, such a number have not laid down
arms at Spey. I wish there be truth in the story, though there shou
some difference as to the number.

Aprile 14.

Yesternight, accounts were brought to town that on Saturday last the Duke, with the army, crossed Spey, without the loss of a man. What number of the rebels might be on the north side of the river, is not certainly told, only that they were not many hundreds; four or five of whom, among whom one Major Glasgow or Gladsmuir, were killed by the fire from the army on this side the river, the rest took to their heels. The Duke came to this side the river all night; whether he lodged in Gordon Castle, or in the ministers of Belly, I am not yet yet certainly informed.

It is informed by Mr. L—— of Towie, that Glenbuckett was last week above them with some men, and had sent and searched a gentlemans house in Towie for arms. What these unhappy rebels mean to do, I cannot as yet learn, no, not by conjecture.

Last week, the rebels on Spey side went down to Garmouth, thinking to receive a ship, as they apprehended, coming with stores to the army, but were disappointed by a broadside from the Saltash man of warr, which having made some havock among them, they retired with more haste than speed.

Aprile 15.

This is a day of great joy here, as being the Dukes birth day. It is reported to day that the Duke lodged at Elgin, Saturday night.

You see how uncertain our accounts are at a short distance; if he was at Elgin on Saturday night, I believe by yesterday he shall have been at Inverness, and shortly we must expect some important news.

I heard it reported this day, that Glenbucket hath warned the Earle of Aberdens tennants in Cromar, to carry some hundreds of bolls of the Earles meal to some place, but whether I have not been told, and that under the pain of fire and sword.

I can assure you that the [illegible] encamped on Sabbath day south of the Kirk of Alv[illegible] Forress, from which they had only twenty-fou[illegible] might have reached yesternight, if there w[illegible]

It is not worthy of writting, that after the camp was pitched by Alves, that there was said to be several of the rebels in the Den of Rothes, since I am told that some hundreds of the Grants came to Elgin on Sabbath night, which they could not have easily done, if thousands of the rebels had been in the Glen of Rothes.

As little is it worthy of writting, that the Pretender is dead and buried; he is but a mortal man, but, were he dead, that would be kept an absolute secret, or his rebellious followers would disperse.

I hear one Innes, a dyster in Bamf, for treasonable informations, was hanged there last week, and another at Boyndie.

The boats at Spey, by Fochabers, being all destroyed, the army rode and wade through, and luckily the water was pretty low, so that I hear of no loss but of a dragoon, his wife and child, by the horses falling in the water, and a bread cart that went down the water; whether the horse was drowned, or the traces cut for his relief, I have not been told.

Aprile 17.

It is certain the Duke and the army incamped at Nairn, twelve miles from Inverness, on Munday afternoon; but it seems on Sabbath night the Campbells, Kingstons horse, with some dragoons, went up to Nairn, surrounded that little town, killed 3 Hussars, took 7 prisoners, and so surprised the rebels as to prevent their carrying of a granary they had there of above 2000 bolls of victual.

It is said the rebels are to make a stand at a place called the Claans, three or four miles from Nairn to Inverness, where the highway lyes betwixt a lake and a mossy marishy ground.

Our garrison here is not numerous in the new fort, but our new militia are very vigilant and upon honor, and as they who judge in such matters say, on the Dukes birth day, fired better than the regulars.

If I should write you an idle story of this day, it is that Pretender Charles, or Pretender Edward, or, if you please, the man with the many names is not dead, but so bad of a flux as to be carried about in a bed with his troops.

We are now abundantly impatient for news from the north.

April 18.

Our town is now pretty quiet, and our houses free of strangers.

The Lady Arnage offers her compliments to you, and expects your lodging with her while you are in town, on our ensuing solemnity.

April 19.

This morning we have got yet a more favourable account of the battel south of Culloden. The rebels having left a garison in Inverness, the Dukes army was in sight of them, the 16th, at twelve at noon, as is now said, half way betwixt Nairn and Inverness. The rebels being advantagiously posted, having a strong battery of cannon, the Kings army marched and countermarched, to three afternoon, till the rebels were got out of their advantagious ground. Two lines of the Kings army were formed, when the canonading began. The rebels cannon did little damage, being pointed too high. The Kings cannon soon dismounted theirs. The army discharged thirty coëhorns and royals, which did great execution. The Frasers and Macdonalds came down on the Kings left wing, and attacked the regiments of Barrel, Monro, Pultney, and the Fusileers, who gave the rebels two fires, on which they run confusedly, on their firing, and charging them with their bayonets.

The right wing of the Kings army was not ingaged. On the flight of the rebels, the light horse and dragoons pursued, and gave no quarter; by which more were killed in the pursuit than in the battell.

The army arrived at Inverness at five in the afternoon, the Duke and all the general officers well; Lord Robert Ker, second son to the Marquise of Lothian, the only officer killed; Colonell Rich, and 4 subalterns wounded; 53 private men killed, 37 wounded.

The rebels had killed in battell and pursuit, 3752; of private men, about 500 wounded, of which severals dyed before the declarant came away; there are also 1500 taken of the rebels prisoners.

Of their killed, Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, Glengaire, and some others; prisoners of note, Glenbuket, Lords Kilmarnock and Elcho, and a large room full of prisoners of distinction.

The cannon and baggage are all taken in the field and at Inverness, seventeen in number.

[illegible] declared that [illegible] 1000 horse with the Pretender. [illegible] rounded [illegible] the Nairn.

The above account was brought [illegible] the 22nd of June by those employed for [illegible] offices.

[illegible]

Whether all the above account [illegible] I cannot tell, but a [illegible] letter [illegible] this afternoon, [illegible] letter from James Chalmers, dated [illegible] Inverness the 21st of June, [illegible] in the accounts. [illegible] the 21st is not the same [illegible] the place where the battel was, only James Chalmers letter says that [illegible] the side of Inverness.

He [illegible] to rumours, as that they have more prisoners than [illegible] know what to do with.

He says [illegible] French [illegible] the battel at Inverness, surrendered on the [illegible] approach. So that reckoning those who would be with the young Pretender at the battel, he says [illegible] having given their arms as they must [illegible] unconditionally else, or they had not been so many to surrender.

He writes that Lochiel had [illegible] the face of Cromarty with his [illegible], but as to when or where, but promises more particular accounts afterwards.

Some make the account to be as above declared: some others, come to town, make the killed and dangerously wounded 2000, and the prisoners 4000. but that there are many more prisoners at discretion than in the Saturdays declaration: any of the ways, the event is great. I wish they may now keep hard, till, if possible, they catch the mischievous instrument himself, and render those who have escaped incapable of gathering to any head again.

Mr. Chalmers writes that he fell in a granary of the rebels, containing of 400 bolls of meal, besides beer, wheat, and beef, which will be of great use.

April 22.

I will need give over writting any more about what is come of the young Pretender, since I must return to my first story. One having declared before our governors, that on Thursday morning he was at Ruthven in Badenoch, with 100 horse, who took different roads: if the Pretender came with Lord

Pitsligo, presumably he may be in Buchan, concealing himself in some place near the sea, since it is assured that Lord Pitsligo lodged at Bridge of Gairn, on Friday night, no doubt he would come from Ruthven to Brae Marr, and from that to Bridge of Garden; he went by Craigivar on Saturday, lodged in some friendly house of his on Don side; others say he was seen at Lumphannan on Sabbath. This marching and counter marching, if true, may be to make it less credible where he may be.

Lord Lovats house at Castle Douny is burnt, and there the amazonian Lady Macintosh was taken.

Aprile 23.

Our militia are, upon honor, very alert, daily taking up the rebels as they return here. Our prison is like to be soon crowded; I believe the poor fellows who went from this place expected not such handling at their return.

May 14.

It is said that many of the rebels are going about in the habite of beggars.

The rebellion appears to be effectually quelled, and yet matters from abroad appear vastly misterious, at least in the accounts of them.

A proclamation from the Duke was yesterday read over our Cross, for all in publick trust their apprehending the rebels, and against recepting them under high pains; and for ministers of the gospel giving up accounts of the behaviour of their parishioners, and of the haunts and places of abode of such rebels as may be lurking in their several neighbourhoods.

May 15.

This day were brought in here, under a guard of soldiers, about 63 prisoners from Angus and some places south of this, of whom about 17 or 18 horsemen, who are gentlemen, and had been officers in the rebel army. I have not yet got their names, unless it be Sir James Kinloch, his two brothers and brother in law, and Hunter of Burnside. I hear the prisoners in our tolbooth are to be carried with them, and all of them to Inverness, to be shipped of there for London.

May 19.

I hear two of the Shepherds and Mr. James Lumsden have written to our governors that Skeleter and other gentlemen have some body of men in Strathdon; their letters are sent to the Duke.

Yesterdays afternoon, our militia searched two houses for Romish priests: came on priest Gordons lodging, as his congregation were dismissing from their sacrament; he escaped by a back gate. This evening, his books and trumpery were carried down to the Clerks Chamber.

The Commissioners of Supply having met to choose a Collector, have issued out orders to the Buchan gentry to send in victual to Aberdeen, as ordered by the Duke, but have excused the Countess of Errol, Faichfield, Lonmay, Kininmount, *etc.* I wish you would give in your informations to Sherriff Grant or these noble justices.

May 21.

John Elphingston is walking the streets again, but I have not heard as yet on what terms.

May 23.

If you have occasion to write any letters to Deer, you will remember that the Lady Kinmundy hath given it the name of Dear William.

I hear John Elphingston hath been at Edinburgh, and hath been admitted to bail by the Justice Clerk.

There are sad reports here of the extortion of merchants from this place, who either went to Inverness or sent goods thither; they have been obliged to make great returns of their extortion to the soldiers, so that I am told that one core of soldiers had no less than 30 pounds sterling of compensation money for their share.

The Duke is yet at Inverness.

May 26.

Yesterday, between twenty and thirty transports passed this place, in which were many of the rebel prisoners. Also, came here under a small escort, 26 or 30 French officers, taken with the rebels on their march south.

IX.

LETTERS FROM LORD LEWIS GORDON,

AND OTHERS,

TO

THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.

[redacted]

IX.

LETTERS FROM LORD LEWIS GORDON,

AND OTHERS,

TO

THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.

LETTERS TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.

I.

[ORDER] BY LORD LEWIS GORDON, LORD LEIUTINANT OF THE COUNTYS OF BANFF AND ABERDEEN.

You are hereby desired and required to deliver to James More of Stonywood, six hundered stand of arms, with ane hundered weight of powder, and six thousand ball, and this, with his receipt to you for the same, shall be a sufficent warrand for so doing. Given att Forffar, the twenty-first of October, 1745.

LEWIS GORDON.

To all captains and masters of ships, or other persons, civill or military, who have the custody of the arms and amunition, *etc.* latly arrived for his Majesty's service.

II.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stoniewood, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your favours of the 24th curant I received about ane hour after my arivall at this place, and aprove very much what you have done, and ame very glade to hear you have such fonds to be raised, for you may

helive I shall have use for all the money can be got, haveing great reason to helive that I shall be very successfull in raising men. You have acted very prudentlie as to the collector of the Bishops rents, and I aprove of your secureing him and the books [as] soon as you are in a condition of doing it in the way you propose. It is not in my power to fix the day that I ame to be with you, but you may be sure of hearing from me soon. You shall have the armes you mention with all proper speed. Your good news is most acceptable, and must beg to hear from you often as you think convenient; and as to Mr. Duff of Premna, I shall settle that affair when I go to Aberdeen. Offer my compliements to your lady, and all my other freinds in and about Aberdeen. In hast I ame, dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

Huntlie, 25th October, 1745.

III.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.

Att Aberdeen.

These

Huntly Castle, October the 29, 1745.

Dear Sir,

When I wrote you last, I was fully resolved to sett out for Aberdeen in two or three days, but since that time, I have received intelligence of such consequence from Inverness, that, had it not been that I intended to sett up the standard on Thursday, I should this very day have sett out for the Highlands; but I propose going there on Friday, by day light, to raise a party of chosen men without delay, which I find is absolutely necessary for carrying on my business in the low countries; mean time, I have an entire confidince of your prudence, and make no doubt but you will use all the arguments possible, to convince all the gentlemen of your country of the impossibility of my being att Aberdeen for these six days att least; and as my absense from them is entirely occasioned by a necessity of serving the Prince in another place, I hope they will just make

all due preparations as if I myself were present. I would have you make dilligent enquiry for proper persons to supply the different offices under my direction, that when I come myself, I may have nothing to do but to put them to act in their respective stations. The moment I can spare you a proper party, they shall bring you the fifty stand of arms you require. I must recommend to you to spare neither pains nor expence to get good intelligence, which is the life of such a cause as ours, and to exort all the gentlemen from me to show their alacrity to defend their country, when every thing that is valuable to men of honour and honesty is now att stake, should the Prince miscarry. I am sure, when they seriously consider of this, it will be alone sufficient to make them aquiesce in every thing that the Prince or I demand of them. I have one thing more to recommend to you, which is, that I am informed by the Princes best friends in this country, that his affairs have suffered by the vile and malicious behaviour of the Prysbiterian ministers, who abuse his Highnesses goodness by irritating the minds of the common people, in telling them a parcell of infamous lyes. I therefore require and direct you to issue out an order in my name to all the ministers in your part of the country, intimating that if they dare to say a disrespectful word of the Prince, or any of his friends, that I will punish them as the law directs. I have now nothing to add, but to wish you good success. I shall inform you of my motions, that you may meett me at Inverury. I beg my compliments to all the gentlemen, and believe me to be, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate friend and Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

I beg you'l not forget my pistols.

IV.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Huntlie Castle, 31st October, 1745.

Dear Sir,

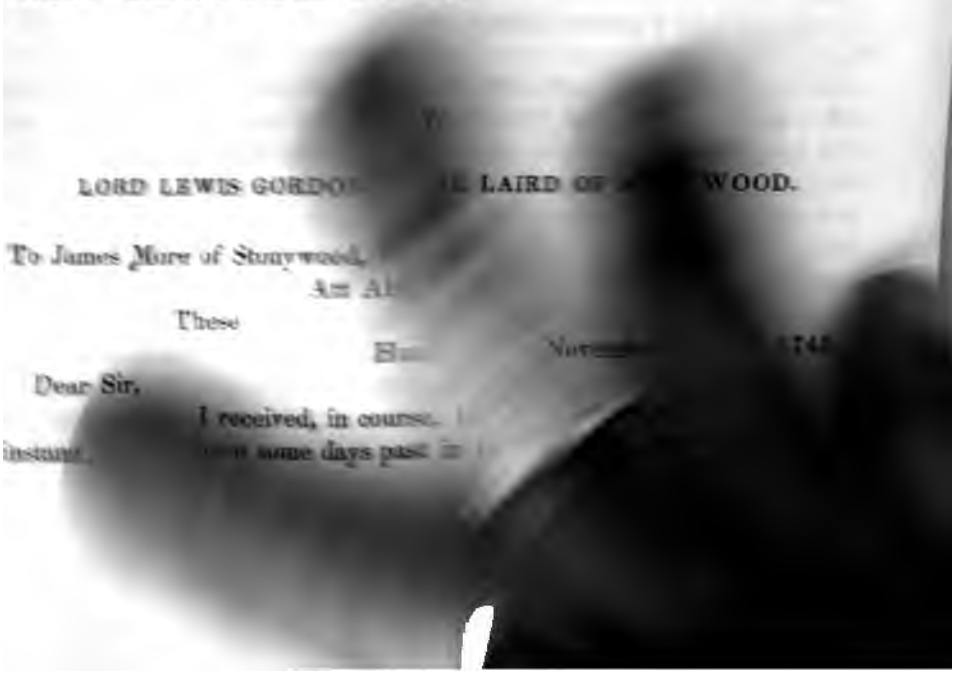
Your leter of the 29th I received yesterday about three of the clock afternoon, which is mostlie all answered in a leter I hade dispatched to you that fforenoon. As to searching the Huntlie bag and all strangers, I shall take particular care to have it done. You may belive it gives me the greatest satisfaction the arival of so many ships from France; there is

one landed at Peterhead with armes and money, which will oblidge you, or some person you can confide in, to go to that place with such a partie as you can raise, and forward the armes, millitary stores, and money to such places as you can find proper officers that hase powers to receive, and forward them, as no time must be lost of haveing the whole transported to Dunkell. Be sure to have the French officers well used, and if they have leters for any of the gentlemen at the Princes Court, let them be forwarded, per express, to Perth, and from that Lord Strathallan will forward them to Edinburgh; if any more ships is arived, you must be dilligent and carefull to have cargos and gentlemen forwarded as above. I cannot fix a day for being at Aberdeen, but shall be sure to writ you befor I set out. To morow I intend to send you the fiftie stand of armes from this place to Inverurie, and you shall have the partie wanted soon as I return from the Highlands. Supose my cussen, Clunie Gordon, is past the age of action in the field, yet he may be of great use in the countrey, and I hear his son is a very fine young gentleman, and may be of great use; and now when every thing that is valuable is at stake, he never can have a more glorious opportunity. Yours of the 30th I received this morning about three of the clock; when any thing further occurs, writ me. In hast, I ame, dear Sir,

Your humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

P.S.—You must have some bodie ready to receive the armes at Inverurie. This is writ at eleven forenoon.



LORD LEWIS GORDO[illegible] LAIRD OF [illegible] WOOD.

To James More of Stonywood,

[illegible]

These

[illegible] Nov[illegible] 1745

Dear Sir,

I received, in course, [illegible]

instant, [illegible] some days past [illegible]

night. After a great deal of pains and trouble, I have come pretty well off as to raising men. I write this to inform you that I sett out from this place for Aberdeen, att twelve aclock, and I propose lying this night att Lord Kintores house, so youl meet me to morrow morning at Inverurie, as soon as possible. Mr. Petrie, by the Princes orders to me, is to be continued in his former imployment, and Pittodery, if he will accept, is the man pitched upon by the Council to be Governor of Aberdeen under myself. I shall not trouble you att present with a long letter, since I am so soon to see you. I hope the arms came safe to hand. I beg my affectionate respects to all the gentlemen. I am very happy to think of seeing Aberdeen; I am personally obliged to many there. I have nothing more to trouble you with, and I am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your assured friend and servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

Thursday morning, att eight aclock.

VI.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Huntly Castle, November 25th, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I received, last night late, your letter of date Tuesday night. You may be sure the good news it contained gave me great pleasure. Every thing goes on well. I hope the event people wait for will soon come on. I am glad Blelak and some men are with you, and we all think here that you have men enough for collecting the cess of the shire; and as there is not one Highlander come here yet, we shall want fifty men att least, to do the different dutys of Banfshire, and particularly the publick money, which must be collected with the uttmost dilligence. You will easily be convinced that it is impossible for us to march southward, with a body of six or seven hundred men, without a certain fund to pay them punctually; att least, till we join the Prince. All that I can do is to send, by a trusty hand, a full detail of what we have done, and of the situation of this country, to Lord Strathallan; and, in the meantime, to take all

possible pains to gather in the money quickly. I set out this
Achintoul, to have a full consultation with Generall Gordon, and
his advice; and to morrow I propose geting to Banf, to dinner,
will take all possible pains to promote the Princes service. I am
the delay of the Highlanders, and you will be much surprised to he
it is owing to the Duke of Gordon, who has been so rash as to send
tisements for his people not to obey my orders; but Avachys
conduct in my absense, and now my own presence, has almost put a
the bad effects of so imprudent a step. We have all got most unt
business, and we have to deal with a sett of low minded gr
wretches, who prefers their own interest to the good of their cou
the indispensable duty they owe to their lawful Prince. However,
easily prove that we have and will do all in our power for the cau
we cannot help the success. You will see, by the inclosed lette
50 men were to have marched to you, if the information of Blela
being with you had not made us alter our measures, after mature co
tion on the affair. I believe none of the lieutenants or governo
think proper to stey behind us. I shall take care not to say any th
that affair but to ourselves. I hope in God we shall soon be able t
this country; I assure you there is no body wishes it more than I d
to the loans, I am fully convinced we shall not get so much as we
expected; but Meldrum has promised, and Captain Urquhart per
I stopped a letter going to the Lyon, that says the last troops fr
northward that marched to Perth, to join the Prince, consists of 140
I think I have nothing materiall to add, but assuring you and Lon
my good wishes; and I shall conclude with being, dear Sir, your
friend and servant,

LEWIS GOR

The express setts out bettween one and two aclock.

VII.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

The Honourable
Collonell James More of Stoniewood,
at Aberdeen.

Huntlie Castle, 26th November, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I received your leters, dated the 8th, 16th, and 24th curant; all which I would have answered sooner, but the weather hase been so extreamlie bad, that it was with the outmost dificultie I got to this place last night. I ame sory your touns people continue so backward, especialie that those people who were intended for the councill should show so much unsteadines. As for those violent people, who threaten mobing, and have insulted the gard, I wish they hade been proceeded against with a litle more rigour: for, though lenity and moderation is commendable in most casses, yet, in the present conjuncture of affairs, it may only tend to ffortifie those zealots in their obstinacie, and make them persevere in there tumultuous practices. I ame to send you 50 or 60 men from this place, which I hop will be suficient, with what you already have, to enable you to reduce the outstanding people to reason. If more is necessary, they shall be sent when called for. Meantime, I must intreat you will go vigourslie on with the levies of men, in the districk apointed you. I find it is the oppinion of every bodie that hase tryed the recruiting in that way, that there is no receding from demands, or giveing the least concessions; and I doubt not but you will find it the best way to threatne a great deall, and even do some strong things to those who are most refractory. I have a leter from Blelack, who hase execute his orders to very good purpose, notwithstanding what opposition he met with from Invercale, whose people, as well as Lord Bracos in that countrey, he hase oblidged to comply. I expect them, with Lords Aberdeens and Aboyns men, here in a few days, which, with Strathdoun, Glenlivet, Cabrach, and Achindoun men, that are ready, will enable me to salute Lord Lowdon befor he crosses Spey, should he attempt to leave Invernes, which, considering the situation of his troops, is hardlie

VII.

your orders. We are going very well on in this country, and the sooner you give your direction to raise the men, according to our agreement, it will be the better, and you will find soon that all the lenity you can use will be to little purpose, and that some severity will be absolutely necessary. I hope the addition of this party will enable you soon to raise the publick money, of which I begin to be in great want for paying the men. I sett out to morrow for Banf, and I shall spare no pains to gett up the publick money that is owing in that shire. We intend to send you more men as soon as possible, and I will give you all the assistance in my power to carry on the Princes service with vigour. As to what you mention of the Councils not performing their words, it more and more convinces me that there are many men in the world that neither regard their own characther nor even the common rules of honour and honesty. I have nothing materiall to add; Avachie and Mr. Lessly join with me in wishing you health and success, as also in our compliments to your wife, mother, and all the rest of our friends. And I am, with great sincerity, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate friend and servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

To Stonywood. [N.B.] Youl be so good as to pey Mr. White as a lieutenant, and Mr. Paterson as an ensign.

IX.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Fyvie, December 10th, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I yesterday wrote you a short note by Mr. Gordon, and now, being a good deal nearer you, I thought it proper to send this express to you, to enquire how affairs att Aberdeen and its neighbourhood go on In one of the last letters I wrote you, I desired you would prosecute the levies of the men according to the stint of the valued rent, with all possible expedition; and as you do not mention that any men have come into you, in

consequence of your orders on that head, I am affraid that we have not
such speed as we could wish. Although I have got some voluntiers, I a
you that att least two thirds of the men I have raised is by the st
tion att first agreed on, and all those that have not as yet sent their q
in, have been wrote too, in very strong terms, and I doubt not but a
complement of men from Banfshire will be att Huntly in four or five da
farthest. We have been obliged to use great threatnings, although no
hardships have been used; and take my word for it, that, in the lasy
the country is in, together with the unnatural methods the ministers
other disafected people make use of to restrain the people from doing
duty, there is no raising the quotas of men in the country without a see
violence; therefore, as you have a very strong party in Aberdeen, I
nestly recommend to you to levy the men in the shire as fast as possible
as I only wait the return of my express to march forthwith, it is Ge
Gordons opinion, as well as my own, that where you find any great diffi
to raise the men, you ought to take money in lieu of them; and you s
Lord Strathallan's letter, that it is the generall opinion that money w
our greatest want. I beg that you will have every other thing in read
for our marching. I hope to be att Aberdeen in eight days, and, in
meantime, shall have every thing in our part of the country ready ag
that time. Aberdeen is, without doubt, the only place for the generall
devous; and as all our wants will be well supplyed there, we shall m
without hurry or confusion. I am sorry to aquaint you, that we shall
but few Highlanders along with us; since, notwithstanding all the pa
have taken, and the strongest oaths and assurances from them, when I
up in their country of their being down, yet the Duke of Gordons orde
them not to stirr, has had more weight than both my promises or auth
with them; but, as I can easily prove that I have spared no pains to
mote the service, I must make my se[illegible], since it is in vain to fret
any misfortune that happens, when [illegible] avoid it. I am glad to
that the collect[illegible]ur cess goes [illegible] and I hope one way or o
we shall get [illegible]h to pay o[illegible]end you inclosed a lett
stopped some[illegible]h I think [illegible] good news.
wait here th[illegible] express [illegible] your ans
place, and I [illegible] all the [illegible]u can o
Drumond, and t[illegible] I

more to add of any consequence. I beg my complements to all friends; Mr. Lessly joins with me in this. I beg you will always believe that I am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your most assured friend and Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

X.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Moir of Stony wood, Esq.

Meldrum, 13th December, 1745.

Dear Sir,

When I was within two miles of this place, I met two expresses. The leters is inclosed in one to Lord John Drummond, with a flying seall, which, after you have perused, you must, without loss of time, forward to Montrose, by some gentleman you can trust that will be expeditious, for this will admit of no delay; and when his Lordships answer is returned, be sure to forward it to me at Fyvie; and, in the meantime, call in all your outparties that they may be in readines at ane hours warning. This is my positive orders, and I expect you will not faill to put them in execution; at the same time, I have ordered all the men from Huntlie to your toun, if Loudon attempts to cross the Spey; and, by the time we are all joined, I make no doubt but we shall be able to give the rebells a warm reception, with the assistance of some hundreds from Lord John Drummond. Offer my compliements to Lonmay, and belive me to be, dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

P.S. Forward Lord Johns leter wherever he is. Send me your opinion per bearer.

XI.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Fyvie, 16th December, 1745.

Dear Sir,

The bearer goes express from me to Lord John Drummond, and I refer you to himself for the reasons; only must beg of you to get him provided with a horse, so that he may lose no time at Aberdeen. As I ame to see you soon, have no more to ad, but my compliements to our freind Lonemay. And ame, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

XII.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD AND OTHERS.

To Lieutenant Colonell More of Stonywood.
At Gargunnock or Tough.
These

Bamffburn. January 15th. 1746.

for to you. As thiese orders are of great consequence, I make no doubt of your endeavours for complyance. And I am, very sincerely, Gentlemen,

Your most affectionate friend and servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

To Mr. More of Stonywood, and Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie,
Commanding Officers of the Aberdeen and Aboyne Battallions.

After perusing this letter, send it by a trusty hand to Abuchie, who is to follow the orders likewise. Ten aclock att night.

XIII.

THE LAIRD PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stonewood, Esq.
Att Aberdeen.

Sir,

I had a letter from your uncle, desiring me to come to Aberdeen Mundaye nixt, he haveing something to saye to me that will do better in convers then writing. I understand he hase writen to a good many to meet him att Aberdeen also, and I hastely, by his bearer, wrate him I would see him the day apoynted. But now, as I begine to think it is to propose my takeing some imployment in managing the toun or shire, I repent that I vrate I would keep the appoyntment, as I am determined to take no consern in that sheap, for when my Lord Mar vanted me, in the fifteen, to consern that waye, I absolutly refused, and beged to be excused in so strong a maner, that he passed from me. However, since I wrate Longmaye I would come to toun, I resolve to do it, and to call at Stonewood in my waye to see how all is ther; but if you see your uncle befor Mundaye, you maye tell him my resolutione, and I supose he would not desire me to come to toun, least my refuseing to act in the above sheap might ocasione some others to refuse also; and I am so peremtor about this, befor I had to [ ] with toun or shire, I would go to the armie, notwithstanding of my broken constetutione, though I be shoure, without pouder or ball, the

[illegible]

Your affectionate Uncle and Servant,

[illegible]

Fyvie, November [illegible]

XII

THE EARL OF [illegible] TO THE EARL OF STRATHMORE

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir,

sayes, that, with what troups latlie arived, ther is above seventie thousand regular and new raised troups in Britan; he also mentions ane intercepted letter of Lord Lues Gordon, wherin he sayes he writes that he hase only goot fiftie men, much oueing to the whige ministers discouraging the people; I cannot tell if Lord Lues wrate such a letter. Yow mentione beeing in a hurrie when yow wrate me; yow gave me one proof of being so, yow sent me three Caledoniane Mercuries of the 14th November each, however, they will be of use to send about; but the Courant of November 14th, yow sent me, is a verie od paper, yow should read it. Wee hear the toun of Aberdeen is to give batle befor they ansuer Lord Lues demand of money. I fear three thousand pound is to much. I think I wrate yow in my last, that none that is not ingaidged will pay cess without a pertie. The bearer was much defate by bad traveling, and I took upon me to lett him staye this daye. I hope his absence for a daye will be no loss. God grant yow have good neus to write me by your nixt. Give my kinde servis to your lady, and to the governor, and all freinds. And I sinceerly am, dear Sir,

Your afectionate Uncle and humble Servant,

THOMAS ERSKYNE.

Pittodrie, November 21st, 1745.

XV.

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Dear Sir,

I have yours of December 14th, this afternoon. Your bearer could not, it seems, geat over the water [of Don] till he came to Kemnay; and when he came here, Mr. Maitlen, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Innes, Tillefoure, was with me, and as wee wase two and two, no doubt wee difered in our sentements, but all of us agreed wee saw no servis forsed melitia could do; and, to tell yow plainly, I uonder how any person that allous themselves to think, can imagen they will be good for any thing, as the sanction is five pound sterling for each man. If the gentelmen that proposes it will consider the sitevatione of the countrie, that all the monie generalie, and in this corner in particular, is in the hands of the merchants who bought ther wictuale, and that in the present sitevation those merchants

come back a good partie of men from Perth) put a stope to your r men or sess in this countrie, for they asert that Mackleude, with 400 was at Fochabirs Sundaye last, and that a party of Grants was within miles of it that night, and that Lord Lauden was at Elgen, with 120 on ther march to Aberdeen. No doubt yow have ane account of this time agoe, and surly hase it confirmed by the men came into yow yeste from Strathbogie. What will be Laudons conducte so long as he is neighbourhead, I know not; but if he call for sess and men, the countri be in a miserable sitevatione, for ther is litle or no money in it, at lea tenants asures me if they should be hanged, as weel as brunt, they c raise the money demanded. If the demand had been double sess, it opinione that [ ] been ansuered; and, as the monie is so s I firmly belive ther would come more monie that waye then by the m proposed, and it's not in the tenants poure to geat a man to go wi giveing him att least five pound, and I know ther is not one tenant am twentie that can in any shape furnish the money. However, I neede trubled yow with this, as it does not interly depen upon yow, and as not sure but yow may march soon, which, with my servis to your lad all freinds, is from yours, *etc.*

December 19th, 1745.

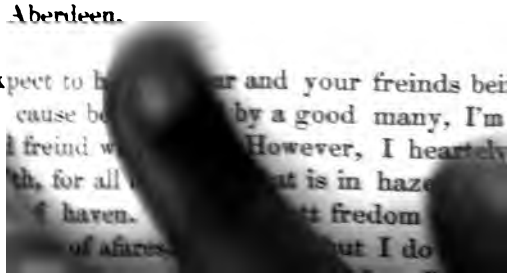
XVII.

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOI

James More of Stonewood, Esq.

Att Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,



soon in this co
for it, as many
yow and all fr
will be acordi
what yow know
propose any thin
expect to h ur and your freinds bei
cause b by a good many, I'm
freind w However, I heartely
th, for all ut is in haze
haven. tt fredom
of afaires ut I do

for blowing up the Kirk of St. Ringens,(1) it makes a noyse, and I wish it had not been doon. If your armey march by Inverurie, I wish yow would do what yow can to protecte my intrest; they in Conglass and Balhalgardie have sufered so much already, that I will vant the third of my ferm. No doubt yow have such a coraspondence settled yow will from time to time be advised of the D——s armeys motions; yow will also know if yow ar to march north, or if yow ar to staye att Aberdeen, till it turn too warm for yow. If yow can, without prejudice to your self or the cause, informe if the Prince goes to Inverness directly or higher up. I hardly think he will atempe the takeing in the Castle of Invernes, neither think I he hase cannon fitt for it, and I should think it would be hard work to cary any cannon north, and not posable except it be the repared road. As I was goeing to the meeting house upon Sundaye, as I was crossing the Aberdeens road, I mett three of your people upon horsback; I asked them if desertione was the cause of your comeing north, they said no, ther was other reasons for it, and that all the Clans that had gone home with bagage vare returned, and seven hundred more, befor they left Stirling. This I do not belive; but wee have so many diferent acounts wee know not what is trew or what is fals; and your acounts of the last batel made the defate greatly to large. Give my kinde servis to your lady, and I hartelie wish to hear that yow and all our freinds and countrie men ar in good health and spirits, for the old proverb is verie trew, Lose hart, lose all. I ever am, yours, *etc.*

T. E.

February 12th, 1746.

XVIII.

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stonewood, Esquire,
Att Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

Haveing the oportunety of this bearer, I wish yow joye of your young son, and your lady a safe recovery. I knew nothing of it

(1) [St. Ninians.]

when I vrate yow last; and yow was not so kinde as take notise
yours. I know nothing what the wordle is doeing, and beg yow w
me as much neus as yow think proper, particularly what yow know
the armies just now. I finde ther is parties out for levie money a
In my opinione yow should begine att the ritch people; besides, as I
stand ther ar whole corners of the shire of Aberdeen, and the mos
shire of Banf, that neither levie money nor sess hase been demande
only presses those that ar neirest. I think the old Shirreff Mu
should be made the last of makeing a demand upon, and I will ex
much freindship from yow; and, to tell yow the plaine treuth, I hav
att all pains with my tenants, and severals of them hase not goten t
half that was demanded provided yet, and I am so [ ] that
not money to do it for them [ ]. If the whole five pound s
be demanded of each hundred pund of waloved rent, I know not hov
tenants ar, but surely myne cannot ansuer it, let the event be what
many of them have sufered so much already. And for your Frenc
as they call them, they have had fine doeings; since they came to th
trie they robed, they stole, and shot sheep and fouls at pleasure; in
they are liker highwaye men then any thing els, and I am surprise
oficers allous them to opress the countrie so; as for takeing meat v
payment, I think not so much of that, and that is a good deall to tho
lives neir the publick roads, for ther is many of myne and other
tenants that by that means hase exausted more meall in ther famelies
then would have served them all the inshouing sumere; as this is fa
cannot be thought those men can advance money also, and I can asu
the most of them wishes the cause so weel, they would cheerfully give
if they had it. This yow may think upon, and do me all the fav
can, as I ever am,

Verie much yours,

T

February 19th, 1746.

XIX.

THE TOWN CLERK OF INVERURY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To the Honourable
Mr. Moor of Stoniewood, Esq.

Sir,

As you have the command of the forces at Aberdeen, at the desire of our magistrates presumes this freedom to advise you that on Wednsday last, one William Smith of Mr. Andersons men, that past here, as he tould, express to Lord Lewes Gordon, calld for a horse to care him to Strath Bogie, which was procurd him on promies to pay hire. He returnd again Friday night [with] the horse, but as the horse was pressed for his use made [the] man a litle more nice in reciving him again, being informed that he was overroad, untill he shoud be sighted, and damnadge as weel as the hire payed. But Smith pretended that the servant who (was also presed to goe along with the horse) had listed with him, to whome he had given a shilling of bountie money, had diserted him; therefor disired that the magistrates might pay the horse hyre of his elfects, and the ballance to come in to him, and threatnd the poor man to ruine his, or these terms; but the magistrates humblie thinking this ane uncommon method of acting by a poor man, and apt to give a generall dislike to others that have, and are willing to give, any assistance to this just cause that lys in their powr, causd value the horse, and the dammadge, with the hire, was estimate at ten shillings sterling, which is too much for a poor man that has nothing but this beast to win his bread to lose, and humblie flatters their selves youl approve thereof, and take such a prudent method in ordering the poor man restitution as you find convenient, which encuradge the magistrates to continew their friendship to this applowsable undertaking. This morning, Mr. Taylor, with a command of the same men, cam here in search of arms, attacked Bailie Fergusons howse. When I and some others asked libertie to pass their centries, used their weapons in the most unmercifull way, so that its with the greatest pain I write you this; the baill[ie] him selfe struck, beat, and bloodid. All we wanted was to pass in and enquire of their warrand; and if they had any such thing, to give them a full search of the place. His wife and familie is so supprised, that I cannot express their present con-

dition, as this was alwise a loyall place, and upon all occasions shew regard. Its belived this method will not be indulged, and expects y so good to transmit us such a write as may prevent such abusiss future. Were there any armes in the place, you shoud commanded th now; but realie theres non. And although the baillies howse was rumm too and froe, not so much as ane sword or pistoll was found, nor kno any in the place, els I'd caus'd them be delivered up, and olferd generall search of the place, as we lie on the road twixt the nor Aberdeen; expects youl be so generows to give such orders, and writ here that this hostill manner may be prevented in the future. Excus dom, and belive me to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE Sc

Inverury, 2d December, 1745.

Shall expect your answier in course.

XX.

HUGH INNES TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonel James Moore
of Stonywood, Esq.

Honourable Sir,

The constant loyalty I bear towards my Prince, a regard I have for your large character, though never priviledged wi honour of being acquainted with your person, make me bold to adres after this impertinent, but I hope not disagreable, manner.

Upon my first hearing of his Royal Highness Prince Charles's la in Scotland, I was determined to give him the mean assistance of my pe and resolving to go in company with those few gentlemen who went Murray to join his army, was detained therefrom by ane unexpecte drance, too long here to be insisted upon. However, after that disa ment, I privatly engaged nine servant lads to go with me, which would answered, had not the diabolical lyes of their Prisbyterian preacher

such a sudden change on them; that though my friend Captain Tullech came, upon the report of it, among them, for ought I think none of them engaged with him; nevertheless, I'm convinced that was I now among them, by showing my authority from you, I might yet gain ground on a few, as none of their acquaintances or countreymen in the army has ever yet been among them; and, if your honour shall deem it proper to grant me onley ane ensigns commission, since I was not so fortunate as get off with the gentlemen of my countrey, I shall think myself yet happy in the service of my King, look on no labour as severe which can purchas men for your regiment, and make it my peculiar bussines to provide for what your honour shall be pleased to command. I might, indeed, have got recommendations of this kind from severals of my relations, but did not chuse to acquaint any of my friends till I had got your answer. As the writer is the bearer, I shall not weary you here with a relation of my parentage; but asking pardon for this presumption, most submissivly, I conclude, much honoured Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HUGH INNES.

Kings Colledge, Aberdeen, December 2d, 1745.

XXI.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonell James Moer of Stonniewid,

At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

Imedieatly upon recept of yours, I set owt for Strathbogie, but, to my great disappointment, I foind he[1] is at Bamph, or some other way through the cuntrie. I have an express in quest of him, who is not returned, but for what I can learn hire, his Lordship will not be soon redie, and, by God, its almos sertain we will be left. Whither Lord Luies has coresponded with Lord John Drumman or not, is what I cannot yet learn, but theres wan thing that I most beg of you, in the most earnest maner,

(1) [Lord Lewis Gordon.]

that yowl acquaint me when ye have any return from Lord Johr as I am perphitly shour ye have not negleckted to write him when or how he designes to march, for if we are left behoind hi will be lamentable; in short, the fear of being lift is tormentin me hear all the news ye can. This bearer promises to deliver yc to morows night, and I beg yowl let me hear from yow, per e one of my own men, upon Thursday, and by that same expre yow know what I dow with Lord Luies. My complaments And hoping to hear from yow soon, I shall onlie ad, that I m am, dear Sir,

Your most sincear humble Servant, while I am
CHARLES

Huntly, 3d December, 1745.

For God sake, don't faill to write me.

XXII.

THE LAIRD OF PITFODDELS TO THE LAIRD OF STONY

To James Moir of Stoniewood, Esq.
Att Aberdeen.

Pitfoddels, December the

Dear Sir,

I send you here inclosed ane account of the sterling I receved from you for payment to my men. You will said account, that I have debursed twelve shillings and six pence I receved. Being bed fast my self, I hope you will remitt to Crighton, upon his receipt, money for their subsistance, allowing end of it the twelve shillings and sixpence I am out of pocket. mightily oblige, dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
GILBERT M

November,
1745.

26. Receved from James Moor of Stonnywood, Esq., the sum of five pound sterling, for payment of twenty five men I brought to Aberdeen. The said money was debussed as follows, *viz.:*

		£	s.	d.
The 26.	Payd them	0	12	6
27.	Payd	0	12	6
28.	Payd	0	12	6
29.	Payd	0	12	6
30.	Payd	0	12	6
December 1.	Payd	0	12	6
2.	Payd	0	12	6
3.	Payd	0	12	6
4.	Payd	0	12	6
	Totall	5	12	6
	Debussed more then received	0	12	6

XXIII.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Mbir of Stoniewid, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have yours just now with Mr. Mackie, and would very rethely complyed with your desair, in giving him the party ye desair, if Munaltry and I had not sent of a good many of the men we had upon fitt with Mr. McGrigar of Inverenzie to Aberdeen, which will be with you befor this comes to your hand; in, short, any number of men in the cuntry are such a plague that its a torment to manage them, and we have just now but scrimply as many as serves to rais Lord Aberdeens men in the cuntrie; and as to the gentlemans project of geting volenteirs, I'm afraid his succes

will not be great, for the method of fieing has put an efectuall stop to that; in short, as ye have an inclination to serve the yowng man, the most efectuall method ye can take is to give him an order to rais some perish or other, and a party to assist him, and in that case, he may get a good maney. I'm oblidged to you for good news; God incres them, for everey thing goes on most delaitfuly. I shall acquaint the gentlemen in this cuntrie of your sess. Munaltrie wrot the Governor to send owt discharges for the sess of severall paroches up and down thrugh this cuntrie, so ye may dow in this as ye and he thinks fitt. I shall write yow fuly in a day or two. And, on great hast, I most sincearly am, dear Sir,

Your most sincear humble servant, while

CHARLES GORDON.

Tarland, December 9th, 1745.

XXIV.

THE LAIRD OF LONMAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.

At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

I got the order, which I shall forward to George Forrest. Youle please cause Mr. Dirom make out ane abstract of the taxation; and to quicken the payments, I think you should cause the officers goe through their severall quarters of the town, with two or more soldiers, as you judge proper, to intimate to the several inhabitants to make payment of their taxation, conforme to last years stent.

Youle please cause quarter on those who were deficient in sending in carts for transporting the French provisions, for paying the carts that were hyred. I gave Mr. Petry the leter sent me from Stonehaven, anent one of the casks of bread being broke open, which youle inquire into; and, likeways, Mr. Dirom has a note of some of the carters that broke one of the parclls. I think you should intimate the roup of the provisions on hand, by the drum, on Munday next, to be sold on Weddensday forenoon; Mr. Bannerman and Mr. Forbes will advise the putting them in proper lots.

The above is what occurs to me just now, but if any other thing is necessarry to be done you'le doe it, and any letters to me you'le make open, and act for me as you judge most expedient. I am, dear Sir,

Yours,

WILLIAM MOIR.

Aberdeen, December 13th, 1745.

Mr. Petry has the order for paying the tax and furnishing the men.

XXV.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Moer of Stonieweid, Esquire,
At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

At my desair, the Earl of Aboyns tenents sen in their sess by the bearer. They and those conserned for them, incline to have a discharge in terms of the inclosed coppie; therfor, providing the sess be payed, I think its but a mater of indiference how the sess is conceived, so that I expect yowl satisfie them by sending the discharge in terms of the coppie. I have sent the list of the ses Lonmay incloased to Munaltrie, up the cuntrie, where he is just now, who will sertainly ack conform to the directions.

I am just now sending a part of our men of to Aberdeen with a line to Mr. Ross, who will give yow an exact list of their numbers, and receive pay for them, as he does for those thats formerly sent. I was indeed hertely vexed that I could not have the honour of wating of Lord John and Lord Luies Gordon. I'm indeed impatient to know if they have taken any resalutions conserning the time of our marching, which I beg yowl let me know assoon as possable; for, although we were to be hire till Whitsunday, their would be a good dale to dow at the last; onlie I most, in the most earnest maner, guard against our being left behaind, for, by God, I rather almost be a hangman, or I drove this trade longer.

I have minded your commissions as to your plaids and tartan, which shall be sent yow in the beginning of the week. Pray be so kind as con-

tinow to give me what news accurs to yow; its most refreshing hire. I
my most humble servise to the Governor, and I alnays am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
CHARLES GORDO

Mill of Giellan, December 14th, 1745.

XXVI.

THE LAIRD OF LONMAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.
Commanding officer att Aberdeen.
These

Colliston, 16th December, Two afternoo

Dear Sir,

Just as I was taking horse to come here, I saw a le from Auchmedden, which gave the most agreeable news of the Prince his army being within twenty miles of London, on Wednesday last. way he came to know it was by a son of his, who had come down a sloop of warr that carried arms to Inverness. He was put ashore Portsoy on Saturday, and tells that they sailed from Harwich on Wedn day last, and then heard that the Elector had set up his standard and dra out the guards, and train'd bands, who were reckoned to be 14,000, very affected. That the Princes army was within twenty miles of them, and, the Ipswich Journal, were reckoned 30,000. That the city of London all England were mad in favours of the Prince, so I hope in God the Pri is now in possession of London, without bloodshed. The Prince marcl through Derbyshire, and gave William of Cumberland the slip, who far behind him. God make us all thankfull for the Princes success.

I have sent you this by express, who promises to be with you agai seven o'clock or sooner, in which case give him eighteen pence. S off this to n Alexander Ba m, who will foreward it to Pe by the mc way he can, probably may be there bef Lord Joh d your other will hear of it there. acquaint deen, and i k proper send

to Lord Lewis by the way of Fyvie; for, though the news came from the north, it is possible Lord Lewis may not have heard of it,

FROM LOANMAY.

XXVII.

THE DUKE OF PERTH TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Sir,

I received your letter, and am very glad to see your recruiting is in so good a way; but as for what you demand of further orders, I think it useless, since, by the Princes letter, you are authorised to rise in arms, and that by the manyfesto, you are allowed to do whatever is for the advantage of the Kings arms; but, in case you want any further orders, let this letter authorise you to do what you shal see most convenient. I hope we shal see you soon, and in the meantime, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

PERTH.

Edinburgh, the 23d September, 1745.

XXVIII.

GEORGE LOGIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

For James Moir of Stonywood, Esq. Aberdeen.

Sir,

The many favours I have received from your family, encourages me to give you this farther trouble.

I have, for thes eight or ten days, been oblidged to abscond from my own home, because Mr. Garioch of Mergay has granted a warrand to apprehend me; for what reason I know not, except because I did not attend a meeting he appointed of the inhabitants of Stonhive, in which every on was ordered to pay five pound sterling, or furnish a man; nether of which I was able to

[illegible]

XXX.

[illegible]

XXXII.

THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE LAIRDS OF LONMAY AND STONYWOOD.

To Lonmay and Stonywood.

Gentlemen,

I give you this trouble to acquainte you that Captain Lewis Gordon has been quartering here for several days, for cess, men, and money; and as my factore is from home just now, I can not doe aney thing with the tennants myself untill he returns, which will be in a day or tow hence, and againest Moonday neixt I shall send him into town to clear all the demmands upon my estate as to cess, *etc.* I understand you wante either men or money, which one of the two will be ordered sometime on Moonday neixt. I hope you'll forgive this scraule, it is wrote in hast. And belive me to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

KINTORE.

Keith-hall, Jannuary 1st, 1746.

XXXIII.

THE PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN KING'S COLLEGE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Honorable Sir,

The tenant of Carntradlin tells me just now, he is partyd on for levy money. I did not think I had merited any peculiar hardship, as I paid as cheerfully as others the five pound layd on me already, and have no other property than what belongs to that mortification, of which the house [I] live in is a part. You know besides, that mortifications, as Carntradlin is, do not pay any publick dues of cess, *etc.*,

nor is it in the cess books, since by Act of Parliament it is free. I ne not represent, over and above, the straits I have been in all this summer f subsistence to my family by stoppage of my sallary, it lying all on publi funds, except that poor spot of ground, out of which I have got nothir this twelve moneth of money, but from one plough tfarmed by the beare with the miln. If you take these things to consideration, I will expe your sympathy and forbearance, which, with the compliments of the seaso is humbly offered by, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN LUMSDEN.

Kings College, January 4. 1745[6].

XXXIV.

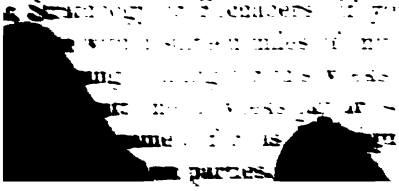
THE LAIRD OF AUCHRIACHAN TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Collonel James More off Stonnywood,

Att Aberdeen.

Honored Sir,

I was sorry to have miss'd you at Bremarr, where I ex pected to have received orders, as I was within twelve miles of my ow country, and wanted to get home to raise more men, particularly my des serters: however, my men declined going by Aberdeen, and would by n means condescend to go untill they once got home to see their ffamilies, and my going without them along was loseing them for good and all, so that I presumed to go along with them, in hopes of makeing some few more, and to keep them together. However, I thought it my duty to [illegible] you this express, to receive your orders, and to [illegible] where I am to meet and join the battalion, which I am [illegible] to Inverness, as [illegible]



[illegible] parties.

[illegible] th [illegible] or me.

and I'll endeavour to provide in some. I beg you'll forgive this freedom, and beleive me to be, honored Sir,

Your affectionatt humble Servantt,

DONALD FARQUHARSON.

Invercald, February the 9th, 1746.

XXXV.

THE LORD ARBUTHNOTT TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonel James Moir of Stonywood,
In the Princes Camp.

Sir,

I have putt the inclosed under this cover, which you'l please take the trouble to deliver to Lord Pitsligo with your conveniency. Lady Nicolson has not recovered her own sadle horse, which was a blue pownie, and can be of little use for a camp. I am hopefull youl be able to prevail with Captain M'Innes and Birkenbuss, to return him, which will do the lady a singular favour, as it will not be an easy matter for her to find out any other horse that pleases her so well as this does. The bearer gave me a very particular and distinct account of the late battle near Falkirk, in which the Princes army gain'd a complete victory, and without very great loss on their side, which was a very extraordinary thing, considering the regular army they had to encounter with, and the experienced generals that commanded it; but God has all along, in a very surprizing manner, favoured the Princes cause, and I am hopefull will ever continue to do so to the end. The town of Aberdeen is in the greatest confusion and disorder imaginable; and, if something be not done soon to preserve peace and order in it, it is much to be feard that the inhabitants will enter into blood with each other, which I wish may be prevented in time. God Almighty preserve you from all the dangers you shall be exposed to in the field and every where else, and keep you alwaies under His special care and providence. I offer my compliments to your uncle and all friends, and am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ARBUTHNOTT.

Arbuthnot, January 31st, 174⅜.

XXXVI.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Old Rein, 12th February, 17

Sir,

I find, by reason of this storm, our people will not b vp so soon as I expected, and consequently we will not pass the Sp sevrall days. I'm convinced nothing can be of greater use to the s then staing as long as you can, with safety at Aberdeen, with the reg of foot and the Hussars; and if once we had dispersed those people Lord Louden, I believe I shall send most of the horse, and some more back to Aberdeen. In the mean time, be as busy as posible in colectin cess and militia money. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE MURR.

XXXVII.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF LONMAY.

Strathbogie, 13th February, 174

Sir,

I received yours of yest e this evening. I wrote to Collonel Bagot, to which I refe I am more perswaded that the battalion, commanded Moir, shoul at Aberdeen till Collonel Bagot, you, and it neces tire to this place; but I would fain hope t be move wards before that time.

As for Sir William Gordon, Sir James any of Ogilvies men, they will proceed, with all expe place. low us into Murray. I find it will be Monday,

Elgin, by reason of this great storm, and the many carrages we are obliged to take along with us. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE MURRAY.

I leave some men at this place. I hear Lord Loudens men are all retyred to Inverness.

XXXVIII.

LORD LEWIS DRUMMOND TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Mr. Moor,
Commandant at Aberdeen.

Inveroury, 14th February, 1746.

Sir,

The bearer being wife to a very honest man, sergent of our regiment, and not in a condition to march further north, I have sent her to Aberdeen to wait our marching south. I beg you wil be so good to cause procure her a lodgeing, and reccommend that the poor woman may be civilly used in whatever she has occasion for. I hope you wil excuse this trouble from, Sir, your most humble and most obedient Servant,

L. DRUMMOND DE MELFORT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Scots Royal.

XXXIX.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Collonel James Moir, or the
Governour of Aberdeen.
The express is paid. Opened and sealed again,
by James Kinloch Nevay.

Castle Gordon, 16th February, 1746.
Eight at night.

Sir,

I have just now your letter of yesterdays date, and I am surprised the Governour of Aberdeen should have been absent upon so cri-

[illegible] I must refer you and him to the [illegible] I set to [illegible] I have since wrote. It may be I [illegible] to [illegible] to hear I will be for the good of the [illegible] you to us. I am sure if the enemy's ships appear off [illegible] we [illegible] I reckon you will be able to keep them off [illegible] if your being indigent in ships can help you will [illegible] I am sure [illegible] and will [illegible] Sound and [illegible] if any of [illegible] it these parts, that they may all join and [illegible] Lord Ogilvy's [illegible] me much, for I am [illegible] Royal Highness, who is this night at May to go towards [illegible]

Your most humble Servant,

[illegible]

I.

[illegible] TO THE LORD [illegible]

[illegible] Sep. [illegible]

Dear Sir,

Yours being dated from York surprises me this morning for I have letters from Lord John Drummond for you to march forward to the place. The letters came to be forwarded by Captain Grahame of [illegible] of the Fortunate Isles, who forwarded them yesternight by one [illegible] of the ships, so that I reckon you'll march straight back by the way of Leith. As for my motions, I'm really at a loss to write you them. [illegible] I came down to [illegible] of that [illegible] I was back to [illegible] of that time of day [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

XLI.

JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Sir,

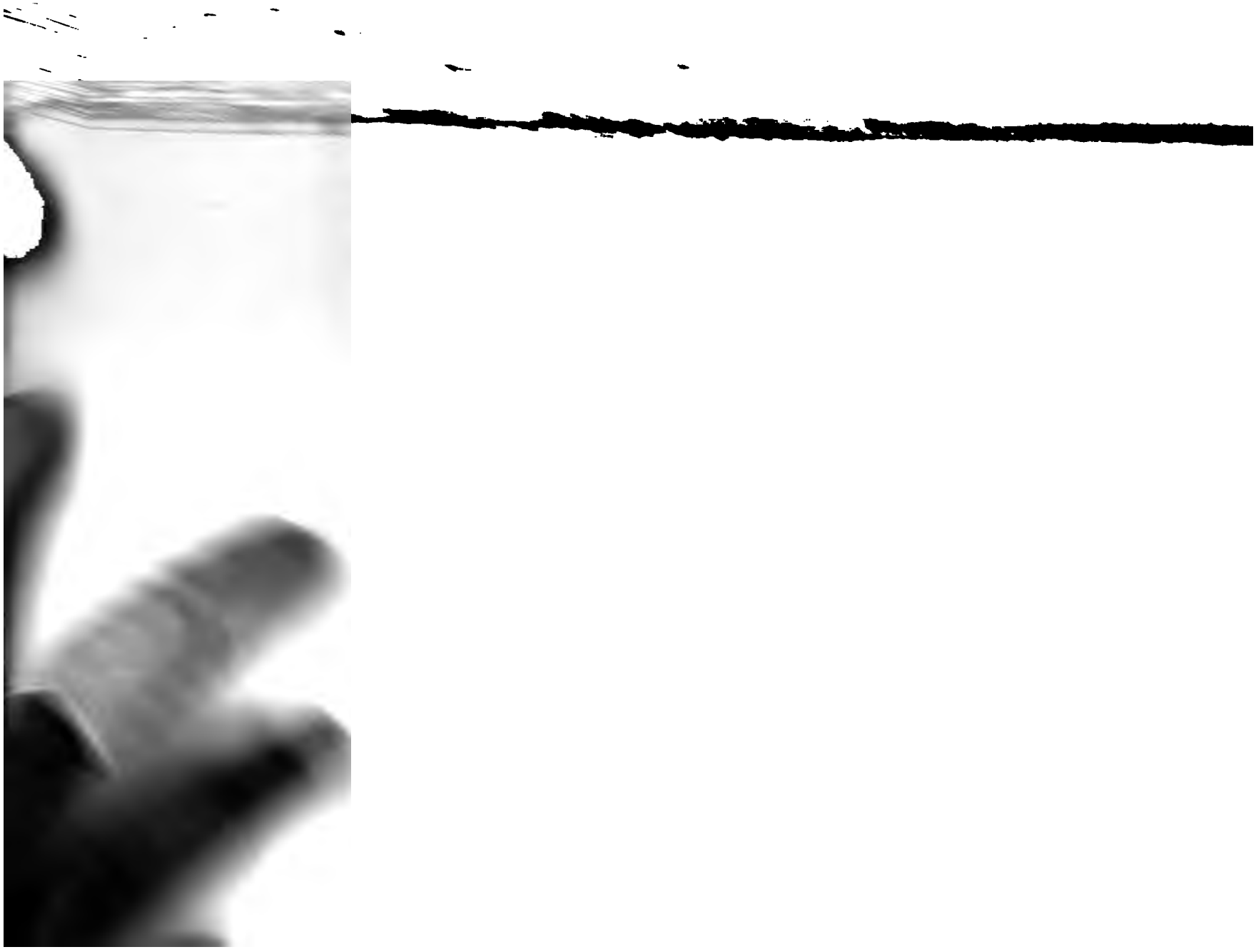
His Royal Highness desires you may, immediatly upon receipt of this letter, send 100 of your men to Findhorn, where they are to go on board some boats provided there for a search expedition.(1) I beg you may make all possible dispatch, as the boats are to sail to morrow night. If there are numbers sufficient already att Findhorn, your people will stay there to gaurd the place. I am, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

JOHN MURRAY.

Inverness, past nine, Monday evening.

(1) [The order contained in this letter refers to an attempt made by the Prince to transport some of his troops across the Moray Firth into Sutherlandshire. "Two hundred of Stonywood's men, whom they were attempting to embark at Findhorn, deserted." Scots Magazine, vol. xviii., p. 146.]



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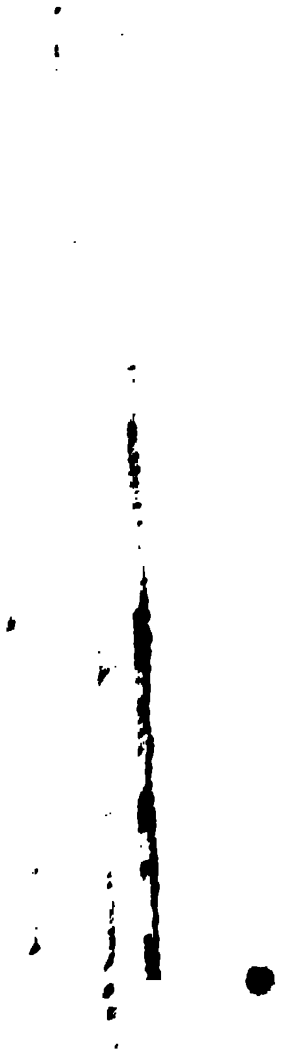

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